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THE GREATEST FLYING MAN OF THE DAY: M. LOUIS PAULHAN, A UNIT OF THE HIGHEST VALUE OF THE FRENCH STAFF OF AVIATION OFFICERS.

Naturally enough, M. Paulhan has been received in his own country with great acclamation. Amongst the honours that have fallen to him must be mentioned that announced in a speech by General Brun, the Minister of War. The General said: "Gentlemen, as we in the Army consider M. Paulhan as one of ourselves, it is all the more agreeable to me to associate myself to-day with the chorus of his praises for his admirable aerial voyage from London to Manchester. After having been one of our best mechanicians in dirigible balloons, in the course of his service in the regular Army, M. Paulhan is still entered for the service in the same capacity in time of war. It is particularly pleasant to me to announce that from to-day our staff of aviation officers is augmented by a unit of the highest value. By a decree dated to-day the President of the Republic has promoted M. Paulhan, of the Aeronautic Pioneers, to be Sub-Lieutenant of the reserve."—[DRAWN AT A SPECIAL SITTING BY FRANK HAVILAND.]

(RECAP)

HARWICH ROUTE
TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.50 p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train with Dining and Breakfast Cars.

Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.

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Via ANTWERP for Brussels and its Exhibition (Reduced Return Fares) every Week-day Liverpool St. Station dep. 8.40 p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train with Dining and Breakfast Car.

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Via HAMBURG by the G.S.N. Co.'s Steamers, Wednesdays and Saturdays

Via GOTHENBURG every Saturday, May-September, by the Thule Line Steamers of Gothenburg.

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The Trains to Parkeston Quay, Harwich, RUN ALONGSIDE THE STEAMERS, and hand-baggage is taken on board free of charge.

Particulars of the Continental Traffic Manager, Great Eastern Railway, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"HELENA'S PATH." AT THE REPERTORY THEATRE.

THE latest addition to the repertory of Mr. Frohman's Repertory Theatre is a piece not contemplated in the original scheme, and seemingly included as evidence that this enterprise is not wholly given over to drama that is either desperately intellectual or desperately serious. "Helena's Path," as its theme might suggest—that of a dispute between a gallant young Peer and a charming lady over a right of way—is very far from taxing inordinately either one's brains or one's emotions. It is the very lightest of light comedy, with love, but love of gossamer-like tissue, ever in the air, and a mood of midsummer madness affecting all the characters. The authors are Anthony Hope and Mr. Cosmo Gordon-Lennox, and they derive their inspiration from a novel of the former's. How slight must have been the *motif* of that novel may be judged from the fact that it is too slight, far too slight, for a short three-act play. There is no reason at all why this comedy should not end with the second act, save that two acts do not make more than half an evening's entertainment, and "Helena's Path" has to serve as the bulk of the programme. It is obvious almost at once that Lord Lynborough and the Marchesa di San Servolo are going to end their quarrel by falling in love, and though there may be skirmishes in which his obstinate Lordship cunningly conciliates the Marchesa's men and women friends, and she in her turn renders his allies disloyal to their host, the conclusion is too long foreseen to justify delays. The delays are ingenious, but they are only too patently mechanical; on the other hand, they allow for scenes that contain some very pretty sentiment. The playgoer must make his choice; and if he wants, as he should, the sentiment, he must not mind the dragging-out or the artificiality of the story. That Miss Irene Vanbrugh, as the Marchesa, is somewhat wasted on this part can hardly be denied; nevertheless, it is a pleasure to see with what ease an actress with marked emotional powers such as hers can accommodate herself to a play that calls for the most delicate and airy art. She has the right sort of associate in Mr. Charles Bryant, whose young Seigneur has just the gallantry, the audacity, and the light-hearted fervour to be expected of a Watteau lover. Along with their performances should be mentioned that of Miss Mary Jerrold, delicious as an Irish girl who is no less challenging than she is superficially demure; while Mr. Charles Maude, Mr. Arthur Whitley, and Mr. Frederick Lloyd are other players who keep well in the picture. An audience in the proper temper ought to enjoy both acting and play.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere.)

In connection with our reproduction of Miss Nellie Joshua's picture, "Napoleon's Favourite Flower," on another page of this Number, we should like to mention that we are enabled to reproduce it by kind permission of Messrs. Thomas Forman and Son, of Nottingham, who are owners of the picture and copyright.

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CHAS. J. OWENS, General Manager.

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HOW THE FARMAN AEROPLANE IS CONTROLLED.

(See Illustrations.)

VARIOUS interesting problems are set up when we come to consider the control of a vehicle which has what may be called motion in three dimensions. A vessel on land or water has but to be controlled in motion along one plane, the horizontal; and, in steering, it is a question of turning to the right or the left. In the aeroplane, however, we have to consider up-and-down motion as well as that from side to side.

In brief, the controlling functions of a flying-machine may be set out thus—

Horizontal steering, to right or left (by rudder).
Upward steering (by elevator).
Downward steering (by elevator).
Balancing (by stabilising device).
Engine speed.

In a vehicle travelling at high speed in such a mobile medium as the air it is absolutely essential that the controlling movements should be as simple, rapid, and reliable as possible. The aeroplane, however, is a very sensitive instrument, and the human element counts a good deal. The man with the right "touch" gets far better results than one who has not this invaluable gift.

No better example can be taken than the Farman biplane to illustrate the working of the modern aeroplane; and assuming the reader has taken his seat on such a machine, I may set out the controlling agents at his command thus—

(*a*) Control-lever (*right hand*) working { elevators, stabilisers.
(*b*) Pedal-lever (*feet*) .. .. working the rudders.
(*c*) Motor-levers (*left hand*) { governing engine speed, ignition, lubrication, etc.

The pilot's functions are thus in three main groups. At his right hand is the control-lever, and this is really the main control of the whole machine. From the upper part of this lever run cables fore and aft to the elevators, one of which is mounted in front of the machine and one at the rear. Two other cables run to right and left, and are connected with the *ailerons* or stabilisers, which are seen as flap-like extensions at the rear of the main planes.

The control-lever has four movements, best remembered by calling them after the points of the compass. The fore-and-aft movements, that is to say the north and south, govern the elevators; the side movements, or east and west, control the stabilisers.

At his feet is a pedal-lever mounted on a pivot. Pressure with the right foot so actuates the duplex-rudders that the machine steers to the right; pressure with the left foot steers to the left. In turning, or in correcting any rolling from side to side, the rudder and the stabilisers are worked in unison, for the functions to some extent are inter-connected.

With his left hand the aviator can control the ignition of the engine and the supply of fuel, and thus increase or decrease the speed, or stop the motor instantly.

Now, with the aviator in his seat, the control-lever in his right hand, his feet on the rudder-bar, and his left hand on the engine-levers, we can assume him ready to take the air. His mechanic starts the engine by vigorously pulling round the propeller, and, after a few failures, the motor starts up with the roar of a Gatling gun. Three or four assistants hold back the machine until the aviator gives the signal to let go.

With a bound, the machine dashes forward, and if all goes well it gradually rises off the ground as the speed increases. The expert aviator than handles his elevators with great skill and delicacy, for the slightest deflection from the horizontal produces its effect. In the diagrams, for clearness, the movements have to be shown exaggerated very much; but in practice very slight and delicate motions are required to get the machine smoothly into the air, and any wrong manœuvre is followed with dire results.

A rising effect is obtained by tilting the front elevator upwards, and this action automatically tilts the rear elevator downwards. The upward pressure under the nose of the machine increases, whilst it decreases at the rear. Thus the front rises and the rear sinks, and so the machine climbs higher into the air.

Once the machine is in motion, the hinged *ailerons*, which hang down limply, whilst the aeroplane is stationary, stream out in the same line as the main planes. Now, suppose a sudden upward gust of wind strikes the left side of the machine underneath, and tends to tilt this side up. The balancing device is then needed, or the whole machine might heel over.

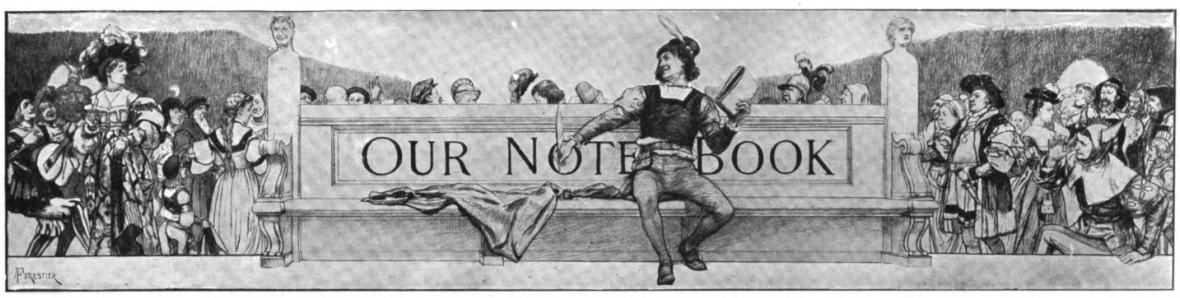
Feeling the machine rising alarmingly on the left side, and *consequently sinking on the right side*, the aviator pulls his control-lever over to the *left* side, and by a natural movement inclines his body to the left side, and also presses the left pedal. Here we see how the control-functions have been arranged to harmonise with one's natural instincts in restoring balance, for with the depression of the machine on the right side, all the movements are made to the left.

The control-lever moved to the left pulls down the *right* aileron, and this sets up increased air-pressure and resistance on that side, thus causing the right side of the machine to be forced upwards. But if this action alone were followed, there would be a tendency to slew the whole machine around to the right, as, owing to the resistance, the right side would be travelling more slowly than the left. By actuating the left rudder at the same time, however, this slewing action to the right is corrected, and the machine is steered to the *left*.

In the air the pilot has constantly to show his skill in balancing, steering, and changing from one altitude to another.

There remains to be considered the important function of coming down. An endless variety of methods is here to be noted, from the breakneck plunge of the doomed aviator to that gentle glide in which the machine touches earth with the lightness of a snowflake. This delicate art is not attainable always even by the most expert aviator; and it can only be learned in the school of experience.

R. P. HEARNE.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

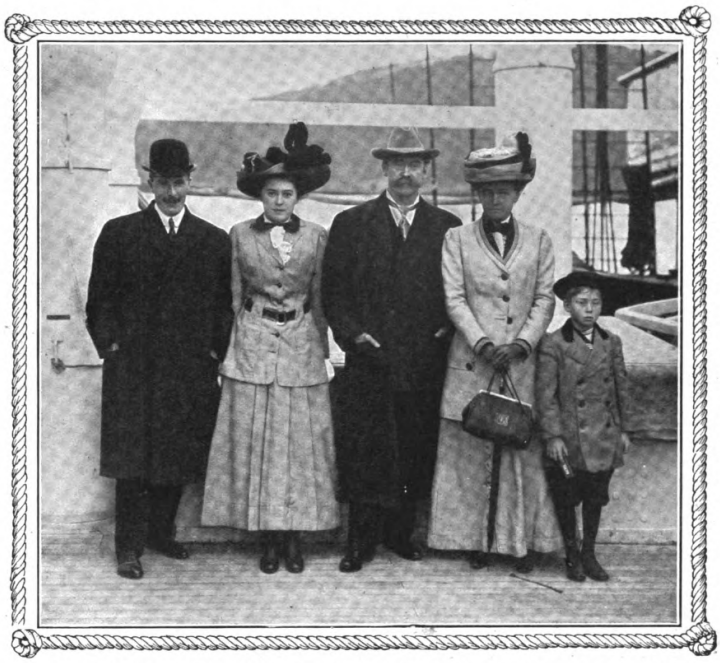
I INTRODUCE myself on this page every week with all the feelings of the stage villain when he exclaims, "At last I am alone." I can soliloquise as if in a desert; not even the superhuman patience of the Comic Man in the overhearing of soliloquies could hold out against my soliloquies. No one will expect to find me flattened between the first two pages of an illustrated magazine. Everybody reads a magazine; but nobody I ever heard of reads the first page of a magazine. A magazine is a thing one opens anywhere but at the beginning. So I am safe—safer than in the darkest forest or the most desolate mountain-peak. I am alone. Here I give my short and scornful laugh. Profiting by this luxury of a monologue without an audience, I propose to be indecently egotistical and utter a soul-rendering personal complaint. If I am not entirely a villain, neither am I solely or unmixedly a comic man. I have occasionally in my life made jokes, and I have also occasionally been serious. And this, I had always understood, was the not unusual practice of my fellow-creatures. But I have discovered that this explanation is not considered sufficient in my case; I am always supposed to be engaged with some tortuous or topsy-turvy intention. When I state the dull truth about anything, it is said to be a showy paradox; when I lighten or brighten it with any common jest, it is supposed to be my solid and absurd opinion. If I ask a rational question of an opponent, it is considered a wild frivolity. But if I make an ordinary idle pun, it is gravely explained to me that my analogy is rather a verbal parallelism than a philosophic example of the operations of a common law. Thus I was in controversy lately with some writers on a certain journal who maintain that such a doctrine as that of miracles (let us say) is not a truth, but the symbol of a truth. I merely asked them, "What is the truth of which it is a symbol?" You would think that was a courteous, relevant, and reasonable question. The answer of the journal was to cast up its eyes and clasp its hands, and ask distractedly how it could be expected to argue with such a wild, elusive, ever-changing, fantastical, and irresponsible jester as myself. On the other hand, I casually summed up the distinction between the supernatural and the unreasonable by the phrase that one might believe that a Beanstalk grew up to the sky without having any doubts about how many beans make five. For this a writer, intelligible and presumably human, actually rebuked me, gravely asking me whether I believed in the Beanstalk! When I make common jokes they are regarded as highly uncommon opinions. When I state solid opinions, they are regarded as giddy jokes. But no matter. A time will come.

Two quite amusing cases of it occurred only the other day. It happened that I had to make an after-dinner speech in response to some remarks which had turned on the topic of water, in what connection I cannot recall; perhaps it was geography and water-sheds, or perhaps it was municipal politics and water-works; or perhaps pathology and water on the brain; or perhaps temperance reformers who (according to some) have water on the brain after another fashion. Anyhow, I had to say something; so I explained that, in my opinion, water was a medicine. It should be taken in small quantities in very extreme cases; as when one is going to faint. I denounced the harshness and inhumanity of those who would forbid the use of water altogether; I would not even go so far as to say that water should only be procurable by a doctor's prescription at a chemist's. Sudden domestic crises might arise, extraordinary circumstances under which the sternest moralist must excuse water-drinking. But on habitual water-drinking I frowned with unmistakable sternness, pointing out how many fine young men had begun by persuading themselves that they must do as other fellows did; and who are now incurable teetotalers themselves.

Now in all this nonsense there is just this grain of fact, that it is very wise to drink water when you feel faint, and often not so wise to drink wine or spirits. That is truth enough to form the basis of a mock theory. But afterwards an earnest idealist actually came and argued with me about it; gravely pointing out that water does not contain a quality which it seems is called "alcohol"; pointedly urging that water, if filtered, distilled, and analysed every hour or so in a strictly scientific style, would generally be found to be free from deadly poison. This wonderful man really thought, in his wonderful mind, that I had meant every word I said.

Now for the other side of my sad case. Not only did this man think me serious when I was joking, but he also thought me joking when I was serious. In attempting to explain away and soften a little the severity of my war upon water, I fell into talk with him about the temperance problem generally. And I said (as I always do whenever I get the chance) that the objection to most temperance legislation is simply that it is religious persecution. That is to say, it is the imposition upon a whole people, by force, of a morality that is not the morality of that whole people; that is not the morality of half the people; that is simply a special morality sincerely held by a group of governing, active, and influential persons. It is not self-evident that beer is bad; it is not the general opinion of mankind that beer is bad: it is one honest and logical opinion held by one public-spirited and powerful group. To enforce such an opinion by the police is persecution. I also said: "The one vile piece of oppression and injustice that makes my blood boil more than all the other tyrants and torturers of the earth is the recent practice of taking away the old Christmas beer from the old people in workhouses." Now, in saying this, I am not only serious, but savage: I feel inclined to burn something, or shoot somebody, rather than that such inhuman humbug should endure. Nothing proves more sharply that our modern humanitarianism is a rut of words, a routine of associations, than the fact that, while we profess to be furious at the cruelties done to childhood, we are not even faintly stirred by the cruelties done to old age. Once picture an old man as plainly as you picture a child, and you will see at once that a poker-blow on the head is often less to a child than the sudden removal of a custom and a comfort from an old man. Brutality to children is hellish, and one cannot get lower than hell; but, if there are any dark shades in infamy, we might at least say that the young are young, that they often forget wrongs; that they generally survive them; that if they do, they inherit our splendid mortal life. But that those who are close to that unthinkable tragedy which is before us all, whose powers and pleasures are narrowing of their own nature, who cling to custom as to the cord of sanity, that these poor old people should have their few days blasted and revolutionised whenever a professor gets a bee in his bonnet—this seems to me the last dregs of impudence and impiety. I am serious about this, if being murderous is being serious. Well, when my idealistic friend heard me say this about beer in workhouses, he burst into a perfect yell of hilarity and delight; cachinnation caught him again and again, and between his happy shrieks he managed to say, "Oh, that 's very good . . . you always are so paradoxical . . . how these funny ideas come into your head I don't know . . . oh, that 's very good indeed!" And the earnest idealist went away shaking with laughter, and left the paradoxical jester shaking with rage.

But a time will come. In fact, between ourselves (if such bosh goes on much longer), I really think it will.

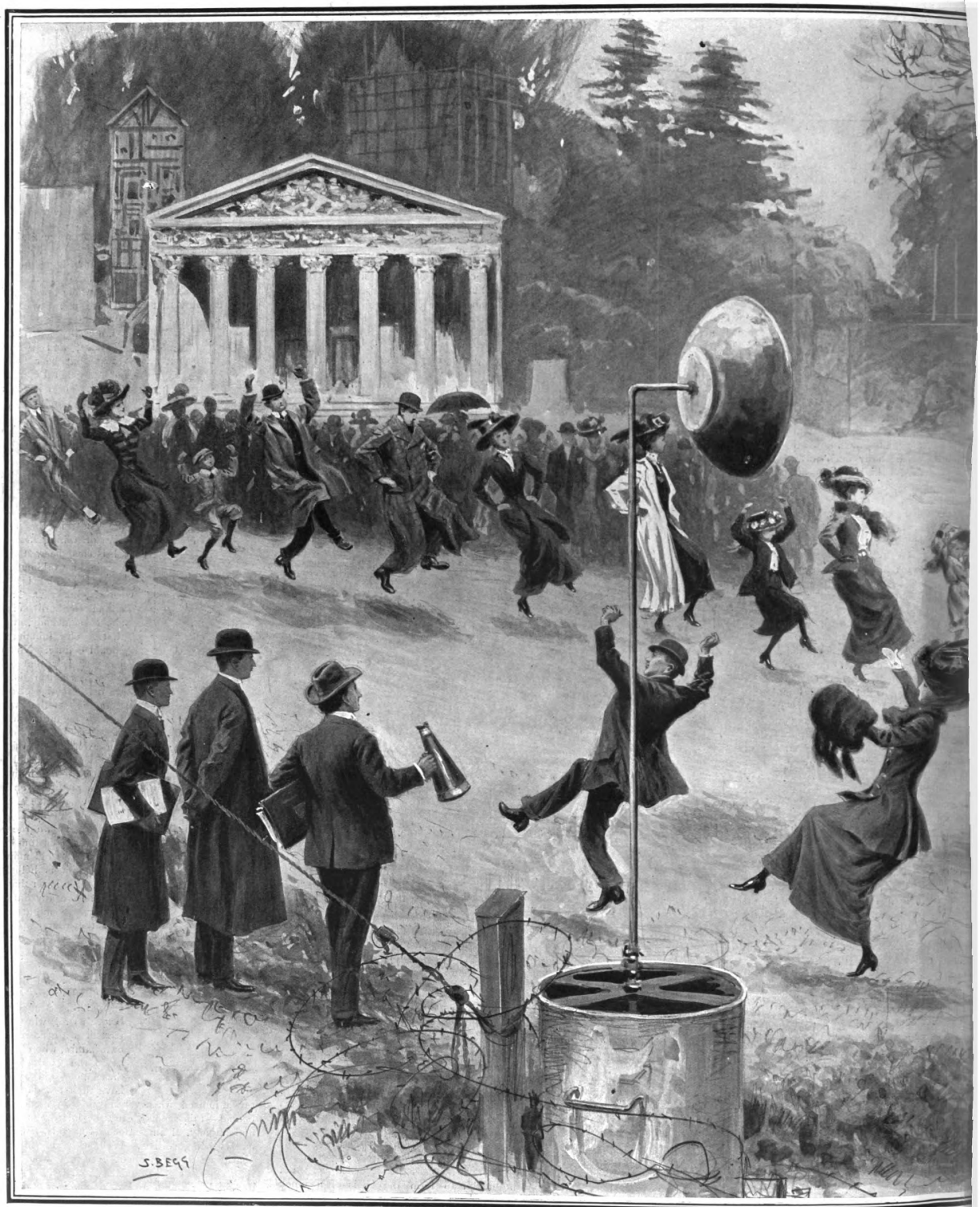


THE DISCOVERER OF THE NORTH POLE ARRIVES IN ENGLAND: COMMANDER PEARY, WITH HIS FAMILY AND CAPTAIN BARTLETT, ABOUT TO LAND AT PLYMOUTH.

Commander Peary arrived at Plymouth last Monday by the Nord Deutscher Lloyd liner, "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," with his wife, two children, and Captain Bartlett, the Newfoundland skipper of the "Roosevelt," who, next to Commander Peary himself, has the distinction of having reached farthest North. On Tuesday, Commander Peary was entertained at the Royal Societies Club luncheon; and his further engagements were arranged as follows: on Wednesday, his lecture, "My Expedition to the North Pole," before the Royal Geographical Society in the Albert Hall; on Thursday, his first public lecture, at the Queen's Hall, under the presidency of Captain Scott. Yesterday (Friday), Commander Peary had arranged to leave for the Continent, where he is to lecture in Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, and other cities. He is due back in this country for the Royal Geographical Society's dinner on May 23, and for subsequent engagements at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, and Bristol. He leaves for America on June 15. The figures in our photograph (from left to right) are—Captain Bartlett, Miss Marie Peary, Commander Peary, Mrs. Peary, and Master Robert Peary.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]

REHEARSING THE GREATEST PAGEANT SINC

LONDONERS PREPARING TO TAKE PART IN TH



Mr. Frank Lascelles, Master of the Pageant.

"THE PERFORMANCE OF A MASQUE BY BEN JONSON, BEFORE JAMES I. AN

Our Artist illustrates a rehearsal of a scene in the Pageant of London, a great feature of the forthcoming Festival of Empire at the Crystal Palace. The scene i by the King and Queen and is a guest at a masque of which particulars are on record." Some 15,000 performers, all dwellers in London or Greater Lond great size of the arena, dialogue is to be subordinated to spectacular effect. The first performan

THE CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI:

PAGEANT OF LONDON AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

King James I. and his Court.



HIS COURT, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE VIRGINIAN PRINCESS POCAHONTAS."

question is the third in Part Three, and is described as follows: "The beginnings of Empire—visit of the Virginian Princess Pocahontas to England. She is received will take part in the Pageant, which, it is claimed, will be the greatest modern spectacle of its kind, excepting only the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. Owing to the of the Pageant will be given on May the 24th.—[DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.]

PORTRAITS & PERSONAL NOTES.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE REV. J. WOOD, D.D., M.V.O.,
Head Master of Harrow, who is Resigning.

DR. WOOD'S impending resignation of the Head-Mastership of Harrow will be a matter of deep regret to all Harrovians, though it was not altogether unexpected, as he had contemplated the step for some time. For one thing, the death of his son, who was Head-Master of Sherborne, was a heavy blow to him. Dr. Wood was for twenty years (1870-90) Head-Master of Leamington College, and for eight years (1890-98) of Tonbridge School. He succeeded Dr. Welldon at Harrow twelve years ago, and he has been universally popular there. He has done much to preserve the surroundings of the great school from the encroachments of the builder.



Photo. Russell, Southsea.

ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND S. POË,
The new Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet.

On the promotion of Sir Arthur Fanshawe to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, his place as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth has been taken by Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe, while the latter, as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, is succeeded by Sir Edmund S. Poë, who has been promoted from the rank of Vice-Admiral to that of Admiral. Sir Edmund Poë has had some exciting experiences. He was serving in H.M.S. *Bombay* when she was destroyed by fire off Monte Video in 1864, and he has twice been honoured by the Royal Humane Society for saving life. In 1905 he became Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.



Photo. Russell.

COMMANDER C. D. ROPER,
Who has been Appointed to Reorganise the Canadian Navy.

It is an interesting and important task which lies before Commander C. D. Roper, who leaves England to-day, like Admiral Pigot Williams, to set in order a fleet overseas. But while the latter is concerned with the ships of a foreign Power, Commander Roper will have the more inspiring duty of organising the new navy of Canada, a force likely to play a great part in the future destinies of the Empire. He was at one time Flag-Lieutenant to Lord Charles Beresford. The Canadian Navy Bill passed its third reading last month. The probable cost of the Canadian Navy for the first ten years has been estimated at £11,600,000.



Photo. Lafayette.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL A. F. HART-SYNNOT, C.B., C.M.G.,
Who Commanded the Irish Brigade in the Boer War.

In the old Dutch axiom, *Alles zalrecht kommen* (all will come right), Lord Gladstone has chosen a cheerful motto for his South African administration, and by learning to speak the Dutch language he and Lady Gladstone have taken a step which will add in no small degree to their influence and popularity. They left Southampton last Saturday in the *Walmer Castle*, and are accompanied on their journey by Lord Gladstone's niece, Miss Dorothy Drew, and Miss Dinah Tennant. In a farewell speech on board the *Walmer Castle*, Lord Gladstone said: "I am proud to join in the task of construction on the ground so well prepared and splendidly cleared by South Africa's statesmen."



Photo. Central News.

"ALLES ZAL RECHT KOMMEN!"
Lord and Lady Gladstone on Board the "Walmer Castle" at Southampton, on their Departure for South Africa.

It was fitting that a team of ladies from beyond the Tweed, in the land where golf had its birth, should once more, and for the third time in succession, carry off the Miller Shield in the International Tournament. It was the eighteenth annual tournament, and it took place last week on the Royal North Devon Club's course at Westward Ho! England obtained second place, while Ireland was third and Wales fourth.



Photo. Sport and General.

WINNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GOLF TOURNAMENT FOR THE MILLER SHIELD: THE SCOTTISH TEAM VICTORIOUS AT WESTWARD HO!
In the photograph are: Miss E. Kyle, Mrs. F. W. Brown, Miss Neil Fraser, Miss K. Stuart, Miss E. Grant Suttie, Miss D. Jenkins, Mrs. W. H. Nicholson, Miss I. Kyle, and Miss E. Anderson.

Mr. Charles Henry Lyell, the new member for South Edinburgh, is the only son of Sir Leonard Lyell, and from 1904 to the end of the last Parliament he sat for East Dorset, and latterly acted as Parliamentary Private Secretary to Sir Edward Grey. At the General Election in January he stood for West Edinburgh, where he was defeated by Mr. J. A. Clyde. Mr. Lyell is a magistrate for Forfarshire, and is the Vice-Chairman of the Territorial Association in that county.



Photo. Moffat.

MR. CHARLES H. LYELL, M.P.,
The new Liberal Member for South Edinburgh.

Sir Christopher Furness, whose election at Hartlepool has been declared void as a result of the recent petition, is head of the great ship-building and ship-owning firm of Furness, Withy and Co., and of the Furness Line of steamers. He sat for Hartlepool from 1891 to 1895, and again from 1900 until he was unseated. The Judges emphasised the fact that Sir Christopher himself had not personally been guilty of any corrupt or illegal practices.



Photo. Lafayette.

SIR CHRISTOPHER FURNESS,
Formerly Liberal M.P. for Hartlepool, who has been Unseated.

Rear-Admiral Pigot Williams, who succeeds Rear-Admiral Sir Douglas Gamble (resigned through ill-health) as Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Fleet, entered the Navy in 1871. He attained Captain's rank in 1898, and the next year became Naval Attaché in Russia, Turkey, Norway and Sweden. In 1901 he commanded the *Sybille* in South African waters, and was placed in command of the military base at Lambert's Bay. In 1905 he became Commodore-in-Charge at Hong-Kong, and he has since commanded the *Irresistible*.



Photo. Russell, Southsea.

REAR-ADMIRAL H. PIGOT WILLIAMS,
Leaving England to-day to take up the Chief Command of the Turkish Fleet.

It will be as General Hart, the gallant commander of the Irish Brigade in the South African War, that the late Major-General Hart-Synnot will be more generally remembered. He assumed the additional surname of Synnot (that of his wife's family) in 1902. In 1873 he served with Lord (then Sir Garnet) Wolseley in Ashanti, and took part in the capture of Kumassi. He also served in the Zulu War of 1878, and in the first Boer War. In the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 he was slightly wounded at Kassassin, and was present later at Tel-el-Kebir. In the last Boer War he was at the battles of Colenso and the Tugela, and afterwards commanded the column that relieved Wepener.

Mr. William Mitchell-Thomson, who has been returned unopposed for North Down (the seat vacant through the death of Mr. T. L. Corbett), is only son of Sir Mitchell Mitchell-Thomson, Bt., formerly Lord Provost of Edinburgh. The new member, who is thirty-three and a Unionist, was elected in 1906 for North-West Lanarkshire, but was defeated at the General Election. He has travelled much in the East. He married last year Miss Anne McEacharn, daughter of Sir Malcolm McEacharn.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. WILLIAM MITCHELL-THOMSON, M.P.
The new Unionist Member for North Down.

PEARYS EXPLORE THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



THE DAUGHTER AND THE YOUNGER SON OF COMMANDER PEARY IN LONDON: MISS MARIE PEARY AND MASTER ROBERT PEARY FEEDING THE GIRAFFES AT THE "ZOO."

Commander Peary is accompanied on his visit to London by Mrs. Peary, by his daughter Marie, and by his younger son, Robert.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. Central News.

WOMAN AND WAR: YEOMANRY NURSES PARADING WITH THE AMBULANCE-WAGONS RECENTLY PRESENTED TO THEM.

The Yeomanry Nursing Corps recently received a gift of a number of ambulance-wagons. These made their first appearance in public on Saturday of last week, when the nurses paraded at Clapham, each of the Red-Cross wagons being driven by a member of the corps.



Photo. G.P.P.

A THREE-WHEELED CAR ORDERED FOR COSTA RICA: THE ONLY KIND STEERABLE IN PARTS OF THE REPUBLIC.

In parts of Costa Rica the roads are so full of ruts that it is practically impossible to steer a four-wheeled car, though it is comparatively easy to steer one with three wheels. Hence an order for fifty cars of this form.

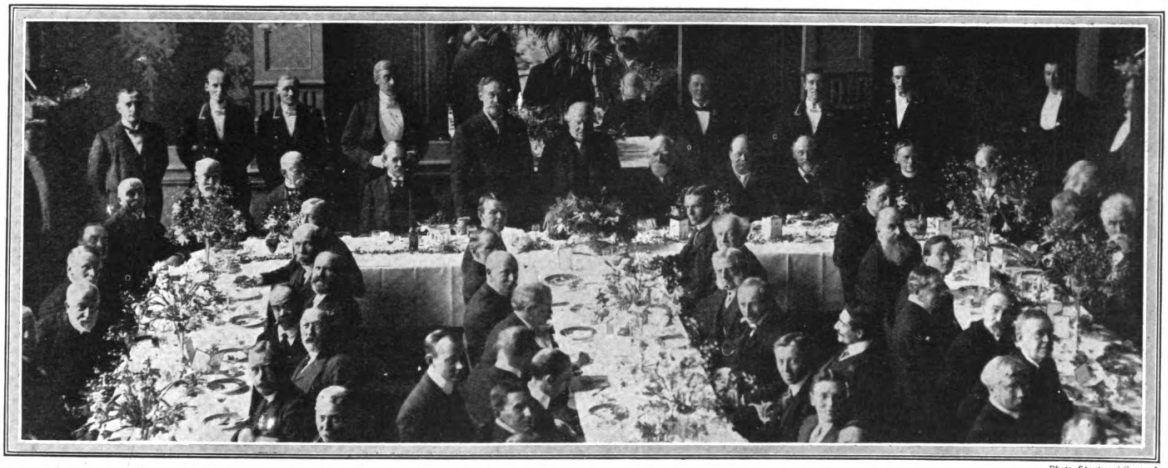


Photo. Sport and General.

THE DISCOVERER OF THE NORTH POLE IN LONDON: COMMANDER ROBERT E. PEARY ENTERTAINED AT LUNCHEON AT THE ROYAL SOCIETIES CLUB.

Commander Peary was entertained at luncheon at the Royal Societies Club on Tuesday last, and at the gathering the great explorer gave a short narrative of his historic journey. Further, he stated that he quite believed that success would attend Captain Scott in his attempt to plant the Union Jack at the South Pole, so that "the world itself shall whirl between the ensigns of the Anglo-Saxon race." Lord Halsbury presided at the luncheon. Commander Peary was on his right, and Lord Stratheona on his left. Amongst the others present were Sir George Taubman Goldie, Captain Bartlett, Captain Scott, Major Leonard Darwin, Lord Roberts, Sir George Nares, and Dr. J. Scott Keltie.

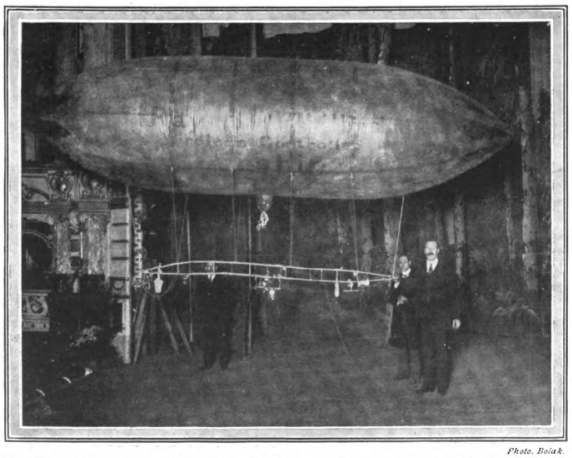


Photo. Bolak.

AN AERIAL "DESTROYER": A MODEL DIRIGIBLE DIRECTED BY MEANS OF WIRELESS.

This model of a dirigible, which is about twelve feet in length, was exhibited at the London Hippodrome the other day, its movements through the air being controlled by wireless acting on the various propellers. During the manœuvres, it dropped paper birds among the audience, and Mr. T. R. Phillips, the inventor, claimed that he could drop explosives in a similar way.

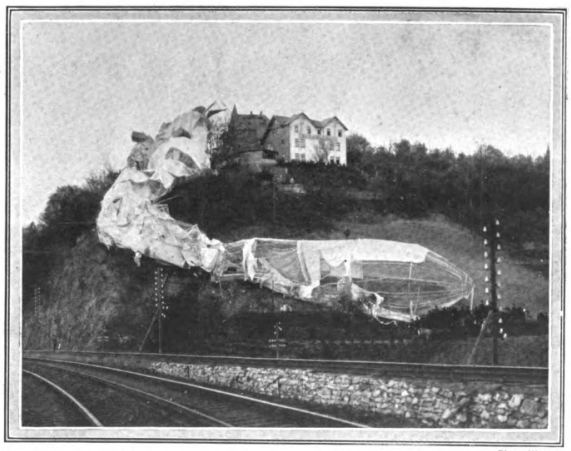


Photo. Weimer.

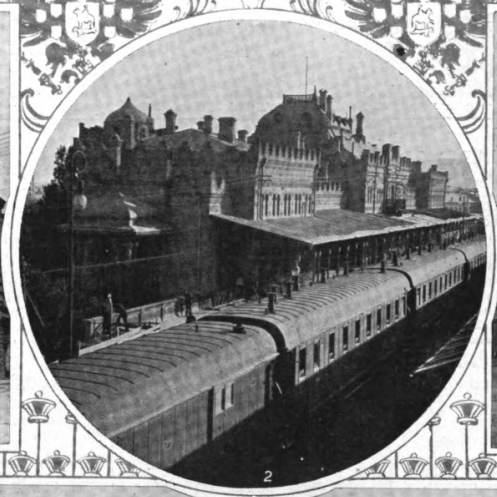
A WRECKED GERMAN HOPE: THE REMAINS OF THE GREAT DIRIGIBLE "ZEPPELIN II."

The "Zeppelin II." broke away from her moorings (a cart buried in the ground), and, despite the efforts of hundreds of soldiers, who were holding on to the ropes, flew away on the wings of the storm. It fell at Weilburg, on the Lahn. Together with its predecessor, "Zeppelin I.," the dirigible was bought by the German Government for £100,000. It was designed to take the place of the original "Zeppelin II.," destroyed at Echterdingen in August of 1908.

"NAPHTHA IS ONE OF THE FINEST GEMS IN THE IMPERIAL DIADEM."

IN THE CITY OF BAKU, THE HEART OF THE OIL INDUSTRY, A GREAT COMMERCIAL CITY.



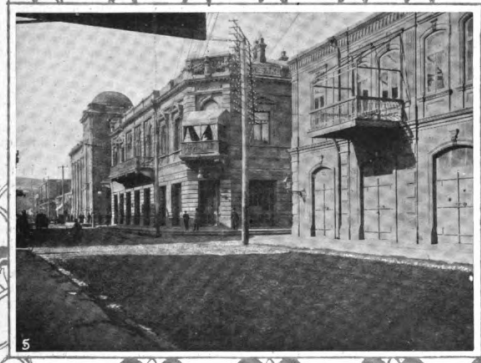




THE oil-bearing regions of Russia are one of the greatest sources of the nation's wealth. As the Russians themselves say, "Naphtha is one of the finest gems in the imperial diadem." Baku, the centre of the oil industry, as well as a great commercial city in other ways, provides strong attraction, therefore, to many business men. Its natural wealth has been compared, indeed, with that of Kimberley. It is not renowned for its dealings in oil alone, all-important as they are, and ever-growing as they appear to be. According to the latest statistics the port of Baku, on its turnover of goods, takes first place amongst all the ports of Russia, not only on the Caspian, but on the Black and Baltic Seas. The coasting trade for last year amounted to 5,156,452 tons. The foreign trade for the same period to 181,531 tons, a marked increase on that of previous years. Imports reached 470,546 tons — that is to say 67,541 tons more than 1908.



THE chief items of Baku's foreign imports are given as rice, cotton, and fruits; those of the coasting-trade imports, as timber, wheat, sugar, metals, and manufactured metal articles. The items of export abroad are shown to be, amongst others, sugar, metals, and manufactured metal articles, manufactured articles, and wheat; to Russian ports, amongst others, wheat, metals, manufactured metal articles, sugar, and fruit. During last year 7565 steam and sailing-ships, coasting and foreign, arrived at the port. On the passenger and passenger-trading vessels 98,123 passengers were brought in during last year, and 88,668 were carried out. In addition to this, 22,167 pilgrims, who had arrived at the port, were embarked. All this, be it noted, in addition to the great oil trade, the importance of which, especially when there seems a possibility of the navies and the steam-ship owners of the world adopting oil fuel, can scarcely be over-estimated.





1 THE BANQUE DU NORD. 2 THE STATION OF THE TRANS-CAUCASIAN RAILWAY. 3. THE TIFLIS COMMERCE BANK.

4. BAKU: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE SEAPORT AND THE HARBOUR.

5. THE VOLGA-KAMA COMMERCE BANK. 6. IN ONE OF THE GREAT PUBLIC GARDENS.

Baku, from ancient times a place of the fire-worshippers, belonged in earlier days to the Persians and to the Turks. It was captured by Russia in 1806. As we have already noted, it can claim high place amongst the commercial centres of the world. The new waterworks and other improvements that are to be made will provide work for engineers for some time to come. For the greater part of the year its climate leaves little to be desired.

ART · MUSIC · & · THE · DRAMA

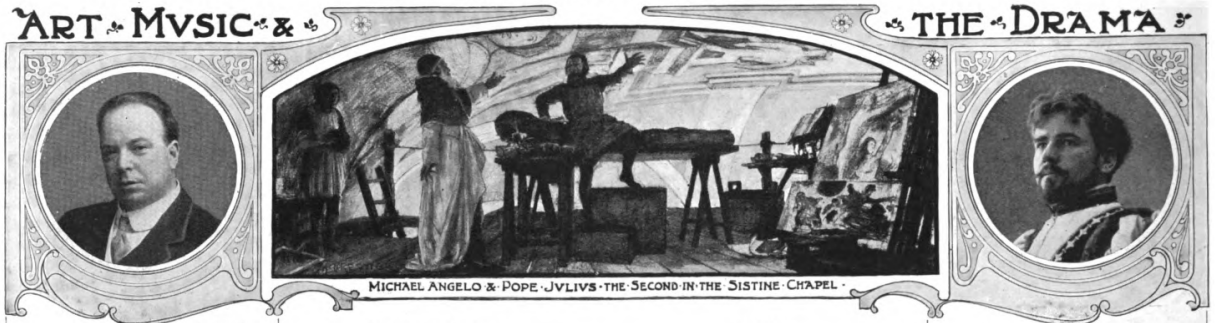


Photo. Hana.

MR. JOHN COATES,
Who is Engaged for Mr. Thomas Beecham's Opéra Comique Season at His Majesty's.

MR. ELLISON VAN HOOSE,
Who is Engaged for Mr. Thomas Beecham's Opéra Comique Season at His Majesty's.

ART NOTES.

(See Supplement.)

SEVERAL things make the present Academy an eventful and interesting one. Perhaps the pictures that are absent are as much responsible for this as any of the seven hundred and seventy-seven included canvases. An Academy without the backbone of Mr. Sargent's portraits did not promise well, and it is true that the Large Gallery falls to pieces for lack of the stamina of a masterpiece like the "Lord Wemyss" or the "Lord Ribblesdale" of previous years. No Mancini gives depth to the south wall, to which one instinctively turns for the pictures that the Hanging Committee intends to honour. Mr. Stott is again found there, but with a "Good Samaritan" in which the figures block out so much of the painter's beloved Sussex landscape that it cannot be called a fair sample of his art. There is but one work from the brush of Mr. La Thangue, who can generally be counted on to make four rooms interesting; there are but three very small works by Mr. Clausen; there is no contribution from Mrs. Swynnerton. On paper, then, it is a hopeless Academy; but not in reality, for there are more bad things than good things among the missing.



Photo. Dupont.

ENGAGED FOR THE BEECHAM LIGHT OPERA SEASON: MME. ZÉLIE DE LUSSAN.

In the first place, the line is not clogged with the bright, brittle landscapes, or the comedies, histories, and allegories, with their flaxen-wigged and pink-complexioned damsels, of the familiar Academical tradition. The fashion for these is past, and the worst offences in "costume pieces" are supplied by the painfully coloured records of civic functions of to-day. Mr. Abbey harks back to a very theatrical convention in "The Camp of the American Army at Valley Forge, February 1778." The size of the canvas, at least, may be forgiven him, for, like "Penn's Treaty with the Indians," in Gallery VIII., it is painted for the Pennsylvania State Capitol. In neither of these compositions has the sense of humour and of the picturesque been enlarged to correspond with the foot-measurement. The first-named subject would lose nothing if reduced to the size of one of Mr. Abbey's drawings in *Harper's*.

With but two or three exceptions, the pictures of the year are small pictures, and few of the pictures that are not pictures of the year are obtrusive in scale. Mrs. Laura Knight has painted with a lavish brush, to nobody's discontent; so, too, has Mr. George Henry; and Mr. Arnesby Brown's "Silver Morning," bought by the Chantrey Bequest, is large as landscapes go For the rest, from Mr. Clausen's exquisite "From a London Back Window," in the first room, to Mr. Norman Garstin's "Wet Sunday" and Mr. Tuke's "All's Well" in the last, the average size of the canvases is far below the usual standard. An Academy of small pictures proves to be much less of an ordeal, for exhibitors and visitors, than an Academy of big pictures, but the critics, reluctant to acknowledge the reforms that are slowly depriving them of the butt for their best abuse, still find Burlington House the worst possible place to see pictures in. Mr. Lewis Hind, in the *Chronicle*, devoted half his Academy article to the description of his escape from Piccadilly on the top of a 'bus; and the first notice in the *Morning Post* was devoted to the sculpture, the architecture, and to anything but the paintings. But the reforms, and Mr. Orpen, are there, and well worthy of attention.

E. M.

MUSIC.

EVEN if he gave every afternoon and evening to music, it would still be impossible for the music-lover to keep pace with the agents and impresarios. At the same hour in afternoon or evening there may be three concerts in progress, none of which the enthusiast cares to miss; while on and after Monday evening there will be the double attractions of opera at His Majesty's and at Covent Garden. To-day (May. 7), while Moriz Rosenthal is playing at the Queen's Hall, Melba will be celebrating her return to town at the Albert Hall; and in the past fortnight the first act of certain "Ring" performances must have done something to check the attendance at afternoon concerts. For the first "Ring" cycle there is nothing but praise. The weary *Sprach-gesang* tactics of so many Wagner singers are no longer encouraged — one might, perhaps, say are no longer tolerated—at Covent Garden, and the music gains immensely in its appeal when it is vocalised to the fullest possible extent. Throughout the first performances of the "Ring," the reminiscences and philosophy of Wotan were treated with consummate art by Van Rooy, whose presence at Covent Garden is very welcome. Kirkby Lunn has succeeded, too, in making the difficult rôle of Fricka human and sympathetic; she is undoubtedly the greatest English Wagner-singer of our time, and seems to pass from strength to strength.



Photo. Dover Street Studios.

TO SING IMPORTANT ROLES DURING THE BEECHAM LIGHT OPERA SEASON: MISS RUTH VINCENT (AS GRETEL).

The Thomas Beecham Opéra Comique Season, which promises to be a great success, is to open at His Majesty's on Monday next, the 9th, and to terminate on July 30. Miss Ruth Vincent will play Olympia (the doll), and Antonia in "The Tales of Hoffmann," with which the enterprise will be inaugurated, and will appear also in other works.



ENGAGED FOR THE BEECHAM LIGHT OPERA SEASON: MISS MAGGIE TEYTE.

Mme. Saltzmann Stevens has repeated the triumph of a past season: we welcome a Brünnhilde who would not attract attention as a giantess in a country fair, who is tender, human, and sympathetic. She is not a Ternina—it has not been given to any artist of our generation to reach the height scaled by the greatest Wagnerian singer and actress our stage has ever seen—and Mme. Saltzmann Stevens has yet to acquire Ternina's stage experience. A new Loge, M. Sembach, made an immediate appeal; and the Mime of Hans Bechstein retains its many qualities.

To hear and see Dr. Richter in the conductor's seat is to understand why he has been able to say that if the scores of the "Ring" were lost, he could rewrite them from memory. While he grasps every point, and can give their cues to singers and players alike, he never loses sight of the whole work; he preserves a perfect balance between the voice and its complex accompaniment. When we see those who know something of the score looking on with astonishment, we are reminded of Goldsmith's lines—

> And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
> That one small head could carry all he knew.

In Verdi's "Traviata" and "Rigoletto," Mme. Tetrazzini has roused rare enthusiasm, her singing of the "Caro Nome" in the last named ending on a clear-ringing E in alt. that few living sopranı could reach so surely. In "Traviata" she takes her rôle seriously: for her the unsavoury heroine of Verdi's opera is a creature of flesh and blood, instead of bran or sawdust. This being so, it is a pity that her dress cannot be accommodated to the period. Sammarco, John McCormack, and a newcomer from Russia—M. Rostowsky, who is alleged to be able to sing the difficult music of Gounod's Roméo—have all distinguished themselves in the Verdi operas, and Signor Campanini has directed them with vigour and insight.



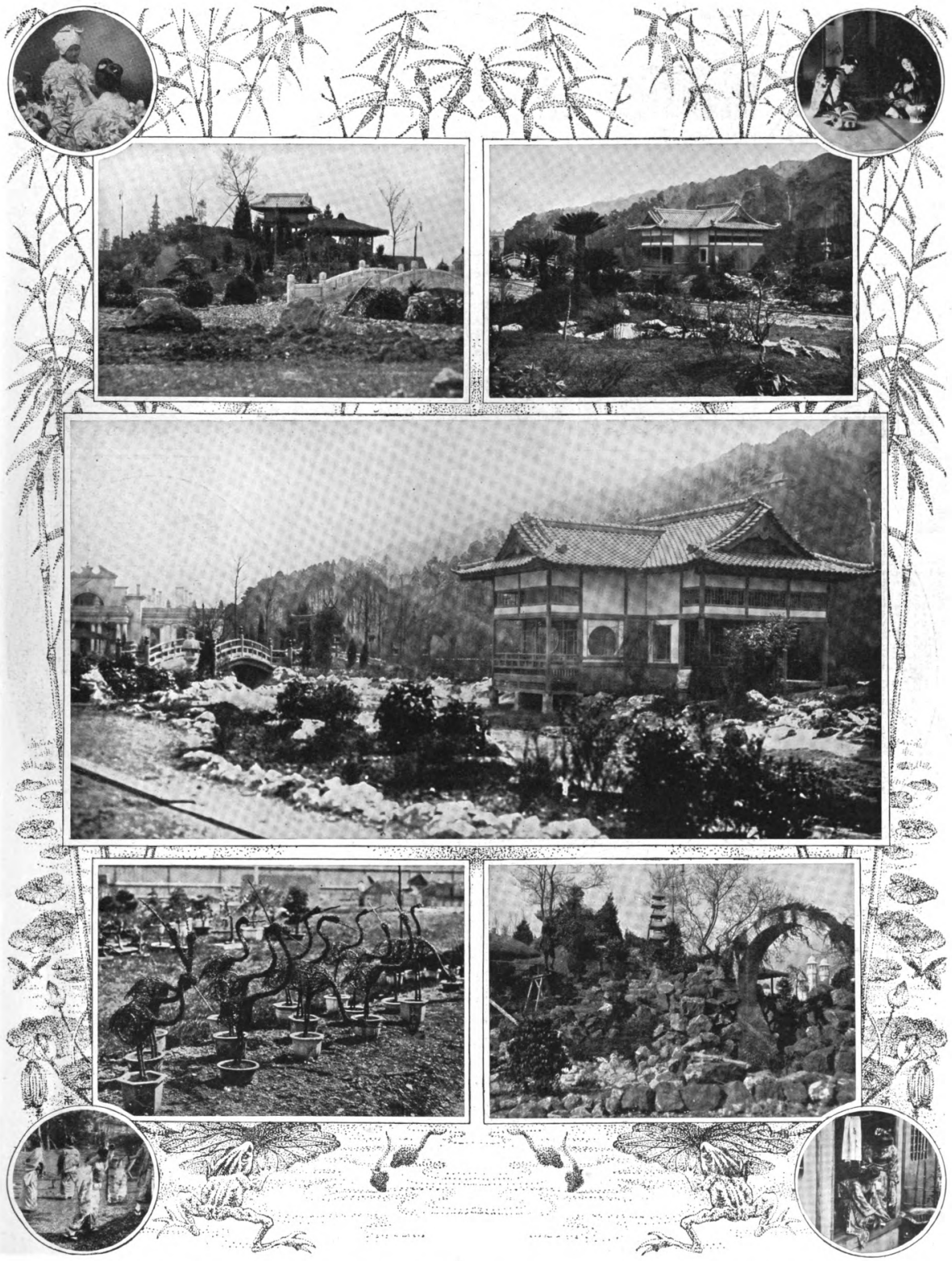
Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.

IN A "KOKOCHNIK": MLLE. ANNA PAVLOVA.

For one of the dances she gave at her special matinée at the Palace last week. Mlle. Pavlova wore Russian dress. The "kokochnik" (the head-dress), it may be noted, was once worn in Russia by rich and poor alike. It is seldom seen now, save in a few districts, except as a part of court dress.

NATURE IN MODEL FORM: JAPANESE GARDENS AT THE "JAP-ANGLO."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HUTIN, AND BY C.N., L.N.A., AND HAINES.

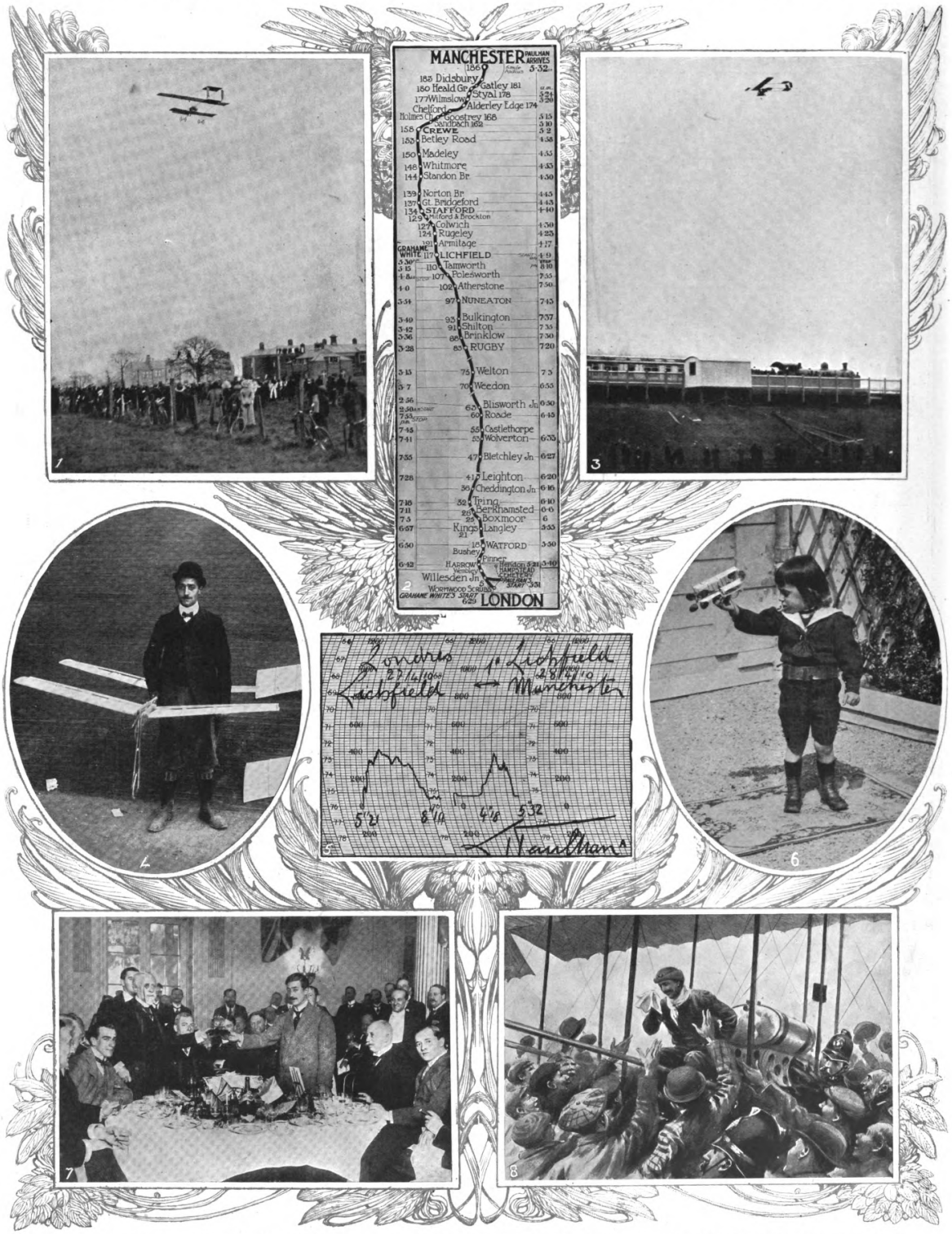


LANDSCAPE GARDENING EXTRAORDINARY: "DWARF" GARDENS AT THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION AT THE WHITE CITY.

As we had occasion to remark in a recent issue, Japanese gardening may be described as landscape gardening in an actual, as opposed to our conventional sense. The chief aim is to imitate nature on a small scale, with the aid of dwarf trees, miniature houses, and tiny bridges and streams, to say nothing of mountains a few feet high. There will be two Japanese Gardens at Shepherd's Bush, each of them designed by foremost artists of Japan and each covering about 100,000 square feet of land. Our Illustrations show the gardens themselves, together with small trees trained to the shape of storks. We also publish, as additions to the decoration of the page, photographs of lilies in the land of the chrysanthemum, a player of the samisen, Japanese girls beneath blossom-laden cherry-trees, and Japanese girls washing their hands in an old stone basin outside one of the windows of their house. The Exhibition is due to open on the 12th.

THE FLIGHT M. PAULHAN WOULD NOT REPEAT FOR £20,000:

THE AVIATOR FLYING FROM LONDON TO MANCHESTER; AND OTHER MATTERS.



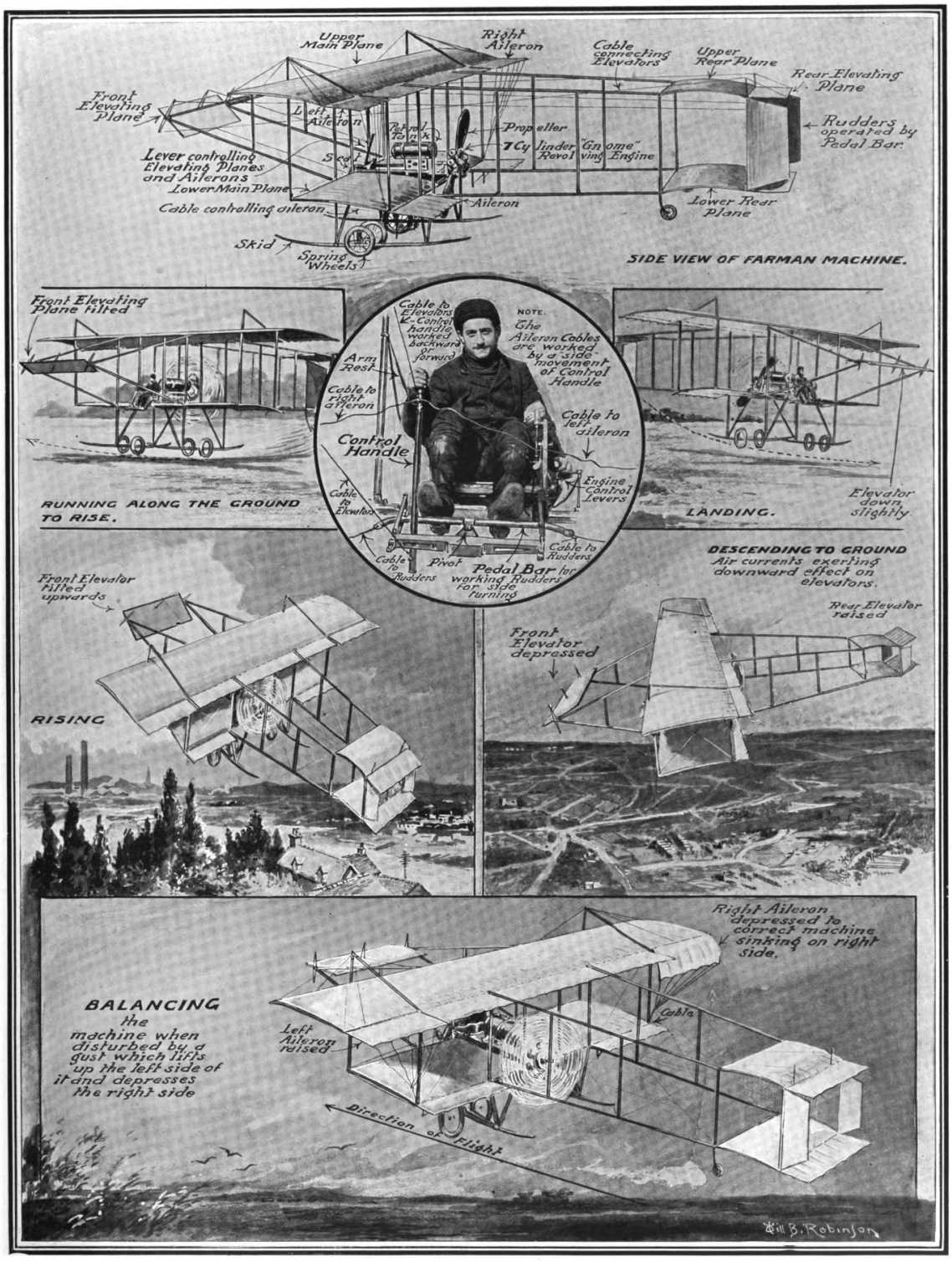
1. Beginning the Greatest Flight of his Life: M. Louis Paulhan Leaving London for Manchester.
2. The Records of the Rival Flying-Men: The Time-Table of the Race Between M. Louis Paulhan and Mr. Claude Grahame-White.
3. Ending the Flight He would Not Try Again under Similar Conditions for £20,000: M. Paulhan Nearing his Goal at Didsbury.
4. With the Model Flying-Machine that Won Him the Biplane Offered by MM. Voisin Frères and so Set Him on the Road to Fame: M. Louis Paulhan with his Design.
5. The Heights Reached by M. Paulhan during his Flight from London to Manchester: The Aviator's Chart of Altitude.
6. Like Father, Like Son: René Paulhan, Son of the Aviator, with a Toy Aeroplane.
7. Receiving his £10,000 in a Gold Casket: The French Ambassador Handing the Prize to M. Paulhan at the Savoy Luncheon.
8. Immediately after his Descent at Didsbury: M. Paulhan Wipes his Eyes.

There is no need to retell the story of M. Louis Paulhan's flight from London to Manchester for the "Daily Mail's" £10,000 prize. It is interesting to note a few personal details. M. Paulhan, then, is twenty-six. At sixteen he was a member of a travelling circus in France, a tight-rope walker and a bare-back rider. Later he was a mechanic, working on the French dirigible, the "Ville de Paris." During that period he won a prize offered by Messrs. Voisin Frères for the best model flying-machine. The award took the form of a Voisin biplane, and the future great aviator, aided by others, bought an engine with which to fit it. Later still, as a volunteer, he joined the aerostatic battalion of the French Army. He made his first appearance as a flying man only last year. Three weeks after his start he created a world's record by flying to a height of 400 feet. It will be seen that his progress has been extraordinarily rapid. He has said that he would not repeat the London-to-Manchester flight under the conditions prevailing last week for £20,000.

Photographs by L.N.A., Illustrations Bureau, and Topical; the Altitude Chart and Time-Table reproduced from the "Daily Mail" by Courtesy of that Paper; No. 8 from a Sketch by Leo Chesney, our Special Artist at Didsbury.

THE PILOTING OF AEROPLANES: HOW TO USE A FARMAN BIPLANE.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



A PICTORIAL LESSON IN FLYING ON A MACHINE SIMILAR TO THAT USED BY M. PAULHAN FOR THE LONDON-TO-MANCHESTER FLIGHT.

For his great flight from London to Manchester, M. Louis Paulhan used one of the famous Farman biplanes. That our readers may have some idea of how such a machine is controlled, we give these Illustrations. Full details will be found in an article on another page. Meantime, it may be noted that the aviator has under his command, firstly, the control lever on his right hand, which works the elevators and the stabilisers or ailerons; the motor levers on his left hand, which govern engine speed, ignition, lubrication, etc.; and the pedal lever with which the rudders are worked.



Photo. Collas.

TRANSLATOR OF THE DELUGE TABLET: PROFESSOR H. V. HILPRECHT, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Professor Hilprecht's translation of the "Deluge Tablet" found amongst the remains of the Temple Library of Nippur has aroused world-wide interest. It will be recalled that we illustrated the tablet in our issue of April 9 last, and gave, side by side with its version of the story of the Flood, the Bible version. The tablet is a part of the earliest version of the Babylonian Deluge story thus far known, and was written and broken before Abraham had left his Babylonian home in Ur of the Chaldees.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

ALCOHOL IN NATURE.

THE alcohol question is one of those topics which seem endowed with perennial vitality, but it is somewhat remarkable that the discussions nowadays conducted regarding it have completely changed their character. I am old enough to remember the bitter controversies which raged round the question whether or not alcohol, taken in moderation, was injurious to the body. Dr. Anstie had contributed a masterly discussion on the use of alcohol in health and disease, and Dr. Parkes, of Netley, famous as a hygienist, as the result of researches had shown that no difference in the health of young men was to be noted when the quantity of absolute alcohol consumed did not amount to more than one and a half ounces per day. Dr. Hammond, of New York, had also been investigating the alcohol question and its value, and had found that it tended to preserve the bodily equilibrium when a food-supply was experimentally made less than the normal.

These researches paved the way for the work of Doctors Attwater and Benedict of America. They came to the conclusion that alcohol was chemically to be regarded as a food. It could be oxidised and used up in the body just as ordinary foods are, 98 per cent. being burnt, so to speak, and only 2 per cent. escaping oxidation. They also found that alcohol was consumed no more rapidly than other heat and force producing foods, such as sugar. At the present date these views hold the fort scientifically. They do not imply that alcohol is either a necessary or desirable "food"; they do not interfere with any social temperance work that is intended to limit alcoholic abuse; they do not countenance the common drinking habits of any country; they simply set alcohol in its proper place as a "food," and they teach us that 1 oz. of alcohol equals about ¾ oz. of fat, or 1¾ oz. of sugar or starch as an energy-producing substance. Further, it is stated that about 2½ oz. of alcohol may replace equivalent quantities of fat, sugar, and starch in a diet without involving disturbance of the bodily functions.

So far, then, the exact nature of alcohol in relation to bodily nutrition has been made clear. Beyond this special aspect of the subject, however, lies another and equally interesting phase of the matter. In a recent paper Professor W. E. Dixon, of Cambridge, has admirably summarised the facts relating to alcohol and living tissues at large. This paper should widen and extend the popular conceptions concerning alcohol regarded from its connection with what may be called the normal phases of vitality. For example, Professor Dixon strikes a remarkable keynote in his declaration that alcohol is widely distributed in nature, but is only found in connection with living cells. We can detect it in plants, and, *pace* the abstainers, plants produce alcohol and use it as well in their vital operations. The yeast plant turns sugar into alcohol and carbonic-acid gas, and a bottle of claret which has become soured is thus altered through the action of a vinegar-forming organism that lives on the alcohol of the wine. In animal tissues alcohol is also found, but only in small quantities, for, necessarily, as is pointed out, it is easily oxidised, and so any large amount would be quickly consumed. The muscles of higher animals have actually been found to contain ferments which change the sugar or starch supplied into alcohol, this change being probably effected through the medium of lactic acid (a muscular waste product), and itself one of the results of the using-up in the body of sugar-food.

Professor Dixon mentions the curious fact that the *Bacillus coli* of the large bowel (of whose effects in the way of causing premature old age so much has lately been heard) can produce from 9 to 17 per cent. of alcohol when allowed to grow on sugar. As this action must occur in the body, it is fair to conclude that, as Professor Dixon remarks, the alcohol so produced must pass into the system. Some straining of the argument for the feeding of the *B. coli* on sugar and starchy foods might hold that sour milk containing lactic acid, as well as the diet just named, may really owe their beneficial effect in warding off old age to the fact that they supply alcohol to the frame. A wonderful transformation of opinion this, if the idea could be proved to be true, since people who formerly came to curse alcohol in all its shapes and forms might presumably alter their tone to one of blessing.

No wonder our author remarks that most of our views on the use of alcohol have changed during the last quarter of a century. Even it is now credited, on scientific grounds, with economising the fat and the nitrogenous constituents of the body, in this way acting as a sop to the Cerberus of destruction of tissue as the result of work. But Professor Dixon is clear enough on the point—that if alcohol is a food it does not follow that its artificial consumption is desirable. Neither does it follow, in the oft-repeated language of uninstructed people, that it is a poison. Social reforms lose nothing but gain much from being founded on accurate scientific details. Persons who do not know the facts about alcohol are readily satirised by the man who sits in the chair of the scorner. True temperance remains, as heretofore, the safe way of life.

ANDREW WILSON.



CLEANING THE SYPHON OF THE CONCORDE (PARIS): DROPPING THE BALL INTO THE WELL.

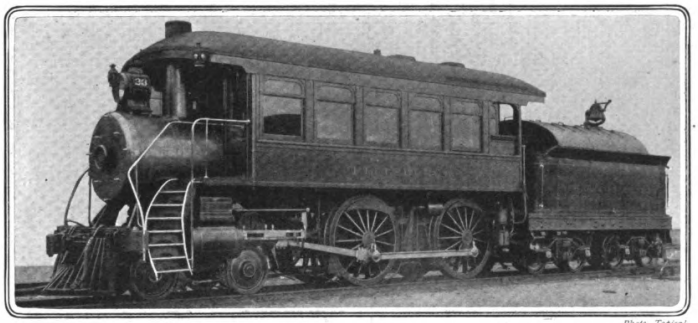
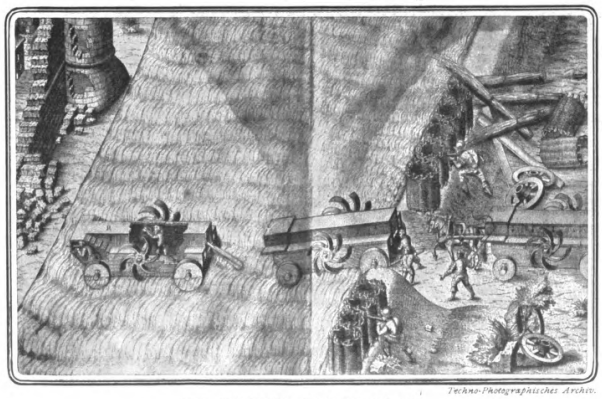


Photo. Topical.

A "CAB" IN WHICH PASSENGERS SIT OVER A BOILER: A RAILWAY ENGINE CONVERTED INTO AN INSPECTION "CARRIAGE."

The passenger engine was converted into an inspection engine by building a "cab" over the boiler. The seats for the passengers are, of course, so arranged that the boiler does not affect them. The engine is used by officials of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railway.



Technic-Photographisches Archiv.

THE AMPHIBIOUS WAR-CAR OF 1588.

The engraving shows a war-vessel designed in France in 1588 for use on land or water. It is here given for comparison with our illustration of M. Ravaillet's "Canot-Automobile," designed, more especially, for use in time of war.



THE AMPHIBIOUS WAR-CAR OF TO-DAY.

We republish this Illustration from our issue of November 27 of last year, that it may be compared with the old French engraving. The "Canot-Automobile," it will be recalled, has been adopted by the French Government.

THE MAN WHO NAILED THE STARS AND STRIPES TO THE NORTH POLE.

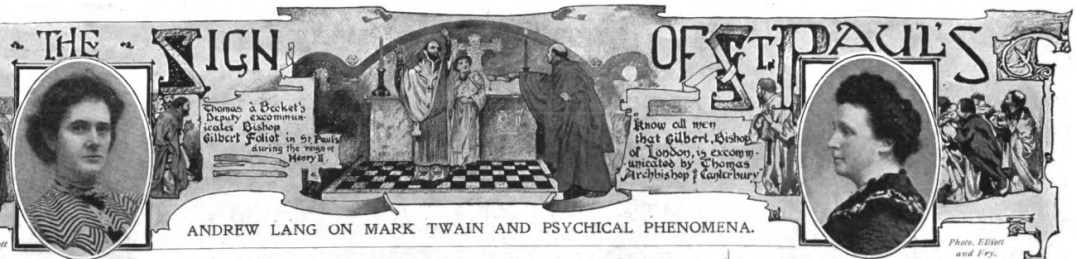
DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



TWENTY-FOUR YEARS AN ARCTIC EXPLORER: COMMANDER ROBERT EDWIN PEARY, DISCOVERER OF THE NORTH POLE, WHO HAS JUST LECTURED BEFORE THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—AN UNCONVENTIONAL PORTRAIT.

If ever a man deserved to succeed in an attempt to place his country's flag on the apex of the earth, that man is Commander Peary, who announced that he had nailed the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole in a laconic telegram dated the 6th September of last year, and is now lecturing about his epoch-making exploit. Commander Peary has answered the call of the Arctic for four-and-twenty years, from the day in 1886 when, at the age of thirty, and an engineer in the United States Navy, he set out as one of a party bent on exploring the Greenland Ice Cap east of Disco Bay. In all, he has sought to reach the Pole eight times, and it was his eighth attempt that was the successful one. In July of 1905 he reached latitude 87°6, 200 miles from the North Pole. Describing the actual discovery of the Pole, he has written: "We arrived at 90 degrees North at 10 o'clock in the morning of April 6, and we left there about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of April 7. . . . During those thirty hours at the Pole I made the necessary observations for position, went some ten miles beyond my camp, and some eight miles to the right of it, planted my flags, deposited my records, took photographs, studied the horizon through my telescope for possible land, and sought for a suitable place to make a sounding."

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



ANDREW LANG ON MARK TWAIN AND PSYCHICAL PHENOMENA.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MISS ELIZABETH BANKS,
Whose Volume of Stories, "The Luck of the Black Cat," has been Published by Messrs. George Allen.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MRS. BURNETT SMITH (ANNIE S. SWAN),
Whose new Story, "The Mystery of Barry Ingram," is Announced by Messrs. Cassell.

LONG, long ago, when Mark Twain arrived at his jubilee year, I wrote an unofficial Ode to him, whom I had never met, telling how—

Fifty years have passed and gone
Since danced the merry star that shone
Above the babe, Mark Twain.

"A star danced, and under that were you born." The rhymes ended—

Spirit of Mirth, whose chime of bells
Shakes on his cap, and sweetly swells
Across the Atlantic Main,

Grant that Mark's laughter never die,
That men, through many a century,
May chuckle o'er Mark Twain.

I do not know if the Ode ever came to the knowledge of the Prince whose fiftieth birthday it celebrated. But long afterwards Mr. Clemens wrote to me a letter, saying that he had written many, and torn them up, but launched this epistle on its way. He was pleased, he said in his simple way, to see that I liked some of his things, because no other critic of my breed (which is the academic and "high-sniffing," I fear) had recognised him.

Still later, we met in London, to my great pride and pleasure, and a year or two later a strange thing happened. It is my misfortune, from my earlier years, not to remember faces, and the reason is that, between short-sight and some more mysterious faculty, I see people quite differently on different occasions. One person, whom I have only seen twice, was blonde, very thin, very *extenuée*. On the second occasion, this person had dark-brown hair, and was *not* pallid and *extenuée*. Whether she answers to the first or to the second aspect—or neither—I do not know. This kind of thing is always going on.

Well, one day I partook of luncheon at a club of both sexes, being the guest of the late Mr. F. W. H. Myers. On one hand was a lady, with whom I conversed; on the other was a total stranger—

And as he never spoke to me,
I never spoke to him.

He had a great shock of hair, which was of a very faint yellow, verging on white. When we departed we wrote our names in the Club book. The stranger signed his name; I followed, and read it. It was "Samuel L. Clemens"—was Mark himself! I rushed after him, and explained my total inability to tell "who is who." He remarked that he had been rather puzzled by my failure to recognise him. He was very friendly, and introduced me to the ladies of his family, one of whom had passed, in early youth, through very amazing experiences of a "psychical" kind. This is not the time to write about them, interesting and extraordinary as they were. Mark and a daughter of his gave their corroboration. We exchanged letters now and then. By a coincidence we both, at the same time, wrote novels about Jeanne d'Arc. Mark opened the eyes of many to the greatness of the Maid, but I own that his novel was remote from the mediæval, and that "tumble-bugs" (a puzzle to the European entomologist) haunted the fields of fair France in the early fifteenth century. But Mark's heart was entirely in the right place. Mediæval local colour, mediæval Catholic states of mind, were not in his line; but in his line were goodness, courage, stainless devotion to a Cause.

I never ventured to read his "A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," presuming that about that Court, and about the ideals of the thirteenth century, Mark did not know very much, and that his Yankee would be singularly out of place in the society of Guinevere and Iseult, Pelleas and Peleanore. On the Mississippi, and with Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn, Mark was at his best; here he was supreme; he knew boys as Thackeray and Dickens knew them, and the great river, and the Southern society of a departed day. He was honest, courageous, clear-sighted, upright, kind, and in face of many troubles and many sorrows, indomitable.

His death does not "eclipse the gaiety of nations," for he had done his work, had given us his gaiety; and has left his example of fortitude, goodness, devotion to duty and to honour: an example as worthy as Sir Walter Scott's. *Sit anima mea cum tua, Marce!*

The ingenious Neapolitan medium, Eusapia Paladino, has been caught out in America. Things were moving of their own accord, tables and so forth, in a recess behind her; her hands were held, her feet were pressing those of the sceptical Professor Münsterberg and another man. But a third was lying *perdu* on the floor behind her, and, hearing the table behind her move, this gentleman made a grab. There was a yell from Eusapia. He had caught her unshod foot: 'twas her boot which lay on the foot of Professor Münsterberg! *Exit* Eusapia!



"ABDEL-GHERAM AND NOUR-EL-AÏN."
ETIENNE DINET.

"Etienne Dinet was born in Paris on 28 March, 1861. . . . In 1832 chance . . . took him to the shores of Algeria. . . . Dinet will always remain *the* painter and poet of Algerian life. . . . 'Abdel-Gheram and Nour-el-Aïn' [was] exhibited at the Salon of 1901. . . . [It] is, so to say, the illustration of a poem by his travelling-companion, Si Sliman ben Ibrahim Bamer, [and] belongs to the Luxembourg."





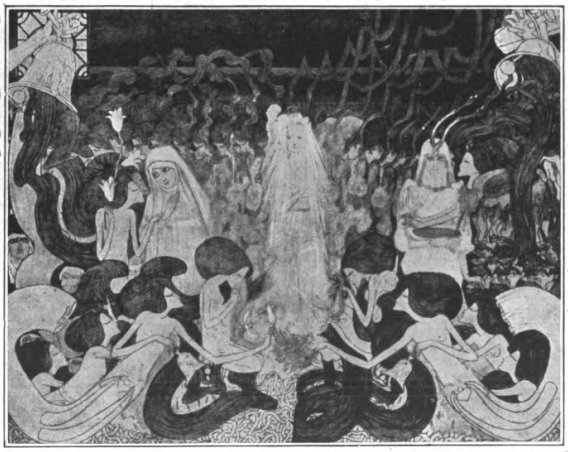
HUNG IN THE ACADEMY OF FAME: MASTERPIECES OF 19th CENTURY PAINTING.

Illustrations Reproduced from "Great Painters of the Nineteenth Century and their Paintings," by Léonce Bénédite, Keeper of the Luxembourg, by Courtesy of the Publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons.

(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

"DANTE MEETING MATILDA."
ALBERT MAIGNAN.

"Albert Maignan . . . was born at Beaumont on 14 Oct., 1845, and died at Saint-Prix on 29 Sept., 1908. . . . His exhibitions at the Salon date from 1867. He seemed to approach Jean-Paul Laurens in his choice of historical and dramatic subjects. . . . 'Dante Meeting Matilda' [is] now in the gallery at Amiens, after having figured at the Luxembourg."



BY A JAVANESE AUBREY BEARDSLEY: "THE THREE BRIDES."—JAN TOOROP.

"Jan Toorop was born at Poerworedjo (Java) on 20 Dec., 1860. His father was a settler of Norwegian extraction, and his mother a Javanese of English origin. . . . In 1874 he was sent to Holland. . . . His mysticism declared itself in 1889 in consequence of a serious illness. . . . At last his symbolical manner assumed an aspect of flowing, tortuous lines, where his old Javanese memories are blended with expressive distortions. . . . To this period we owe . . . 'The Three Brides,' in which we may observe . . . the mystic, exalted and confused idea of an esoteric neo-buddhism."

"KOUPAVA."—MICHEL WROUBEL.

"Michel Wroubel, born in 1856, now blind and mentally deranged, . . . has painted . . . the most exquisite apparitions ever dreamt of in Oriental tales or Russian legends. Such is 'Koupava,' borrowed from a Russian tale, the princess-swan wearing a tall diadem of diamonds and pearls over large black eyes and moving about in that vague whiteness in which wings may be divined."

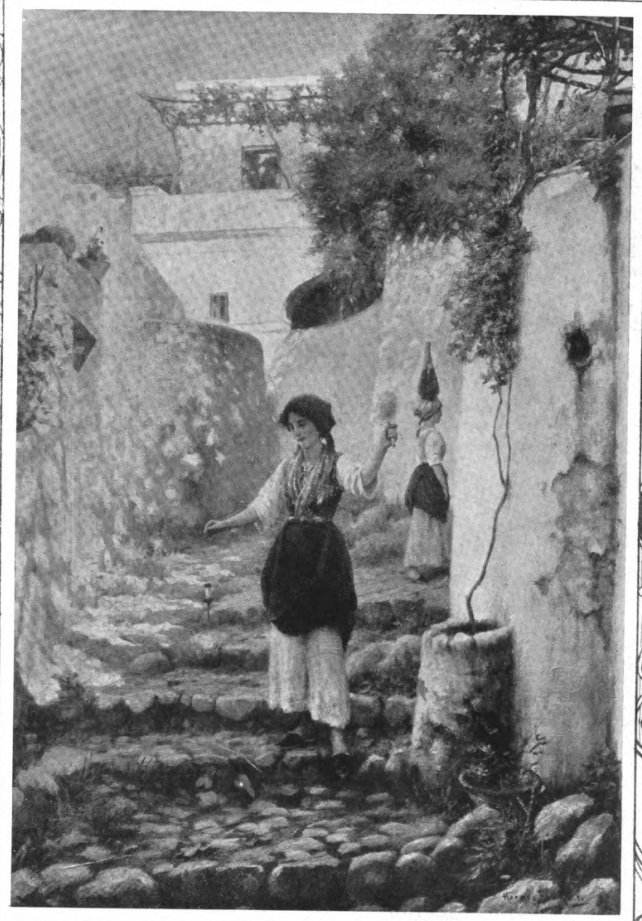
THE ROYAL ACADEMY
THE CHIEF PICTURES, 1910



NAPOLEON'S FAVOURITE FLOWER.—
BY NELLIE JOSHUA.

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The Royal Academy: The Chief Pictures.



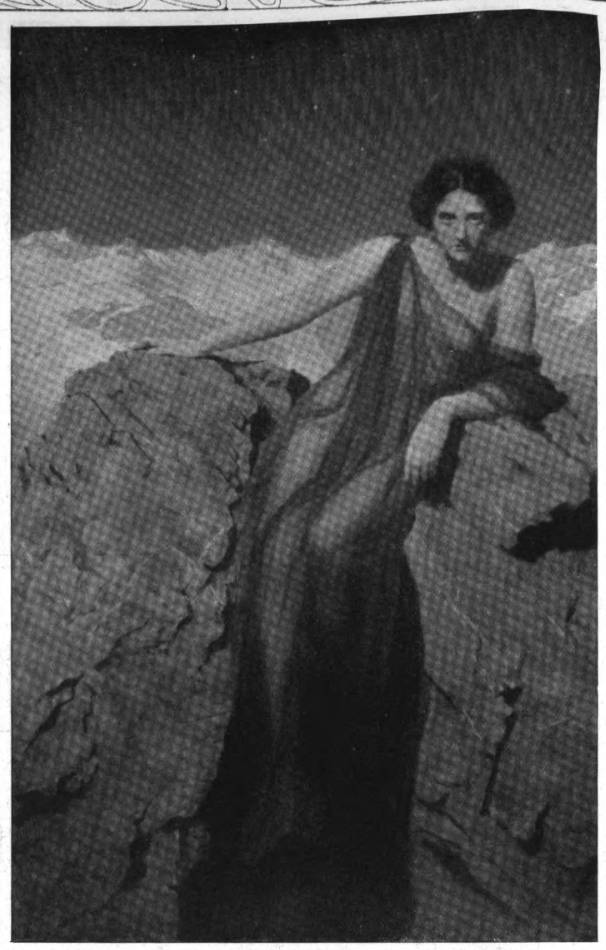
Autumn Sunlight.— Horace Fisher.



Pelléas and Mélisande.— E. Blair Leighton.

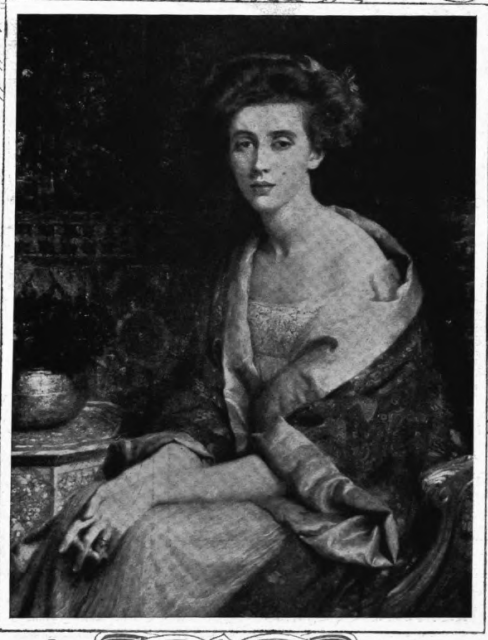


A Great Lady.—Hon. John Collier.



"The Summer Night that Paused among her Stars."
Hon. John Collier.

The One Hundred and Forty-Second Exhibition of the



Mrs. Arthur Herz — Frank Dicksee, R.A.



Her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch. J. J. Shannon, R.R.A.



Miss Lilian Harold



Captain Ralph Slazenger, Sheriff of London, 1916.—J.H.F. Bacon, A.R.A.



The Right Hon. Sir Hudson E. Kearley, Bt. Sir H. von Herkomer, R.A.



Mrs. Cypri Hon. Job

Royal Academy of Arts: Portraits at Burlington House.



Braithwaite.
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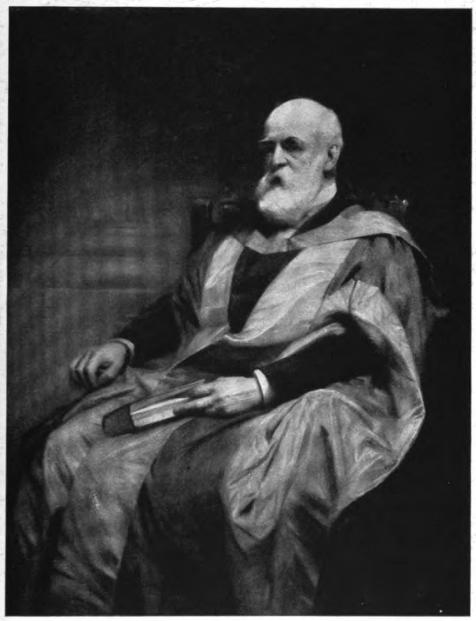
The Lady Inverclyde.
Frank Dicksee, R.A.



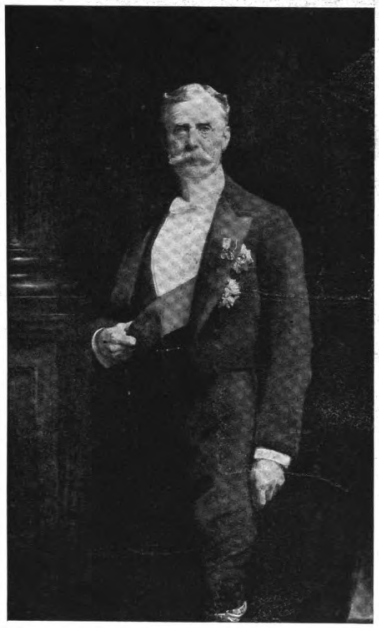
The Lady Margaret Sackville.
George Henry, A.R.A.



Bridge.
llier.



The Rt. Hon. Sir John Brunner, Bt., LL.D.
Arthur Hacker, A.R.A.



The Rt. Hon. Earl Carrington, K.G.,
G.C.M.G.—Arthur S. Cope, A.R.A.

The Royal Academy: The Chief Pictures.



The First Fight for Independence (Lexington Common, Mass, U.S.A.), April 19, 1775.—W. B. Wollen.



The Rear Guard.—J. P. Beadle.



The New Arrival.—Walter Langley.



The Children's Hour.—A. Chevallier Tayler.

The Children's Hour. R. Chevallier Taylor.



The Herring Season: Great Yarmouth.—Edgar Bundy.



"And Mocks my Loss of Liberty."—Frank Bramley, R.A.R.A.

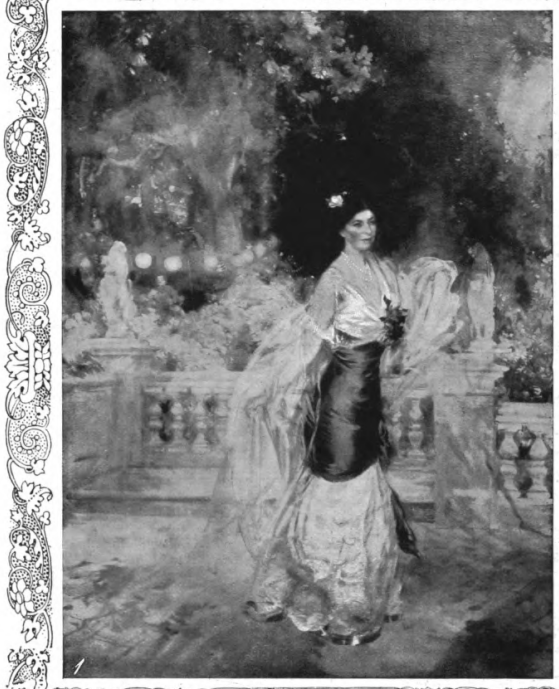


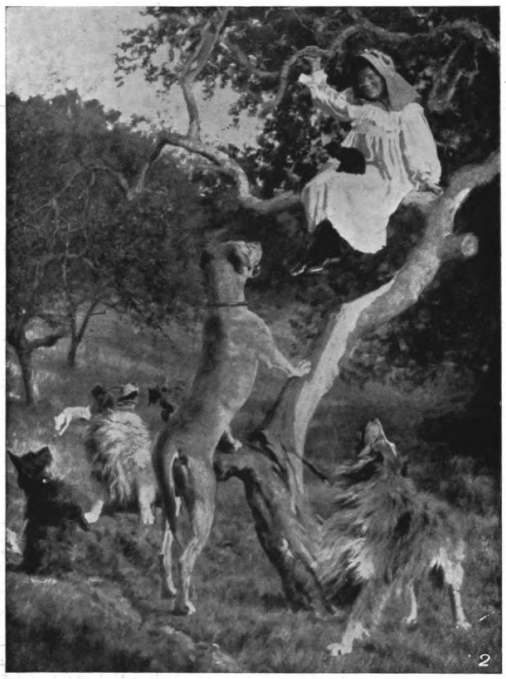
The Earth's Awakening.—Edward R. Hornel.



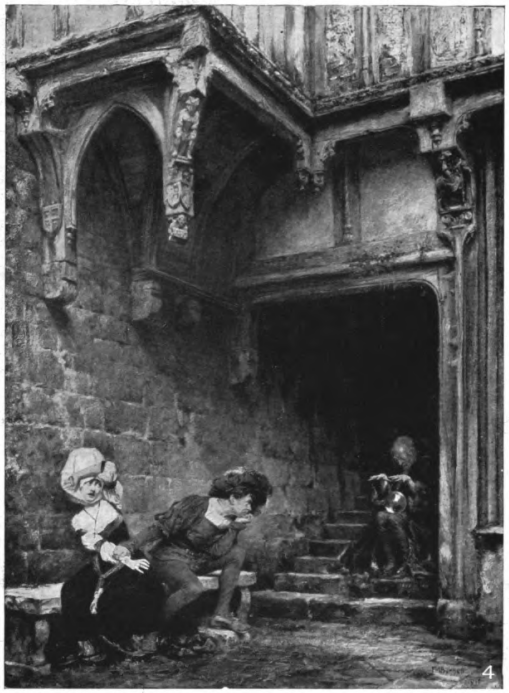
In Court.—T. B. Kennington.

The Royal Academy: The Chief Pictures.









1. MRS. HAYES SADLER.—CHARLES SIMS, A.R.A.
2. RIVALS.—CRESWELL H. DESMOND.
3. ARISTOCRATS, 1790.—FRED ROE.
4. THAT WHICH WAS HID.—FRANK M. BENNETT.



The most obvious way to prevent decay of the teeth is to remove the particles of food which cling to and remain between them after eating, and it is clear that this can only be done by means of a liquid antiseptic dentifrice and mouth-wash.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"LOUIS XI." AT THE QUEEN'S.

URGED by a natural and very charming piety, Mr. H. B. Irving seems resolved to keep the memory of his father's greater impersonations alive; and so we find him taking over one after another of the parts associated with Sir Henry's name. In this way "The Bells," "The Lyons Mail," "Charles I.," "The Corsican Brothers," and "Louis XI." have all passed into his repertory. It is not easy, under such conditions, to criticise the younger man's performances. The sentiment on his side, the recollections on the part of the playgoer, result in a sort of confusion, in which it is difficult to distinguish the original contribution of the newcomer or to make any definite comparisons. Irving *fils* cannot help taking advantage of his father's experience; and the playgoer cannot help looking at the son's rendering through a mist of prepossessions and of remembrances. The resemblances between the two readings are set to the credit account only to be discounted, the differences are accentuated, and, unless prejudice is sternly repressed, are disliked. Making all allowances, however, the critic may fairly say that such a study in *diablerie*, such opportunities for the display of craft and ferocity, and craven fear and superstition and crazy humour, as the part of Louis XI. provides, appeal alike to the intelligence and the imagination of Mr. Irving. He has a real gift for the analysis and the expression of criminal pyschology, and if we once forget what the older actor accomplished with this melodramatic character, it is impossible to deny the subtlety and intensity, the picturesqueness and the ferocity, which any playgoing novice would discover in his representation. The terror of this Louis XI. under the dagger of Nemours, the ogre-like sensuality the old man is made to show towards the girl he comes across, the alternations of malignity and cunning deference here suggested, are bound to be impressive; and Mr. Irving's revival, thanks to his own acting, and the charm of Miss Dorothea Baird as the heroine, Marie, and the vivacity of Mr. Eille Norwood as Nemours, and the capital work of Mr. Tyars, Mr. Vibart, and Miss Rosina Filippi, ought to obviate the necessity for any substitute at the Queen's for many a week.

SHAKESPEARE REVIVAL ENDS AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

When the curtain fell last Saturday night on "The Merchant of Venice," Sir Herbert Tree came in front to announce his future plans at His Majesty's. He gives place, of course, to Mr. Beecham and his season of light opera, and goes on a provincial tour in the meanwhile. But he has plenty of plays ready for his supporters, and he was able to announce a very interesting combination for the autumn. He proposes to rely once more upon Shakespeare when that time comes round, and counts on the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bourchier. "Henry VIII." will be revived, he himself playing Wolsey to the King of Mr. Bourchier and the Queen Catherine of Miss Violet Vanbrugh. He has, also dramas of more modern authors than Shakespeare at his disposal—a piece written by Mr. Zangwill "which deals in an ethical spirit with world politics"; a pageant play of Mr. Louis Parker's composing, a poetic drama, presumably, to which Mr. Alfred Noyes, author of the "Drake" epic, has put his name; and, finally, a play for which a Hungarian dramatist, Melchior Langyel, is responsible, "Typhoon," which is now running at the Berliner Theater, and has for characters a group of Japanese students resident in Europe. On the whole it is a very promising programme.

"THE PRINCE AND THE BEGGAR MAID," AT THE LYCEUM.

It is not so long since Mr. Walter Howard's pleasant romance of "The Prince and the Beggar Maid" was staged at the Lyceum that the patrons of that theatre can have had time either to forget or to have grown tired of the story. A Princess who refuses even to purchase peace for her country by sacrificing love, and masquerades as a beggar-maid on the enemy's soil,

[Continued overleaf.

The King Sets a New Precedent—A Picture at the Royal Academy.



HIS MAJESTY THE KING KNIGHTING ALDERMAN WILLIAM S. CROSSMAN (LABOUR) LORD MAYOR OF CARDIFF, JULY 13, 1907. PAINTED FOR THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CARDIFF.—W. HATHERELL.

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—*Guy's Hospital Gazette.*

"So Perfect and So Peerless."



"Oh! What a Precious Comfort 'tis to have."—*Shakespeare.*

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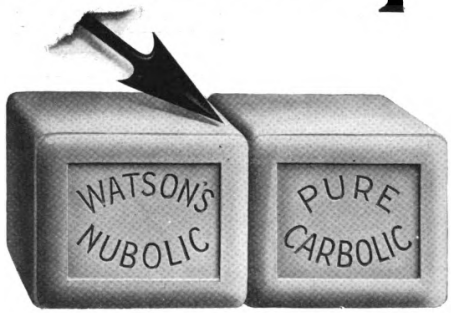
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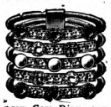
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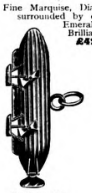

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cannot but win the approval of the admirers of popular drama, and Princess Monica seemed last Saturday night to be as much in favour as ever, being applauded vociferously by an audience which filled every corner of the huge theatre. Both the humour and the sentiment of the play were obviously once more to the Lyceum patrons' liking, and such changes from the original cast as had to be made were none of them for the worse. Miss Annie Saker proved an attractive and ardent heroine, Mr. Godfrey Tearle was as gallant a lover as could be wished for; and Mr. Eric Mayne, Mr. Halliwell Hobbs, and Mr. Frederick Ross repeated old successes.

"TWO MERRY MONARCHS." AT THE STRAND.

"Two Merry Monarchs," that bright musical comedy which has already done well at the Savoy, has been transferred to the Strand Theatre, where popular prices are being charged, and the change of address calls for mention if only because Mr. Hayden Coffin and the new comedian, "Smith," are associated with the venture. Mr. Coffin retains his mannerisms, but he also retains his clear enunciation, his stage ease, and the charm of his voice, and he makes the music of the piece seem far more melodious than it is in reality. "Smith" is a genuine "find," a comedian with a natural sense of fun, much good-humour, energy, and vivacity, but he lacks, for the present, style and restraint. Mr. Lennox Pawle and Mr. Robert Whyte are still the drollest of monarchs, and Miss Daisy Le Hay is a sweet Princess, and there are plenty of topical references—among other allusions, to Paulhan—in the lyrics, and the Wedgwood-china dresses are very pretty. Mr. Austen Hurgon ought to succeed with his experiment of musical comedy at cheap rates.

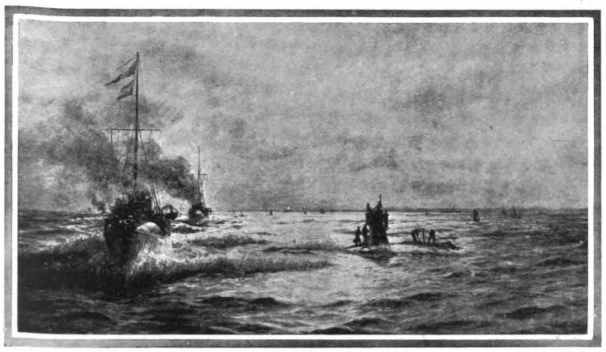
(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)

We have but little space this week to deal with concerts, but mention must be made of the inaugural concert of the Bechstein orchestra, of which M. Stier is likely to prove a very capable conductor, of the further Beethoven sonata recitals by MM. Ysaÿe and Pugno, now alas! at an end, of a recital by Miss May Harrison, whose violin-playing, remarkable for one so young, would still be remarkable if she were much older; of a well-attended pianoforte recital by Mr. Harold Bauer, who has now gained a large measure of public recognition; and of Mr. Henry Bird's successful jubilee concert, supported by many leading artists.

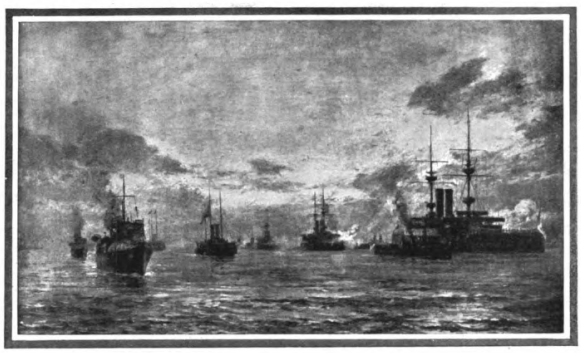
Under the special patronage of her Highness Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, a Grand Garden Fête and Sale of Work will be held in the Sports Grounds of Montrose College, Woodfield Avenue, Streatham, on Saturday, July 9 next, in aid of the funds of the Brixton Orphanage for Fatherless Girls. The Fête Executive seeks to obtain a substantial sum for this struggling charity, which is urgently in need of funds. The minimum donation to the Patrons' Fund has been fixed at one guinea. Gifts for the sale of work and offers of help from artists and others will be gratefully received by the Lady Superintendent, Brixton Orphanage for Fatherless Girls.

From Mr. T. Fisher Unwin (London and Leipzic) we have received four more numbers of his excellent International Art Series, which, with their sixty large pages including numerous reproductions of pictures and an interesting critical and biographical essay on the painter or period in question, are by no means dear at five shillings net each. They are bound in strong, artistic paper covers, and each contains several plates in colour, with a large number on art-paper. Of each volume a hundred numbered copies have been printed on special paper bound in parchment, and signed in the case of living artists; these are sold at twenty shillings each. The four volumes last issued are those on Dante Gabriel Rossetti, with an essay by Arthur Symons; Japanese Art, with an essay by Laurence Binyon; Ferdinand Hodler and the Swiss, with an essay by Rudolf Klein; and Constantin Guys, with an essay by Georges Grappe. In one minor detail there is room for improvement, and that is in the proof-reading of the text. The misprints with which the essays are somewhat plentifully sprinkled suggest that there is more of Leipsic than of London in the production of the volumes, and that the essayists have not always given a final revision to their proofs.

Naval Pictures at the Royal Academy, by W. L. Wyllie and by Norman Wilkinson.



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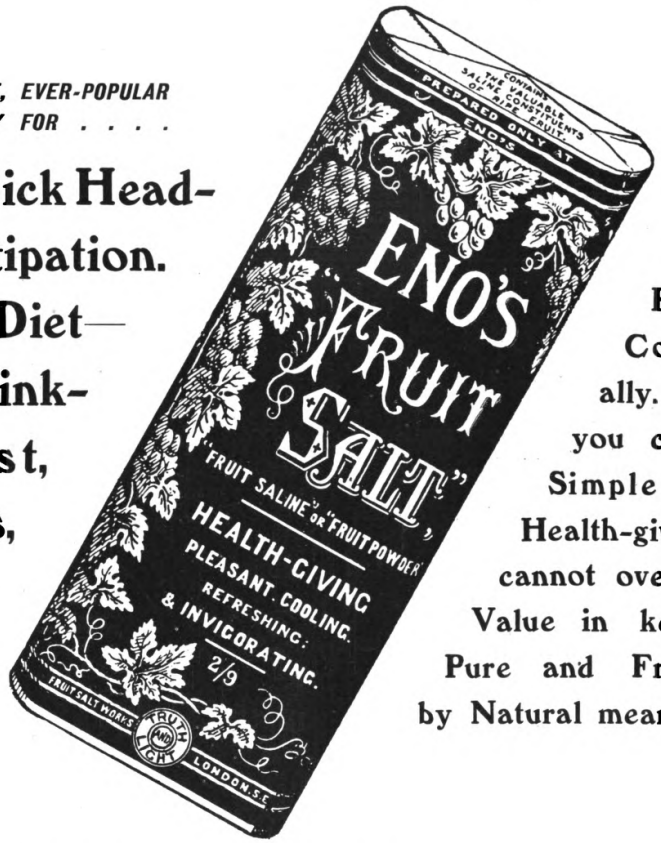
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LADIES' PAGE.

IN founding a community of nuns — "the Order of SS. Martha and Mary, Sisters of Mercy, for devotion, and love to one's neighbour"—of which she has been consecrated Abbess, the Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia has only followed the example of French ladies of the old *noblesse*. Indeed, in ancient England, before there was any question of a reformed Church, the Abbesses of the great foundations were often ladies of the highest rank. St. Hilda, the crumbling remains of whose Abbey are still to be seen at Whitby, was a Princess of the blood—the granddaughter of a King of Northumbria; and several other saints of the earlier Christian records in Britain were likewise Abbesses who had forsaken Courts to found and rule over sisterhoods. The list could be made long of the Princesses of France who, weary of the world or impressed with a sense of duty to humanity, forsook Courts for cloisters. Convents then were schools for girls, retreats for gentlewomen, needlework manufactories, nursing homes, and charitable societies to help the sick, the poor and the aged, and to give refuge to women in any peril. The sisterhood founded by the Grand Duchess Sergius is, of course, in connection with the Greek Church, which she, together with her younger sister, the Tsaritsa, and her cousin, the Crown Princess of Greece, have joined as a result of their marriages with Princes belonging to that Church.

The Grand Duchess Sergius has long been famous in Russia for her devotion to charitable work. She is the second daughter of our Princess Alice, from whom she inherits her benevolent disposition. Darmstadt still retains many of the charities founded by its English Grand Duchess, of whom her brother (King Edward) wrote in simple phrase on her death that she was "so good, so kind, so clever." Amongst others, she founded a society such as is greatly needed here, and never so much as at this moment, when a dreadful law—newly come into force—is making havoc in the lives of poor women at their most critical moment. This is an Act of Parliament which forbids poor mothers to avail themselves of the paid services of experienced women in their hour of greatest need unless a "certificated" midwife can be found to employ; while the sapience of our masculine lawgivers has at the same time made no sort of provision to supply the country with such "certificated" attendants. There was an article upon the subject in the April *Nineteenth Century—and After*, which indicates the trouble but faintly. Poor women are so helpless, so inarticulate, that educated women ought to protect them in this crisis.

The Darmstadt society is called the "Heidenreich Stiftung"; the ladies who belong to it are pledged to visit poor mothers, to lend them linen, procure them suitable food—"in short, to help them," as Princess Alice summed it up. She personally took a share, incognita, in the task. Visiting one miserable room, "where lay the poor woman with her baby, in the room four other children too young for school, two other beds and a stove," the Princess applied the teaching of the Cottage at Osborne and "cooked something for the woman," then arranged her bed, took the baby and bathed its eyes and "did odds and ends for her." Ladies in villages and country neighbourhoods often undertake much of this work, but in towns more might be done.



A USEFUL BLUE SERGE COSTUME.

This pretty tailor-made coat and skirt in blue serge, with revers and cuffs of black silk and braid, is both useful and smart. The hat is of blue silk trimmed with blue-and-white ribbon.

Black moiré is an excellent choice for a matron's semi-season mantle. The new moirés are made soft and supple. In colours, the same material is being used for evening gowns. A white moiré Princess gown closely fitted with black mousseline-de-soie tunic, reaching to the knees and fringed with gold, the tunic not fitted to the figure at all, only slightly curved in to the waist, is an elegant model. A lime-green moiré, having several hoops of white lace mounted on gold gauze bands, is also effective, as also is a moiré covered with a delicate chiffon, gauze, or Ninon. As I have already mentioned here, such overdraping or veiling is a striking characteristic of this year's modes. Not only over moiré, of course, but over soft satin and printed silks, transparent fabrics are thrown with remarkably artistic and uncommon effects. Such veiling is especially employed for evening frocks, but is also used for smart afternoon gowns, which are, perhaps, draped over partially with transparent fabrics used as tunics, or which may be decorated on the corsage, or even completely covered, with a delicate and graceful result.

Many of these transparent veiling materials are shot, sometimes even with three colourings, and they have a delightful vapourous look, poetic and elegant at one time. Again, embroidery is called in to increase the effect of the transparent fabrics for very smart gowns. Thus, I have seen a charming gown in periwinkle-blue satin veiled with black Ninon worked all over in silver with a design of wreaths. A Paisley-patterned silk covered with grey and pink shot Ninon was further adorned by embroideries in blue bugles and floss silks. Paisley patterns (or, it is more correct to say, Indian patterns, for the Paisley shawls were but copies of the old Cashmere designs) are admirable when softened by a veiling of a very fine, neutral-tinted gauze, such as pale grey or fawn. Then, again, there are the network tunics, ending in long bead fringes; sometimes, indeed, the whole thing is made of jet or coloured beads, and falls loosely over a closely fitted satin Princess gown. Bands of antique embroidery are applied, too, sometimes, upon such net-work tunics of beads or silk. It is perhaps too much elaboration, but, after all, it is extremely effective.

Quite a novelty, though in the fashion of the hour, is Macfarlane, Lang, and Co.'s new biscuit, "Cream Puffs." It is an unsweetened biscuit, very light and crisp and flaky, of the class known as "crackers." This excellent biscuit is ideal to eat with cheese, to break up into oyster stew or clear soup, or to take for lunch or supper, lightly buttered. "Cream Puffs" are sold by all grocers.

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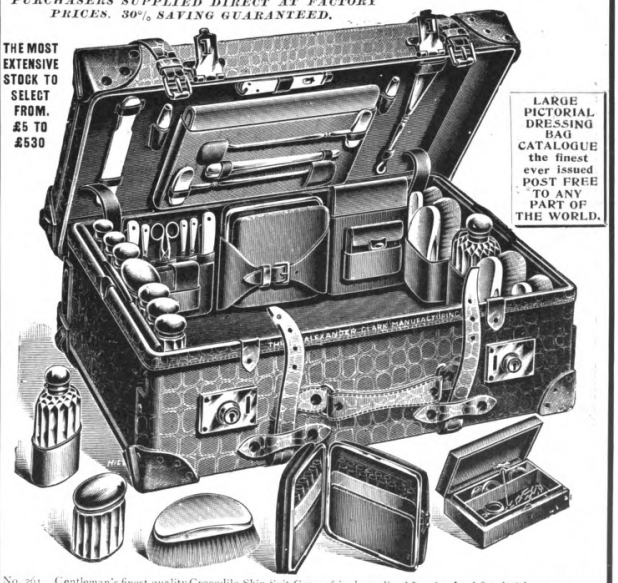
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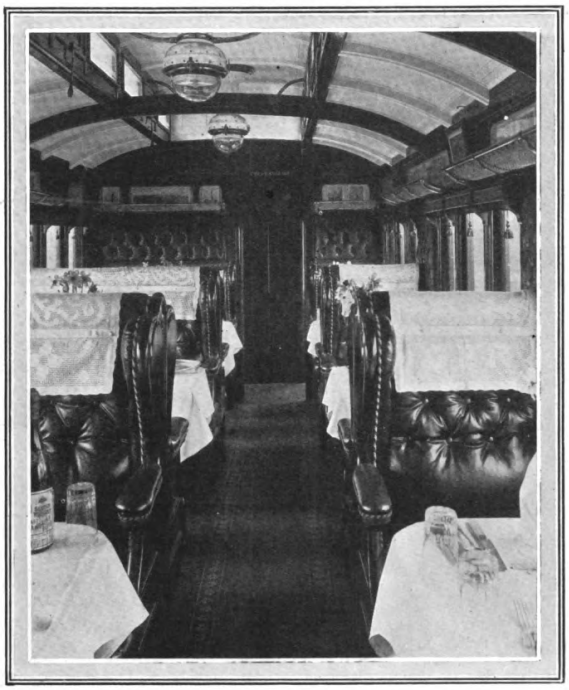
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PAINTING AND POETRY.

Nineteenth-Century Painters.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

M. Léonce Bénédite, whose "Great Painters of the Nineteenth Century" (Pitman) is just published, has been to school among modern canvases under the happiest circumstances, and has the advantage over many art critics of having a great collection continually under his eye, and at all times accessible to him. He is the Keeper of the Luxembourg. Therefore his assurance in handling his theme, in some of its aspects, is like that with which Paderewski handles the key-board; the walls of his gallery are spread before him, and he can touch upon any of the thousand details of Styles and Schools that they contain without a flicker of hesitation. Nor has M. Bénédite been content with the Luxembourg class-rooms: he has roamed to good purpose in the Tate Gallery and in Bond Street, and in the Tate Galleries and Bond Streets of all the European capitals. It is because of the book he might have written, a book full of the flavour of personal research and praise and blame, that we are a little rebellious against the book as we find it. It reads in great part like the work of the man in the Art Library instead of the man in the Art World. We had looked for plums and M. Bénédite; it takes us a little time to be content with dates and the Official Keeper's form of biographical dictionary. As a work of reference, and as a picture-book, it far excels most of its class. Like Mr. Wedmore, M. Bénédite takes canvases dripping from the studio, sends them to a block-maker, and puts them in a book. He seems, however, to have put some sort of age-qualification upon the present generation of painters. We find a recent and charming work by Mr. Lavery included among the illustrations, but there is no mention of Mr. Orpen or Mr. Augustus John, and the Americans appear without Miss Cecilia Beaux, a lady the group can ill afford to lose. There are many other omissions; but, in spite of them, we marvel at the number of inclusions. In England we know less of American painting than M. Bénédite, at least, does in France. From "the great personalities, half—or perhaps more than half—French," Whistler, La Farge, and Saint-Gaudens (does that mean that M. Bénédite claims half, or more than half, of Whistler?), he passes to Sargent, and thence to the unknown, as far as London is concerned. He tells us little that is new of Holland or of Spain, but of Russia he brings good tidings. Perhaps Russian painting will now come here, in the footsteps of Pavlova.



"EASTERN" LUXURY: A RESTAURANT CAR ON THE NEW G.E.R. CONTINENTAL TRAIN.

The Great Eastern Railway Company has just placed a new train-de-luxe on the route between Liverpool Street and Harwich, for the Harwich-Antwerp Continental service. The train contains a completely equipped kitchen and beautifully furnished restaurant cars. With the Brussels Exhibition on one side of the water, and the Japan-British on this side, the new train has come at an opportune season, and will doubtless be highly appreciated by great numbers of passengers.

English Poetry. With the sixth volume of his valuable "History of English Poetry" (Macmillan) Mr. W. J. Courthope closes the industrious labours of many years. The present volume opens with the abolition of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806, which gives the author his cue for the discussion of the state of the Empire during the eighteenth century and its reflection on Continental literature. He then sketches the imaginative intercourse between England and the Continent during the period in question, and outlines the final effects of the Renaissance on the literatures of different European countries. After considering the effects of Continental literature on English taste, he deals with the exhaustion of Classical influence. "Democracy and Lyric Poetry" is next considered, with reference to the works of Fergusson, Burns, and Blake, and from this the historian passes to the influence of the new Whigs. He discusses the Edinburgh reviewers, and goes on to examine the work of Rogers, Campbell, and Moore, which leads him to the Anti-Jacobins. The next great section is devoted to the Lake School, and this is followed by a most interesting chapter on Romanticism and "Romantic Self-Representation," as exemplified in Byron. The critique of Byron is refreshing in its just appreciation of a poet whom it is fashionable to belittle, and one who, for all his faults, will certainly come to his own again, when English poetry and criticism are rescued from the hands of half-educated pretenders to "culture." For Byron, Mr. Courthope holds no special brief: he is quite well aware of his defects, but he sees where his real strength lies, and he sets him in his rightful place. Under Romanticism Mr. Courthope also discusses Shelley as the poet of Revolutionary Idealism, and Keats as the artist in whom the Romantic movement culminated. Walter Scott is the representative of the Romance of History. The book closes with an account of the Waverley Novels, a rather unusual feature in a history of Poetry, but not unjustifiable, considering the part these works played in the evolution of Romanticism.

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42 in. of Cream in trial tube sent for 2d. in stamps.

COLGATE & CO., British Depot (Dept. L), 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

Makers of Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap. *Est. 1806.*

Just as an Orchestra responds to the Conductor, so the Æolian Orchestrelle—which combines in itself the music of all the Instruments of a Full Instrumental Band—will obey your musical direction.

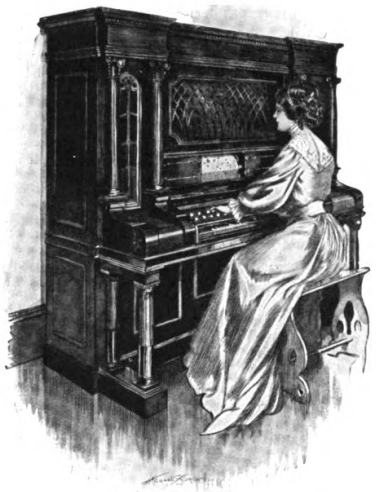
If you possess an Æolian Orchestrelle, you at once possess the power of a conductor over a complete Orchestra or instrumental band.

Take, for instance, some grand overture. Imagine its being played by an orchestra. The conductor absolutely controls the orchestration of the music; the musicians look to him for guidance. Here he calls in the flute, there the oboe, or a grand fortissimo is played by all the instruments, or a beautiful andante is given to the 'cello.

You can do all this, and more, if you have an Æolian Orchestrelle in your own drawing-room.

Seating yourself before your Æolian Orchestrelle, you can fill the room with the sonorous strains of any musical masterpiece you choose, using whatever stops appeal to you; now the mellow gemshorn, now the heavy deep-toned bourdon, now the soft stringy violina. Or you can requisition the delicate tremolo of the vox humana, or the pure wood-wind tone of the oboe and bassoon.

Unlike the conductor of an orchestra, who is bound to the score, you are free to transcribe the music just as your musical insight suggests. And all music is at your command to play as often as and just as you please. You need no knowledge of music to play on an Æolian Orchestrelle.



Why not call to-day at Æolian Hall, and try the Æolian Orchestrelle yourself? Also write and ask for Catalogue "5," which gives full details.

BY APPOINTMENT

ÆOLIAN HALL,
The Orchestrelle Company,
135-6-7, New Bond Street, LONDON, W.

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WARRINGTON.—J. & W. Dutton.
WESTON-S.-MARE.—E. Hawkins & Co.
WOLVERHAMPTON.—A. Hall.
YORK.—Anderson & Sons.

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WHITSUNTIDE RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

BY the Great Western Railway Company's Whitsuntide programme of excursions, are conjured up delightful visions of woodland, moor, and sea. Excursions will be run to Ireland, the Channel Islands, Brest (Brittany), the Scilly Isles, and the Isle of Man. Facilities for travelling to the Cornish Riviera, Devon, Dorset, and Somerset are on the usual generous scale, and the popular resorts in these beautiful counties will, no doubt, prove a magnet to large numbers of residents in the London district. The excursion trains will be greatly accelerated compared with last year. For instance, the journey to Newquay will be two hours twenty minutes quicker; to Falmouth and Penzance one hour and a half, to Torquay three quarters of an hour, and to Chester about an hour quicker; these accelerations will, no doubt, be greatly appreciated by passengers. The G.W.R.'s book, "Holiday Haunts," with lists of hotels, boarding-houses, and apartments, is on sale at the company's stations and offices at sixpence. A smaller book, for England and Wales only, can be obtained at the price of threepence.

In the A.B.C. programme issued by the Great Central Railway Company there are contained over three hundred seaside and inland health resorts in the Midlands and the North, including Liverpool, the Isle of Man, Cleethorpes, Scarborough, and others, while the choice of destination stretches from the Midland Counties to the far North of Scotland. Nearer home the Vale of Aylesbury, the Chiltern Hills, and Stratford-on-Avon should appeal to many. Those wishing to undertake a walking or cycling tour in Middlesex, Herts, or Bucks are given a wide range of tours. This programme may be obtained free at Marylebone Station, any of the company's offices, or by post from the Publicity Department, 216, Marylebone Road, N.W.

In the concise little programme issued by the Brighton Company and sent post free on application to the Superintendent of the Line, L.B. and S.C.R., London Bridge, it will be found that complete train and ticket arrangements are made to suit all sections of the public. A convenient cheap ticket covering the whole of the holiday will be issued to all the seaside and health resorts on the line. As regards Continental arrangements, the Newhaven and Dieppe route is becoming more popular every year. For those who intend to visit Paris and the Continent at Whitsuntide this year, the Brighton Company are providing a special fourteen-day excursion from London to Dieppe, Rouen, and Paris. Tours in Spain are also announced, and full particulars can be obtained from the Continental Traffic Manager, Brighton Railway, Victoria Station.

The Great Northern Railway Company's Whitsuntide holiday excursion programme covers every description of holiday resort, from the broad sands and boating districts of the Norfolk and Lincolnshire coasts, and inland watering-places such as Woodhall Spa or Harrogate, to the beautiful Yorkshire coast, where are situated Scarborough, the Queen of the North, Whitby, with its lovely moors, and Bridlington. In close proximity to the majority of these places there are fine golf links. Corridor-express excursions for four, eight, and seventeen days are being run to all parts of Scotland, including Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, and to numerous places in the Midlands, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the Isle of Man. Programmes can be obtained at any of the company's offices or stations, or from the Chief Passenger Agent, King's Cross Station, London, N.

Cheap tickets to Brussels (for the International Exhibition) will be issued by the South Eastern and Chatham Railway each day from May 11 to 16 inclusive, via Dover-Calais, Folkestone-Boulogne, and Dover-Ostend, by express services leaving Charing Cross at 9 a.m., 2.20 p.m., and 9 p.m. Passengers may return from Brussels on any day within fourteen days, and by any service according to class. Cheap tickets will be issued to Paris, and to Amsterdam, the Hague, Scheveningen, and other Dutch towns. The company's home arrangements include cheap excursions to many places in Kent and Sussex, both on the coast and inland. Full particulars of the Continental and home excursions, alterations to train services, etc., are given in the special holiday programmes and bills.

For Whitsuntide holidays, the East Coast affords a choice of nineteen resorts, and many attractive holiday facilities are offered by the Great Eastern Company. Programmes, full information, and tickets can be obtained at any of the company's offices, or from the Superintendent of the Line, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C. The Continental arrangements of the Great Eastern are equally convenient. These include return tickets at reduced fares for fourteen days to Brussels for the International Exhibition, via Harwich and Antwerp. In connection with the Oberammergau Passion play, the company will supply inexpensive return tickets, and register baggage. For visiting Holland and Germany, special facilities are offered by the British Royal Mail Harwich-Hook of Holland route. The Danish Royal Mail steamers of the Forenede Line of Copenhagen leave Harwich for Esbjerg (on the west coast of Denmark) on May 13 and 14, returning May 17 and 18. The General Steam Navigation Company's steamers leave Harwich for Hamburg on May 11 and 14, returning May 18. The Swedish Royal Mail steamers leave Harwich for Gothenburg on May 14, returning May 21.

It would be difficult to select a more economical trip than that to St. Malo and back, via Southampton, announced by the London and South-Western Railway, at a fare of 24s. 6d., third class by rail and second class on the steamer. St. Malo is an excellent centre for the many quiet, pretty watering-places and the quaint inland villages of Brittany. There will also be similar bookings, at the same fare, to Havre, from which Etretat, Trouville, Honfleur, and other noted resorts in picturesque Normandy are easily accessible. Another attractive excursion is that from Waterloo to Southampton, thence across the Channel to Havre, and from Havre to Rouen by steamer up the Seine. Other favourite objectives at this time of the year are the well-known holiday-grounds of Devon and Cornwall, the South Coast, and the Isle of Wight. Full details are given in the company's holiday programme, obtainable at their stations and offices, or from Mr. Henry Holmes, Superintendent of the Line, Waterloo Station, S.E.

The Midland Whitsuntide programme, which gives holiday-seekers a choice of upwards of five hundred places, may be obtained free on application to the Midland Railway Company, St. Pancras, or at the City booking-offices of the company, and of Thomas Cook and Son. On May 12, 13, and 14 there will be trips to Ireland for periods varying from two to sixteen days; on Friday, May 13, the excursions to Scotland begin, leaving St. Pancras at 9.30 p.m. for the North of Scotland, and at 10 p.m. for Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc.; on May 14 there will be excursions to Douglas (Isle of Man), via Heysham, and on May 13 and 14, via Liverpool. The excursions to English provincial towns and villages, the Midlands, and the North will run on Saturday, May 14, for varying periods.

It has just been announced that the directors of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company have declared an interim dividend on the Five per Cent. Preference shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the Eight per Cent. Ordinary shares at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and on the Deferred shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the six months ending March 31, 1910. The registers have been closed from the 2nd to the 16th of May, both days inclusive.

In connection with M. Paulhan's flight from London to Manchester, there is an interesting fact which deserves to be put on record. Next to the pilot himself, possibly the most important factor was the motor-spirit, for without efficient and reliable propelling power there could have been no such marvellous flight against adverse winds and treacherous currents. Paulhan's choice fell on "Shell," because of his personal knowledge of its qualities. At the coldest periods of his flight, he never had the slightest trouble. He used the ordinary "Shell," the same as is supplied to all motorists in the familiar red can. The crude oil is produced from one field only in Sumatra. Mr. Grahame-White is also a strong believer in "Shell," which he uses regularly.

MIDLAND

COMFORTABLE TRAVEL
FINE SCENERY
BEST RESTAURANT SERVICE

COOK'S
WHITSUNTIDE EXCURSIONS
FROM
ST. PANCRAS
TO UPWARDS OF
500 PLACES
including

LEICESTERSHIRE
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
DERBYSHIRE
LANCASHIRE
YORKSHIRE

LAKE DISTRICT
ISLE OF MAN
IRELAND
SCOTLAND

COMFORTABLE TRAVEL
FINE SCENERY
BEST RESTAURANT SERVICE

EXTENSION OF WEEK-END TICKETS
CHEAP WEEK-END TICKETS will be issued on Friday and Saturday, May 13 and 14, available for return up to and including Wednesday, May 18.
SATURDAY TO MONDAY TICKETS to all Midland Stations (with few exceptions).

PROGRAMMES NOW READY.
Apply to the MIDLAND RAILWAY CO., ST. PANCRAS; any MIDLAND STATION or BOOKING OFFICE, or to any office of THOS. COOK and SON.

DERBY. W. GUY GRANET, *General Manager.*

THE "HOLIDAY" LINE
G.W.R.
THE "HOLIDAY" LINE

TOURIST AND WEEK-END TICKETS.

WHITSUNTIDE

GREATLY ACCELERATED EXCURSIONS TO ALL PARTS

COMMENCING ON THURSDAY, MAY 12th.

HOLIDAY PAMPHLETS with full details of **Tourist, Week-End, Sat. to Mon.** and **Excursion Tickets** free at all G.W.R. Stations or Offices, or from Enquiry Office, Paddington. "Holiday Haunts" Guide, 664 pp., coloured maps, 6d., post free from Mr. J. Morris, Supt. of Line, G.W.R. Paddington, W.

N.B.—Week-End Tickets available until Wednesday, May 18th, Sat. to Mon. Tickets available until Tuesday, May 17th.

Phone: 4001 Paddington. Extensions 28 or 52. JAMES C. INGLIS, General Manager.



HARROGATE.

G.N.R.
WHITSUN EXCURSIONS

FOR SUNSHINE AND BRACING AIR
VISIT THE
COAST RESORTS OF
NORFOLK, LINCOLNSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

QUICKEST ROUTE, LONDON (KING'S CROSS)
AND
HARROGATE, SCARBORO', SHEFFIELD, LEEDS, NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT, EDINBURGH, ABERDEEN, &c.

PROGRAMME OF EXCURSIONS TO 500 STATIONS
Gratis at any G.N. Office, or of Chief Passenger Agent, G.N.R., King's Cross Station, London, N.

EXTENSION OF WEEK-END AND SATURDAY TO MONDAY TICKETS.

OLIVER BURY, *General Manager.*

SOUTH EASTERN & CHATHAM RAILWAY.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

CHEAP TICKETS to **BRUSSELS** (for the **EXHIBITION**), and to the **CONTINENT** will be issued from certain London Stations.

Destination.	Days Valid.	Return Fares. 1 Cl.	2 Cl.	3 Cl.
Brussels (via Calais or Boulogne)	14	52/3	36/2	24/7
Do. (via Ostend)	14	42/-	29/3	19/-
Paris (Via Calais or Boulogne)	14	58/4	37/6	30/-
Boulogne	3	21/-	—	12/6
Do.	8	30/-	25/-	17/10
Amsterdam (via Flushing)	8	37/1	25/6	—
The Hague (via Flushing)	8	32/10	22/5	—
Calais	3	22/6	—	14/-
Do.	8	31/6	26/6	20/6
Ostend (Via Dover)	8	23/9	20/3	13/8
Le Touquet (Paris Plage)	5	34/9	28/7	20/5

WEEK-END TICKETS AVAILABLE BY ANY TRAIN (Mail and Boat Expresses excepted) will be issued from LONDON and certain Suburban Stations to the undermentioned **SEA-SIDE, &c., RESORTS,** on May 13th, 14th, and 15th, available for return on May 15th, 16th, 17th or 18th.

	Return Fares. 1 Cl.	2 Cl.	3 Cl.		Return Fares. 1 Cl.	2 Cl.	3 Cl.
Bexhill	14/-	10/6	8/-	Ramsgate	16/-	12/-	8/-
Birchington	16/-	12/-	8/-	Rye	16/-	12/-	9/-
Broadstairs	16/-	12/-	8/-	St. Leonards	14/-	10/6	8/-
Canterbury	14/-	10/6	8/-	Sandgate	17/6	12/6	9/-
Deal	18/6	12/6	9/-	Sandwich	18/6	12/6	9/-
Dover	17/6	12/6	9/-	Tunbridge Wells	8/6	5/6	4/6
Folkestone	17/6	12/6	9/-	Walmer	18/6	12/6	9/-
Hastings	14/-	10/6	8/-	Westgate	16/-	12/-	8/-
Herne Bay	14/-	10/-	7/-	Whitstable Town	14/-	10/-	7/-
Hythe	17/6	12/6	9/-	Winchelsea	16/-	12/-	9/-
Littlestone	16/-	12/-	9/-				
Margate	16/-	12/-	8/-				

CHEAP DAY EXCURSIONS on **WHIT-SUNDAY** and **WHIT-MONDAY** from the principal LONDON STATIONS to Aldershot, Ashford, Birchington, Broadstairs, Canterbury, Deal, Dover, Folkestone, Herne Bay, Hythe, Margate, Ramsgate, Sandgate, Whitstable, &c.; also on WHIT-MONDAY to Bexhill, Hastings, and Tunbridge Wells, and HALF-DAY EXCURSION to WHITSTABLE and HERNE BAY.

CRYSTAL PALACE (HIGH LEVEL) on **WHIT-MONDAY**. Cheap Return Tickets (including admission) will be issued from London.

For full particulars of the above Continental and Home Excursions, Alterations in Train Services, etc., see Special Holiday Programme and Bills.

VINCENT W. HILL, General Manager.



All the most Beautiful Women use

CRÈME SIMON

(ENTIRELY FREE FROM GREASE)

Mme ADELINA PATTI says:
Have found it very good indeed.

FOR PREVENTING
WRINKLES,
FOR RESTORING AND BEAUTIFYING
THE **COMPLEXION**
it is unequalled.

Blotches, Chaps, Freckles, Redness, Roughness, Sunburn,
disappear as if by magic.

MOTORISTS FIND IT **INVALUABLE.**
MARVELLOUS FOR SOOTHING THE **CHAFING** AFTER **SHAVING.**

Price: 1/3, 2/6 and 4/- per Pot. 1/3 per Tube.

Use also
POUDRE SIMON
REFINED, DELIGHTFUL, ABSOLUTELY PURE.

J. SIMON, 59, Faubg St-Martin, PARIS.
Of all Chemists, Hairdressers, Perfumers and Stores.
MERTENS, 64, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., LONDON.

G. E. R.

WHERE TO GO AT WHITSUN

A SELECTION OF **19** BRACING COAST RESORTS

HUNSTANTON	MUNDESLEY ON SEA	SOUTHWOLD
CROMER	CLACTON ON SEA	ALDEBURGH
WEST RUNTON	FRINTON ON SEA	FELIXSTOWE
SHERINGHAM	YARMOUTH	HARWICH
OVERSTRAND	CORLESTON	DOVERCOURT
TRIMINGHAM	LOWESTOFT	WALTON ON NAZE
SOUTHEND ON SEA	NORFOLK BROADS	

GOLFING. YACHTING. ANGLING.

PROGRAMMES, containing full particulars of cheap tickets, etc., are **NOW READY,** and can be obtained upon application to the Superintendent of the Line, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C., and at any of the Company's Stations or London Offices.



No. 4711.

Eau de Cologne

The modern American Girl studies Parisian methods of preserving and enhancing the Beauty of her Complexion

Famous Beauties claim that the constant use of "4711" Eau de Cologne in bath and basin is the only secret of a beautiful Complexion.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Try the 1s. 6d. box of No. "4711" Eau-de-Cologne Soap.

NUDA VERITAS HAIR RESTORER

Is not a Dye, but the Genuine Restorer; and for over 10 years has never failed to restore Grey or Faded Hair in a few days.

HARMLESS, EFFECTUAL, AND PERMANENT.

Circulars and Analysts' Certificate Post Free. Sold by Hairdressers, Chemists, &c., in Cases, 10/6 each.

Wholesale Agents: **R. HOVENDEN & SONS. Ltd. 29-33, Berners St., W., & 91-95, City Rd., London, E.C.**

Hinde's

Post-card brings Free Samples.
HINDE'S, Ltd., 1, City Road, London.

Real Hair Savers.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE HAIR

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and **strengthens**, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for **ladies'** and **children's hair**. It closely resembles the **natural oil** in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. **Golden colour** for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

WHITSUN ON THE SOUTH COAST.

Convenient Cheap Tickets issued on May 13th, 14th and 15th, from London Bridge, Victoria, Kensington Addison Road) to

Brighton	Eastbourne	Isle of Wight
Worthing	Seaford	Portsmouth
Littlehampton	Bexhill	Southsea
Bognor	Hastings	Hayling I.

Obtain Programme of Special Whitsun Arrangements, post free, of Supt. of Line, L. B. & S. C. R., London Bridge.

WHITSUNTIDE
CHEAP EXCURSIONS,
May 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th,
VIA NEWHAVEN & DIEPPE
TO DIEPPE, ROUEN, AND
PARIS.
An Extra Fast Service for Paris leaves Victoria at 2.20 p.m. Saturday, May 14th
WRITE for particulars to Continental Manager, Brighton Rly. Victoria Station, London.

Obtain the greatest benefit from your holidays by having a

CHANGE OF AIR
—THIS—
WHITSUNTIDE.

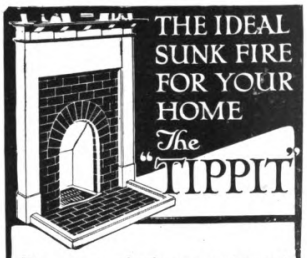
EXPRESS at Excursion Fares from LONDON (Marylebone)
CORRIDOR CAR TRAINS
—BY—
GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY
—TO—
Liverpool, Isle of Man, and West Coast, Midlands and the North, Cleethorpes, Scarboro' and East Coast, Vale of Aylesbury, Chiltern Hills, and Stratford-on-Avon.

For particulars see **A B C Excursion Programme,** to be obtained **free** at Marylebone Station and Agencies, or by post from Publicity Department, 216, Marylebone Rd., N.W.
SAM FAY, General Manager.

CULLETON'S HERALDIC OFFICE
For Searches and Authentic Information respecting



ARMORIAL BEARINGS and FAMILY DESCENTS.
Also for the Artistic Production of
Heraldic Painting, Engraving, & Stationery.
Interesting Genealogical Pamphlet post free.
92, PICCADILLY, LONDON,
Formerly 25, Cranbourn Street.
Gold Seals, Signet Rings, Desk Seals, Book Plates, Note-paper Dies.



The patent tipping arrangement at the front of the grid is easily manipulated by an ordinary poker, and can be detached by merely lifting away.

IT REMAINS IN ANY POSITION AT WILL

The Tip permits free access of air under and through the fire when sluggish or newly lit.

"TIPPIT" FIRES

mean perfect combustion; perfect economy; perfect cleanliness. All hearth and floor sweepings may be brushed directly into the fire, and all ashes may be easily removed whilst the fire is still burning. Adaptable to all existing mantels.

Illustrated booklet giving prices and full particulars of construction post free.

LIFT FIREPLACE CO
(Dept. 9)
2 and 3 North Parade
MANCHESTER

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE authorities of Brooklands offered a most interesting afternoon's sport to their patrons on Wednesday last, no fewer than nine events being coloured upon the card. The handicapping, however, still leaves much to be desired, though I greatly fear that the conception of a method of bringing racing-cars together in events of any duration approaches the impossible. In the April Junior Handicap for cars of 25-h.p. R.A.C. rating only, the race was won by fifteen yards only, but then the third man was three hundred yards away. A better finish was seen in the sprint race, when Mr. P. D. Stirling's 59·6-h.p. Brasier beat Mr. Eric Loder's 59·6-h.p. Itala by ten yards, Mr. L. H. Mander's 76-h.p. Mercédès being only six yards away. But this, as stated, was a sprint race. The April Senior Handicap was practically won by Mr. R. W. H. Kane's 27·8-h.p. Imperia; but on taking the bend into the curve at the top of the winning straight, the car turned right round, and upon an objection being lodged, the Imperia was disqualified, and the race awarded to the second car. This may be, undoubtedly is, in accordance with Brooklands rules; but as the occurrence was accidental, I think it would have been in better taste to have lodged no objection.

* * * *

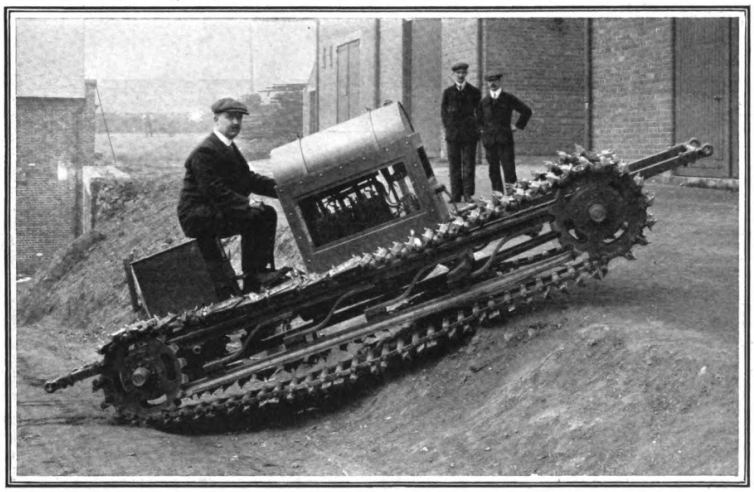
A copy of "The *Car* Road Book and Guide" is just to hand, and may at once be described as one of the most complete and finished productions of the kind yet offered to automobilists. First, it is bound in a stiff brown-leather flap cover, with pocket for a clearly printed map, mounted on linen and dissected to fold. The main, secondary, and other routes are differentiated and miled between points. Sectional diagram-maps are bound up with the work, and numbered to correspond with the detailed itineraries. Side by side with the latter, skeleton routes with the branch routes are given. These skeleton routes will be of use when actually driving. Amongst other valuable features are a list of towns with special speed-limits, detailed directions as to exits from London, a compendious directory and gazetteer, and a list of objects of interest in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

* * * * *

I note that in some quarters much pains have been taken to suggest that the Motor Trades Association has been formed for the purpose of raising prices and making a corner or a trust in connection with the motor industry. If this were so, I should, in the best interests of my readers, condemn such an association in no measured terms; but as there is absolutely no foundation for such suspicion, it is best that the objects and aims of the Association should be as widely known as possible. The Association seeks only to make assured to *the retailer* a certain recognised profit, which the retailer earns and is entitled to both for his services to the manufacturer and to the public. Neither the manufacturer nor the public can do business conveniently without the middleman, and this most particularly applies with regard to motors and motor accessories. To those who live in proximity to big price-cutting establishments the objects of this Association may not appeal so strongly; but the large body of motorists scattered all up and down the country, frequently far removed from large centres, realise the value of the local agent and repairer, and will sympathise with and support a movement intended to keep such agent's trading on a fair living-wage basis. That is the object of the Association, and no other.

* * *

In the matter of tyre durability, it is imperative that the pressure of air within the tube should be maintained at the proper figure, and allowed neither to fall below nor rise above the pressure known to be suitable for the weight of the car. Now gauges of various sorts are supplied for this purpose, the generality of inflators being fitted with such instruments. But gauges attached to pumps cannot be relied upon to show the conditions obtaining on the other side of the valve. Even when quite correct, they must indicate the pressure attained in the pump-barrel, which is frequently higher than that in the tube. Consequently an independent gauge is necessary, and, recognising that this is so, Messrs. Michelin supply a neat little, handy, and perfectly constructed instrument which no motorist should be without. Also I have lately heard of a tyre-tester which does not concern itself with the internal pressure, but only with the length of the tyre pressed upon the ground when the car is loaded. This dimension is ascertained first with a pressure-gauge, and thereafter the tyre is tested as it is pumped up by what I may term an automatic tread-measurer.



TO ACCOMPANY CAPTAIN SCOTT DURING HIS ATTEMPT TO REACH THE SOUTH POLE: THE MOTOR-SLEIGH TRACTOR CONSTRUCTED BY THE WOLSELEY TOOL AND MOTOR COMPANY.

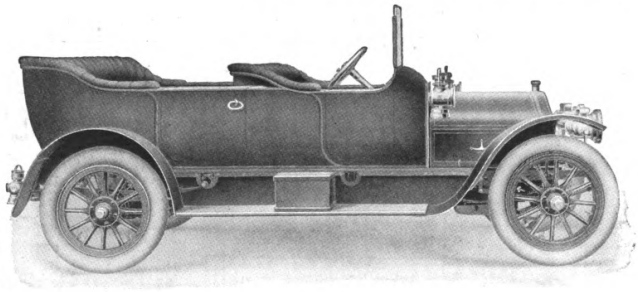
Included in the equipment which Captain Scott has devised for his forthcoming journey of exploration to the Antarctic regions is this motor-sleigh tractor, which is fitted with a four-cylinder vertical motor, designed to develop 12 b.h.p. As will be seen, instead of the usual car wheels on the power-driven rear axle, there are fitted two chain wheels, which drive an endless chain, carrying pattens and spuds, which grip in the snow and ice, and by the travel of the chain cause a forward movement to be given to the tractor. The chain also has a bearing on a runner, and passing between this runner and the ground carries the whole tractor, propelling it as the chain-wheels are rotated by the motor. Underneath the woodwork frame is fitted a large shield, which extends from end to end, and encloses the mechanism, thus presenting a smooth surface to the snow.

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SHEFFIELD NICE. BIARRITZ. JOHANNESBURG. MANCHESTER. BUENOS AIRES.

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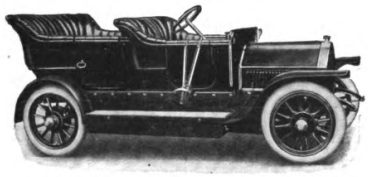
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GOLD MEDAL CAR.

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as well. For all-round value they are the finest on the market.



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for less than £10 10s. This season it is offered at the low price of £8 15s., and it is really a wonderful bargain. The most important feature of the model is the fact that it is made of Helical Tubing—a speciality of the Premier Company. This tubing is *three times* the strength of the weldless tubing usually employed, and, in addition to being the very acme of strength, gives to the machine a smart and distinctive appearance.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Feb. 24, 1910) of the REV. HUMPHREY FREDERICK HERNE BURCHELL-HERNE, of Bushey Grange, Herts, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £57,155. Subject to the payment of small legacies to relatives and servants, the testator leaves all his property in trust for his wife for life, and then for his daughter Mary Dorothy and her issue.

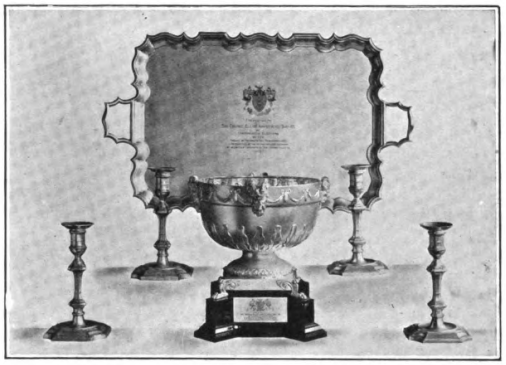
The will of SIR HENRY GEORGE BURKE, BT., of Marble Hill, Loughrea, Co. Galway, is now proved, and the value of the real and personal estate sworn at £112,907. The testator leaves all his real estate in trust to pay £700 per annum to his brother Sir Thomas M. Burke, and, subject thereto, for his nephew Gerald Howe Burke and his heirs male. He also gives £1000 each to his nieces; legacies to servants; and the residue of his property to his brother William Anthony Burke.

The will (dated Nov. 19, 1907) of MISS WILHELMINA PECKOVER, of Sibalds Holme, Wisbech St. Peter, Cambridge, who died on Feb. 20, has been proved by Lord Peckover and Miss Algerina Peckover, the brother and sister, and John Howard Fox, the value of the estate being £175,970. The testatrix gives her farms, lands, and real estate in Norfolk, and certain reversionary interest to her brother, her share in the Sibalds Holme property, and the furniture to her sister Algerina; £1000 each to Christopher Bowly, Sarah A. Bowly, and James Doyle Penrose; £500 each to executors; and legacies to servants. She also gives £2000 to the Friends Foreign Missionary Association; £1000 each to the Wisbech branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Lynn monthly meeting of the Society of Friends; and £200 each to the North Cambridge Cottage Hospital and the Wisbech Working Men's Club and Institute. Four sevenths of the residue is to go to her sister Algerina, one seventh each to her sisters Jane and Priscilla Hannah, and one seventh to her nieces Elizabeth Josephine Penrose, Alexandrina Peckover, and Anna Jane Peckover.

The will of MR. HENRY FINCH, of The Gables, Linslade, Bucks, who carried on business as a wine and spirit merchant in the Strand, High Holborn, and Oxford Street, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £220,968. The testator gives to his wife £500, and during widowhood £2500 a year, and the use and enjoyment of his property at Linslade; to Lilian Ada Miles an annuity of £1000, a house and furniture at Wandsworth Common, and the income from his New South Wales stock; and legacies to executors and persons in his employ. After making provision for the carrying on of his business, he leaves the residue, in trust, for his daughter Louisa Kate Roberts, her husband Sidney M. P. Roberts, and their children.

The will (dated July 19, 1907) of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TREVENEN JAMES HOLLAND, C.B., D.L., of Mount Ephraim House, Tunbridge Wells, who died on Feb. 21, is now proved, the value of the property being £132,174. The testator gives £300 per annum to his son and £200 per annum each to his three daughters, payable during the life of their mother; £1000 each to his daughters Mary Enid Margaret and Lilian Elaine; £1000 and the household effects to his wife; £500 to the Eye and Ear Hospital (Tunbridge Wells); and legacies to executors and servants.

[Continued overleaf.



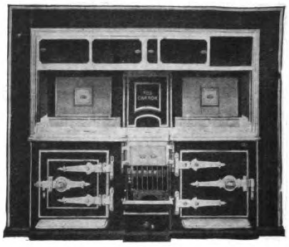
IN RECOGNITION OF POLITICAL SERVICES: PLATE PRESENTED TO SIR GEORGE ELLIOTT ARMSTRONG BY THE UNIONISTS OF PEMBROKE AND HAVERFORDWEST.

This handsome presentation plate, consisting of a solid silver Chippendale tray, candlesticks, and bowl, was given to Sir George Armstrong by his Unionist supporters at Pembroke and Haverfordwest in recognition of his political services at the last General Election, when he contested the seat against Sir Owen Philipps. The plate was made by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co.



IN RECOGNITION OF POLITICAL SERVICES: PRESENTATION PLATE GIVEN TO MR. AND MRS. J. STROYAN BY THE UNIONISTS OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

The side pieces were presented to Mr. J. Stroyan, J.P., of Lanrick Castle, by his Unionist supporters at Stockton-on-Tees, to mark their appreciation of his efforts in the General Election last January. The centre-piece was presented to Mrs. Stroyan from the lady workers of the Unionist party in the constituency. This handsome set of plate was made by Messrs. Mappin and Webb.



A BOON TO COOKS AND HOUSEWIVES: THE NEW "CARRON" RANGE.

Among the special features of the "Carron" range are (1) an inner glass door to the oven, for watching progress without letting in cold air; (2) a hot compartment for keeping dishes warm, with a thermometer inside; (3) a removable boiler; (4) cast iron flues; and (5) a bottom grate which can be raised or lowered, and a hinged folding-down front grate which greatly simplifies cleaning. The range is on view at the Carron Company's show-rooms, their London addresses being 23, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, and 15, Upper Thames Street, E.C.

INVALUABLE FOR THE COMPLEXION.



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Send us 3d., and we will forward you, in the U.K., a box of samples of Lait Larola, Tooth Paste, Rose Bloom, Soap, and our pamphlet on how to improve your complexion. Dept. "I.L.N."

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the famous "Ease in Use" Polish. Brilliant, Waterproof, Preservative. Best for all boots, box calf, glacé kid, &c. Black or brown. In 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. tins. Complete Outfit, 6d. or 1s. 3d.

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the genuinely British Polish, used in the Royal Navy, the Royal Household, &c. Does not scratch metals. 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. tins.

All the above may be obtained of your local dealers, Grocers, Stores, or Oilmen.

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In heavy brown Calf, with full toe and ample sole, makes an excellent Golf Boot, from 22/6.

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The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all steel, Iron, Brass, and Copperartic[illegible]. Sold in Canisters at 3d., 6d., & 1s. by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c.

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Prevents the decay of the TEETH. Renders the Teeth PEARLY WHITE. Delicious to the Taste.

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MENNEN'S TOILET POWDER is most soothing to the skin, allaying all irritation at once. Mennen's has many uses—as a Powder, for sticky limbs, as a foot Powder, for use in sticky gloves, for the skin after Sunburn or Cold Winds, and for babies.

Sold in 1/- Tins by all Chemists.

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Whiteway's Cyders are made from the natural juice of Prime Vintage Apples. They are light, pleasant, invigorating, and healthful. Supplied to H.M. the King, and many members of the Royal Family.

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SWITZERLAND

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ST. MORITZ, Engadine,

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Are now standardised, the result of years of practical experience. Reliability of Chronograph mechanism and durability in construction guaranteed. Makers of these instruments to all the electrical and engineering institutions, the leading firms in the electrical world, etc., etc., conclusively proving their popularity.

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has come to stay. It is indeed an inspiration in perfume and should be used throughout the toilet.....

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The above may be procured from all Chemists and Perfumers.

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As supplied to the War Office.



Ejector Guns, £11 10s. to £50; Hammerless Guns, from £5 7s. 6d.; Hammer Guns from £2 17s. 6d.; Cordite Rifles from £4 5s.

Steel Rowing Boats, Better and Cheaper than Wood.

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ALL WOOL UNSHRINKABLE

Hosiery

Start the day well with "Jason" hosiery on your feet. Warm in winter, and cool in summer: beautifully made.

Men's Socks and Stockings. Ladies' and Children's Stockings, and Babies' Socks. *Of Hosiers, Drapers and Stores.* Ask for "Jason" Booklet.

In case of difficulty, write—

D2 **Jason Hosiery Co., Leicester.**

Trade Mark

Baby knows his mother loves him, when he has his Wright's Coal Tar Soap for his bath.

4d. per Tablet.

THE Nursery Soap.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SHAMPOO POWDER

Leaves the hair with a wonderful feeling of refreshment. In 2d. envelopes, 7 in a box 1s.

All other his property he leaves to his wife for life; and then £1200 is to be paid to each of his daughters Mary Enid and Lilian Elaine, and the residue equally to his four children.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. John Dean, Oak Lynne, Lord Street, Fallowfield, Manchester £57,044
Mr. William Alexander, Highfield, South Rock Ferry £56,704
Mr. Peter Robertson Rodger, Newlands, Banstead, and 98, Great Tower Street £47,191
Mr. Tom Browne, artist, Hardy Road, Westcombe Park, Kent £18,529

Motorists will be interested to learn that Messrs. Argylls, Ltd., have prepared a new catalogue, which gives effect to the inclusive prices referred to in a recent issue. The new edition may be had on application to Argylls, Ltd., Alexandria, Dumbartonshire, or to the company's depôts at 6, Great Marlborough Street, London, W., and 92-94, Mitchell Street, Glasgow.

We have received from the Gramophone Company the new records for April and May which they have added to their enormous répertoire, and which are well up to the high standard which they so consistently maintain. Among many other attractive numbers, the following may be selected as typical of the different classes of music—solos by famous singers, serious and comic, instrumental, choral and orchestral pieces—with some spoken records—

APRIL.

CHOPIN'S FUNERAL MARCH. Played by the Coldstream Guards.

A SERGEANT OF THE LINZ. Sung by Mr. Harry Dearth.

ONWARD, CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS. Hymn rendered by Mixed Church Choir.

KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN. Sung by Mme. CLARA Butt.

POUR UN BAISER. Sung by Caruso.

THE HOLY CITY and THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM." Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd.

MAY.

MARCHE RUSSE ("BALLET RUSSE"). Played by the Coldstream Guards.

HEBRIDES ("FINGAL'S CAVE") OVERTURE. Played by La Scala Symphony Orchestra.

JAPANESE NATIONAL ANTHEM. Played by the Black Diamonds Band.

LOVE IS A DREAM and O, THAT WE TWO. Sung by Mme. Kirkby Lunn.

DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH POLE. Lecture by Commander Peary.

HOW I REACHED THE POLE. By Dr. F. A. Cook.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

HEREWARD.—1. Q to B 6th is now fatal to your obstinate problem.

F R GITTINS.—In your last three-mover, if Black play 1. K to B 6th, where is the mate in two? There also appears a solution by 1. R to Q Kt sq.

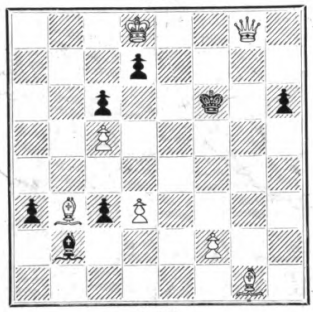
W HAMPTON (Kentish Town).—Thanks for your communication, which has certainly some historical interest.

P MORAN (Fort McKinley).—Your excellent problems appear quite sound, and are very acceptable.

A G STUBBS (Hertford).—Your problem to hand. Very pleased to hear from you again.

PROBLEM No. 3443.—BY G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3440.—BY E. J. WINTER-WOOD.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 6th	K to B 3rd
2 Kt to Kt 4th (ch)	K moves
3. Mates	

If Black play 1. K to B 5th 2. Q to B 5th (ch); if 1. B to Kt 2nd, 2. Kt to B 3rd (ch); and if 1. B takes P, then 2. Kt takes B, etc.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 3434 and 3435 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3437 from G P D (Damascus) and J Hearn (Gibraltar); of No. 3438 from J W Roswell (Streetsville, Ontario), G P D, J Hearn, R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.), and C Field junior (Athol, Mass); of No 3439 from J B Camara (Madeira), W C D Smith (Northampton), Salon de Recreo (Burgos), and W S James; of No. 3440 from W S James, Mark Dawson (Horsforth), J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), Mark Taylor (Lewes), E J Fisher (Eye), J Thurnham (Tollington Park), Dorothy Wilson (Lewes), A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), J Isaacson (Liverpool), J Churcher (Southampton), R C Widdecombe (Saltash), and Salon de Recreo.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS FOR PROBLEM No. 3441 received from Hereward, Charles Burnett, J Green (Boulogne), T Turner (Brixton), C J Fisher, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), P Tehzen (Hanover), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), J Santer (Paris), C Barretto, A G Beadell (Winchelsea), E J Winter-Wood, R Worters (Canterbury), and R F Wilkinson (Norwood).

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. J. P. SAVAGE and E. MACDONALD.

(Vienna Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
4. K P takes P	

Although this move has the support of so high an authority as Mason, it is not satisfactory. It resolves the game into an inferior variation of the King's Gambit Declined.

4.	P to K 5th
5. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P tks P (*en pass*)
7. Q takes P	Castles
8. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Kt 5th

Black makes excellent use of his opponent's weak opening. His attack is now persistently pressed to the very end.

9. Kt to K 3rd	R to K sq (ch)
10. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K 6th
11. B takes Kt	R takes B
12. Q to Q 2nd	B takes Kt
13. P takes B	Q to K 5th (ch)
14. K to Q sq	Kt to Q 2nd
15. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q takes B P
16. B to K 2nd	Q to K 4th

Threatening B to Kt 5th.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK Mr. M.)
17. P to Q B 4th	R to K sq
18. R to K sq	P to Q Kt 4th
19. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
20. K to B 2nd	B to Q 5th
21. Q R to Q Kt sq	P to R 5th
22. Q to Kt 4th	Kt to K 5th
23. Kt to B sq	R to Kt 6th
24. Q takes R P	R takes P (ch)
25. K takes R	B takes R
26. Q to Kt 3rd	R to B 6th
27. R to B sq	Q to B 4th
28. B to Q 3rd	Q to B 7th (ch)
29. K to Kt sq	B to Q 7th
30. R to B 2nd	Q to K 8th (ch)
31. K to Kt 2nd	B to Kt 4th

The game is mainly interesting for the conspicuous skill with which Black carries through the assault commencing on the eighth move.

32. R to Kt 2nd	B to B 3rd (ch)
33. K to B 2nd	Kt to B 4th
34. Q to Kt 5th	Q to B 6th (ch)
35. K to Kt sq	Q takes B (ch)

White resigns

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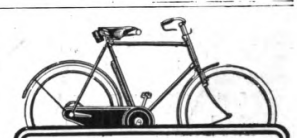


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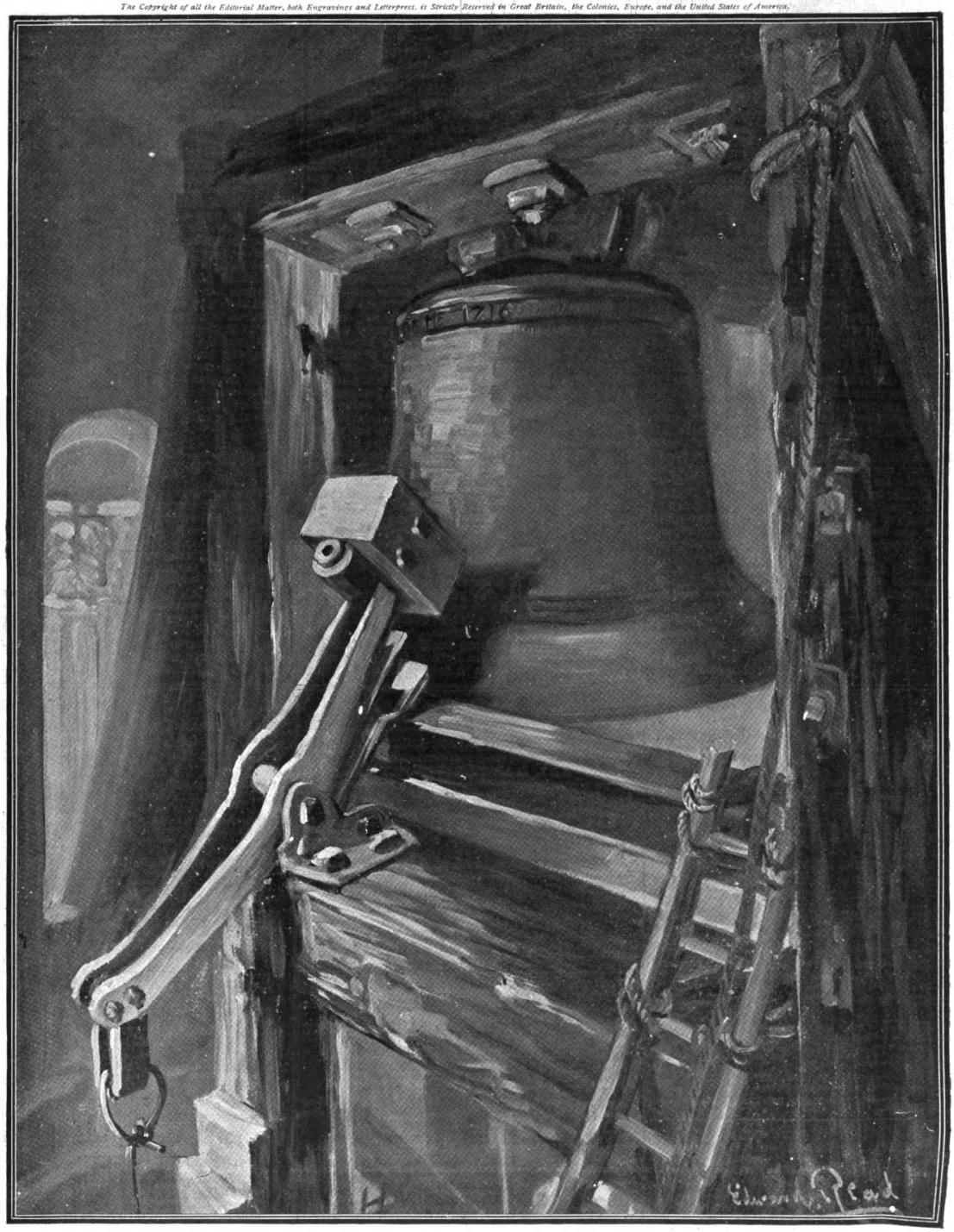
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THE GREAT BELL OF ST. PAUL'S TOLLING TO ANNOUNCE THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD.

In informing the Lord Mayor of his late Majesty's death, Mr. Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary, wrote: "I have to request your Lordship to give directions for tolling the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral." This, of course, was in accordance with precedent. The bell in question is in the Clock Room of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is inscribed "Richard Phelps made me, 1716." It is never used, save for the striking of the hours, except for tolling at the deaths and funerals of any of the Royal Family, the Bishops of London, the Deans of St. Paul's, and, should he die during his term of office, the Lord Mayor of London. The bell is about ten feet in diameter, and its weight is generally given as four-and-a-quarter tons. The greater part of the metal of which it is made was yielded by "Great Tom of Westminster," which once hung in the Clock Tower at Westminster. Under ordinary circumstances, that is to say, when it strikes the hours, the bell is worked by machinery. When it is tolled on the occasions already named it is rung by hand.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, EDWARD READ.

THE LIFE OF EDWARD VII.

THE birth of King Edward, which occurred at Buckingham Palace on Nov. 9, 1841, was hailed with peculiar rejoicing by the nation. Not for four-score years before had a son been born in England to a reigning Sovereign. The nation was thankful that the succession to the throne, which earlier in the century had been an occasion of anxiety, was now assured. Born Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, the royal infant, when four months old, was created Prince of Wales, a title which he bore for the next sixty years. He imparted to that title a lustre such as it had never previously possessed, and so attached was he to it that not until our present King had completed his great Empire tour in the *Ophir* did his late Majesty bestow the distinction upon him. The title Prince of Wales was conferred upon George V. on King Edward's birthday, 1901.

King Edward was one of a family of nine children, for he had three brothers and five sisters. They were: Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, afterwards Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Arthur, Duke of Connaught; and Leopold, Duke of Albany; and Victoria, afterwards German Empress; Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse; Helena, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; Louise, afterwards Duchess of Argyll; and Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg. The home life of the children was ideally happy, as was to be expected where the lives of the royal parents were so idyllic.

Private tutors superintended the Prince's early education. His first experience of college life was at Edinburgh University, where he studied applied chemistry under Professor Playfair. He proceeded afterwards to Oxford, where he spent five terms. The Prince resided privately at Frewen Hall, but he was a member of Christ Church, as regards tutorial work and keeping his Chapels, though he had matriculated from Pembroke.

He was still only nineteen when he first left his native land as its chosen representative to speak the goodwill of his august mother to her children over-seas. Canada, who had given of her most valiant sons for the Crimean War, had with affectionate loyalty begged the Queen herself to visit her. The project was impossible to her Majesty; the Prince went in her stead. Though fifty winters have come and gone since the visit, there are still Canadians living who remember with what joy and pride the handsome young Prince was received, how his natural charm of manner and unaffected amiability won all hearts. It was a memorable visit, but its sequel was still more striking. At the earnest request of President Buchanan, the Prince crossed the frontier into the United States. He was the guest of the President at the White House, he stood in the hall where the Declaration of Independence had been written, he planted a tree at the tomb of Washington. The Republican spirit of America was forgotten in that hour, and Americans almost worshipped this gallant young representative of an ancient line of Kings.

Returning to England, the Prince was entered, at twenty years of age, as an undergraduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, varying his studies by a trip, on military duties, to Ireland. But now the first dark shadow of his life appeared upon the horizon of the Prince. His father, Albert the Good, was suddenly stricken with a fatal malady, and was snatched from life with terrible swiftness. For a time the Heir Apparent was overwhelmed with grief, and it was deemed essential to rouse him from his sorrow by the carrying-out of a plan for a visit to the Holy Land, which the Prince Consort had desired him to undertake. Not for the last time did death thus sadly break in upon royal plans. King George's *Ophir* tour had been arranged when the death of Queen Victoria occurred, and his visit to South Africa, projected for the present year, is rendered impossible by the tragedy which we are all now mourning. The Palestine tour was made under the guidance of Dean Stanley.

The Prince had met in the autumn of 1861 the beautiful Princess who was afterwards his Queen, Princess Alexandra of Denmark. They met again at Heidelberg, thanks to the affectionate interest of his sister, then Crown Princess of Prussia, who had discovered in which direction his heart inclined. The young people were formally betrothed in September 1862, and married in March of the following year, amid rejoicings such as England has seldom witnessed. In 1862 the Sandringham estate was bought for £200,000 out of the Prince's Duchy of Cornwall revenues. The old house was demolished, and the present handsome mansion erected.

The next few years of the Prince's life were uneventful and happy. His home was gladdened by the birth of six children during the next eight years. He travelled frequently on the Continent with the Princess, and took her with him on a trip to the East. Then came a period of intense anxiety. The Prince was laid low with typhoid fever. By his own request he was carried down to Sandringham, where for six weeks he lay at death's door. The skill of his doctors and the devoted nursing of Queen Alexandra eventually won him back to life, and Queen Victoria, when she realised the miracle achieved, sadly remarked—"Had *my* Prince had the same treatment as the Prince of Wales, he might not have died." The national rejoicings which followed the Prince's recovery were a testimony to the boundless affection felt for him.

The next important step in the career of the Heir Apparent was his visit to India, an epoch-marking event which has already taken its place in the history of the Empire. Having thus established a personal link between the nation's wide domain in the young and thriving Western world and the age-old civilisation and marvels of the great Eastern Dependency, he now settled down to the ceaseless round of public duties at home. It was his unswerving devotion to the Queen and to the nation which made it possible for her Majesty to bear the onerous burden of the vast and complex duties devolving upon the head of the greatest Empire in the world. He paid many visits to the Continent, and met the leading men of Continental nations and frankly exchanged views with them upon the problems of the day. No man better understood the problems of the poor. He studied them on the spot in many an hour of incognito rambles under expert guidance; he studied them, too, as head of a Royal Commission whose fruits are not yet exhausted. His genuine compassion for the poor and suffering revealed itself in his untiring work for the hospitals, a labour which he declined to relinquish even when he came to the throne.

In 1892 affliction fell upon the Heir Apparent. The death of his eldest son, the Duke of Clarence, was an almost insupportable blow. A long period of mourning followed, and the Prince and Princess for a time took little part in public life. The marriage of his second son (the present King) again saw a renewal of old duties. He found relief from the incessant round of public engagements in art, the drama, and sport and the recreations of a country gentleman. Himself a magnificent rider as a young man, he was afterwards very successful as owner of thoroughbreds, and thrice carried off the Blue Riband of the Turf.

The death of Queen Victoria, on Jan. 22, 1901, after a reign of unparalleled splendour and beneficence, made his Majesty's task, upon acceding to the throne, immensely difficult. The war still dragged on in South Africa, to the King's infinite distress. Thanks to his Majesty's tact and solicitude, that unhappy strife was ended in a peace which has made two nations one harmonious whole; and preparations for the Coronation were thus endued with additional felicity. From all the ends of the earth the nations sent their envoys to such a gathering as must have eclipsed all records for magnificence and impressiveness known to modern history. Two days before the date fixed—June 24, 1902—the country was startled to hear that the King was dangerously ill, and that the Coronation must be postponed. It eventually took place on Aug. 9.

And then came the nine years of his Majesty's reign—years that have flown too soon. He found England isolated: to his supreme tact and genius for friendship it is due that he leaves her secure in the goodwill of the nations. The true value of King Edward's services to Britain and to the peace of the world can never be known until the well-guarded archives of the European Powers yield up their secrets.

Men of all shades of political opinion united to reverence him as the Peacemaker; he encouraged worth in all sorts and conditions of men. He honoured men illustrious in science and art, in commerce, and in the learned professions, and by so doing gave effect to an ideal which he once expressed to Gambetta, "To take those who are most distinguished in science, letters, trade, and make nobles of these men, so that our nobility remains a real aristocracy."

Supreme in statecraft, a pioneer in all deserving works of philanthropy, he was truly, and in the noblest sense of the term, The First Gentleman in Europe.

KING EDWARD IN LIFE AND IN DEATH.

(Our Two Supplements.)

BY the gracious permission of the Royal Family, we are enabled to give as one of the Supplements to this Issue a drawing of King Edward as he lay in death in Buckingham Palace. For this Supplement we are indebted to details kindly supplied for the purpose by Mr. Albert Bruce-Joy, the eminent sculptor who was entrusted with the making of a death-mask of the late monarch, and whose recent bust of King Edward is now in the Salon at Paris. This drawing, which is of the deepest interest, will, we feel sure, be appreciated by our readers. Our other Supplement is a portrait of King Edward while he was still living, and was drawn by that well-known artist, Mr. Frank Haviland, whose admirable work in portraiture is well known to readers of *The Illustrated London News*.

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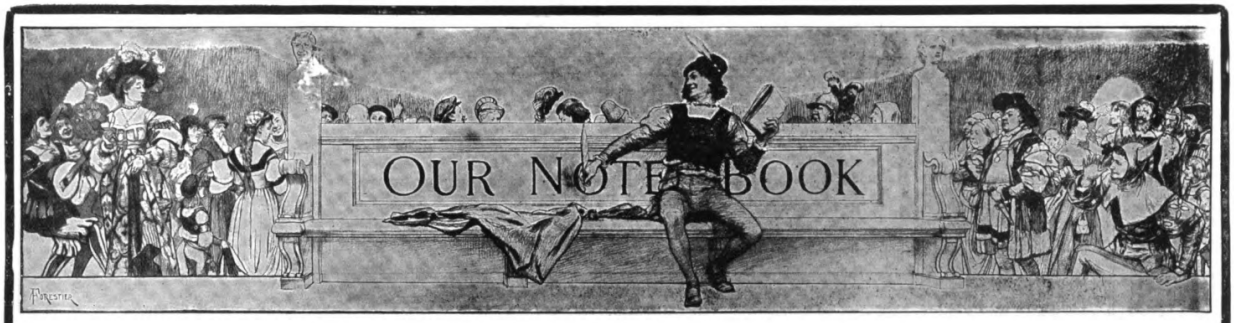
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THE LATE KING: AN APPRECIATION.

By G. K. CHESTERTON.

DEATH has struck the ancient English Monarchy at the very moment when that Monarchy was about to re-enter history. For the first time, certainly for a hundred years — probably for three hundred — the personality of the King of England profoundly mattered to English politics; at that moment the personality has been changed. In our whole present public crisis the appeal was to the Monarchy: the Monarchy was actually reviving while the Monarch was dying. To any patriotic man this fact must be even more impressive than the disappearance of a great and popular personality. We may be of those who, like Lord Rosebery and others, feel the present crisis quickening towards political chaos; who feel the ship of State to be flying faster and faster down a flood; and who hear from far in front the faint but ceaseless thunder of the rapids of revolution. We may be of that other and much sadder school (with whose sincerity I, for one, have sometimes been bitterly haunted) which thinks that England is drifting, not on to the breakers, but into a backwater: that we have before us not seething democracy, but stagnant oligarchy; that the English ship of State is not heading for the storms of the French or the Irish Channel, but only for the dead aquarium and open tanks of Venice. But, whatever be the order of our hope or fear, we can all feel that England is in a crisis, and that England is taking a turn. We all know that the King mattered mightily to the turn that it took; and we all know that the King is dead. These are the things that make men feel that fierce coincidence which is almost superstition.

Superstition, indeed, might have much to say touching this national tragedy, if people took superstition quite seriously. But it is the whole mistake to suppose that people do take it seriously. Superstitions are a sort of sombre fairy-tales that we tell to ourselves in order to express, by random and realistic images, the mystery of the strange laws of life. We know so little when a man will die that it may well be sitting thirteenth at a table that kills him. Superstitions really are what the Modernists say that dogmas are: mere symbols of a much deeper matter, of a fundamental and fantastic agnosticism about the causes of things. Thus, in our present public bereavement, anyone seriously anxious to prove that "the heavens themselves blaze forth the deaths of Princes" could say with unanswerable truth that we were lit this year by the same monstrous meteor that is said to have hung over the fall of Cæsar and the last fight of Harold. Thus, again, those attached to mediæval popular fancies may point out that this year Good Friday fell on Lady Day, as it did when the Black Plague was eating the nation; or in that darker war with Joan of Arc, in which our England was disgraced both in defeat and victory. But there are very few of such seriously superstitious persons. Healthy humanity uses such signs and omens as a decoration of the tragedy after it has happened. Cæsar was right to disregard Halley's Comet; it had no importance until Cæsar had been killed. Rationalists, who merely deride such traditions, fail by not feeling the full mass of inarticulate human emotion behind them. On the very night that King Edward died, it happened that the present writer experienced some of those trivialities that can bring about one's head all the terrors of the universe. The shocking news was just loose in London, but it had not touched the country where I was, when a London editor attempted to tell me the truth by telephone. But all the telephones in England were throbbing and thundering with the news; it was impossible to clear the line; and it was impossible to hear the message. Again and again I heard stifled accents saying something momentous and unintelligible; it might have been the landing of the Germans or the end of the world. With the snatches of this strangled voice in my ears I went into the garden, and found, by another such mystical coincidence, that it was a night of startling and blazing stars — stars so fierce and close that they seemed crowding round the roof and tree-tops. White-hot and speechless, they seemed striving to speak, like that voice that had been drowned amid the drumming wires. I know not if any reader has ever had a vigil with the same unreasoning sense of a frustrated apocalypse. But if he has, he will know one of the immortal moods out of which legends rise, and he will not wonder that men have joined the notion of a comet with the death of a King.

But besides this historic stroke, this fall of a national monument, there is also the loss of a personality. Over and above this dark and half-superstitious suggestion that the fate of our country has turned a corner and entered a new epoch, there is the pathetic value of the human epoch that has just closed. The starting-point for all study of King Edward is the fact of his unquestionable and positive popularity. I say positive, because most modern popularity is negative; it is no more than toleration. Many an English landlord is described as popular among his tenants, when the phrase only means that no tenant hates him quite enough to be hanged for putting a bullet in him. Or, again, in milder cases, a man will be called a popular administrator because his rule, being substantially successful, is substantially undisturbed; some system works fairly well and the head of the system is not hated, for he is hardly felt. Quite different was the practical popularity of Edward VII. It was a strictly personal image and enthusiasm. The French, with their talent for picking the right word, put it best when they described King Edward as a kind of universal uncle. His popularity in poor families was so frank as to be undignified; he was really spoken of by tinkers and tailors as if he were some gay and prosperous member of their own family. There was a picture of him upon the popular retina infinitely brighter and brisker than there is either of Mr. Asquith or Mr. Balfour. There was something in him that appealed to those strange and silent crowds that are invisible because they are enormous. In connection with him the few voices that really sound popular sound also singularly loyal. Since his death was declared there have already been many written and spoken eulogies; one that sounded indubitably sincere was that uttered by Mr. Will Crooks.

If you dig deep enough into any ancient ceremony, you will find the traces of that noble truism called democracy, which is not the latest but the earliest of human ideas. Just as in the very oldest part of an English church you will unearth the level bricks of the Romans, so in the very oldest part of every royal or feudal form you will unearth the level laws of the Republic. In that complex and loaded rite of Coronation which King Edward underwent, and his successor must soon undergo, there is a distinct trace of the ancient idea of a King being elected like a President. The Archbishop shows the King to the assembled people, and asks if he is accepted or refused. Edward VII., like other modern Kings, went through a ritual election by an unreal mob. But if it had been a real election by a real mob—he would still have been elected. That is the really important point for democrats.

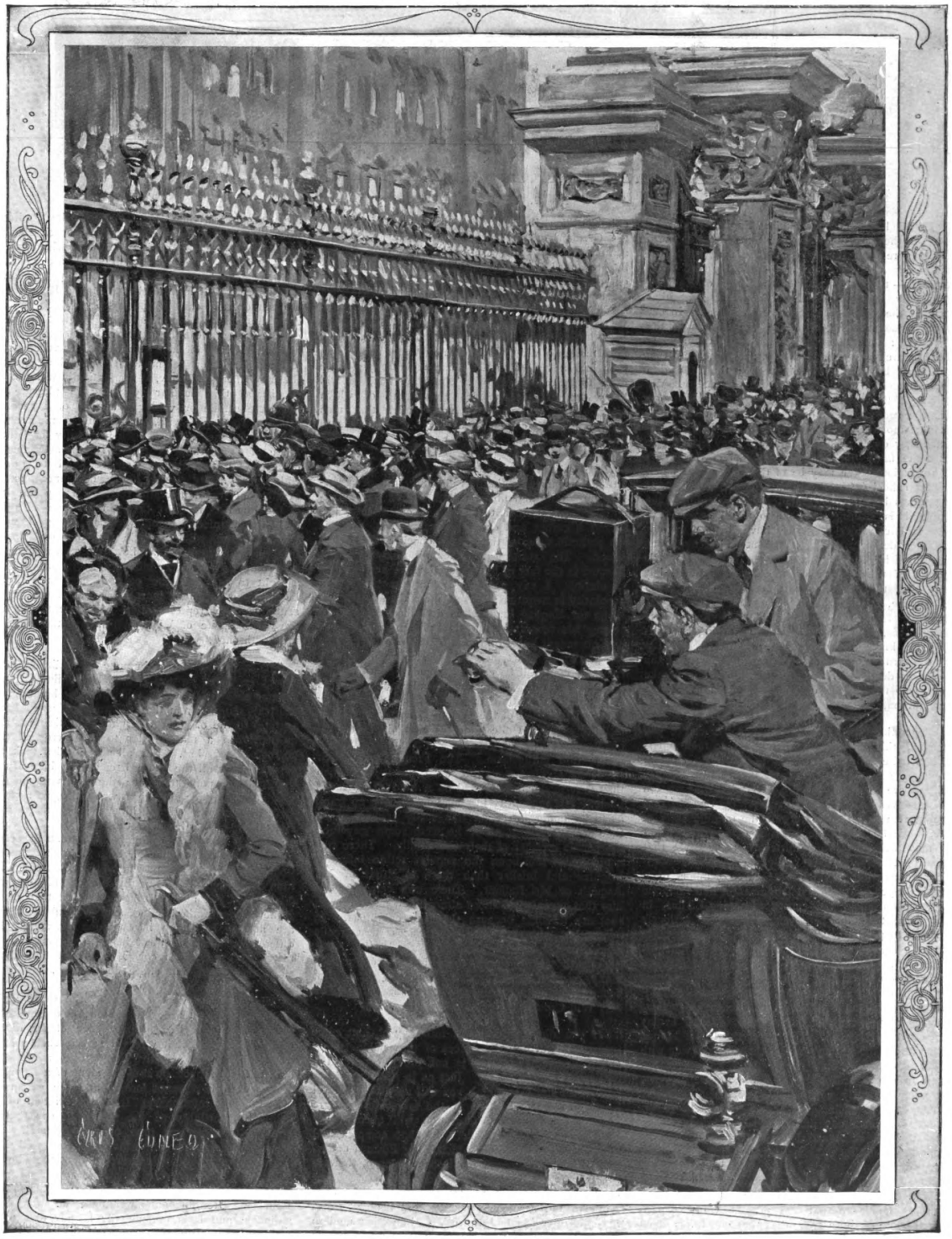
The largeness of the praise of King Edward in the popular legend was fundamentally due to this, that he was a leader in whom other men could see themselves. The Tory squires that follow Mr. Balfour are not at all like Mr. Balfour; the Radicals who shout behind Mr. Asquith are not at all like Mr. Asquith. It is in their pleasures, perhaps, more than anything else, that such men are divided. Squires as a class do not care about metaphysics, which is Mr. Balfour's hobby. Genuine Radicals as a class do not care about legality, which is Mr. Asquith's hobby. But the King's interest in sport, good living, and Continental travel was exactly of the kind that every clerk or commercial traveller could feel in himself on a smaller scale and in a more thwarted manner. Now, it emphatically will not do to dismiss this popular sympathy in pleasure as the mere servile or vulgar adoration of a race or snobs. To begin with, mere worldly rank could not and did not achieve such popularity for Ernest Duke of Cumberland or Alfred Duke of Edinburgh or even for the Prince Consort; and to go on with mere angry words like snobbishness is an evasion of the democratic test. I fancy the key of the question is this: that, in an age of prigs and dehumanised humanitarians, King Edward stood to the whole people as the emblem of this ultimate idea — that however extraordinary a man may be by office, influence, or talent, we have a right to ask that the extraordinary man should be also an ordinary man. He was more representative than representative government: he was the whole theme of Walt Whitman — the average man enthroned.

His reputation for a humane normality had one aspect in which he was a model to philanthropists. Innumerable tales were told of his kindness or courtesy, ranging from the endowment of a children's hospital to the offer of a cigar, from the fact that he pensioned a match-seller to the mere fact that he took off his hat. But all these tales took the popular fancy all the more because he himself was the kind of man to share the pleasures he distributed. His offer of a cigar was the more appreciated because he offered himself a cigar as well. His taking off his hat was the more valued because he himself was by no means indifferent to decent salutations or discourteous slights. Philanthropists too frequently forget that pity is quite a different thing from sympathy; for sympathy means suffering with others, and not merely being sorry that they suffer. If the strong brotherhood of men is to abide, if they are not to break up into groups alarmingly like different species, we must keep this community of tastes in giver and receiver. We must not only share our bread, but share our hunger.

King Edward was a man of the world and a diplomatist; but there was nothing of the aristocrat about him. He had a just sense of the dignity of his position; but it was very much such a sense as a middle-class elective magistrate might have had, a Lord Mayor or the President of a Republic. It was even in a sense formal, and the essence of aristocracy is informality. It is no violation of the political impartiality of the Crown to say that he was, in training and tone of mind, liberal. The one or two points on which he permitted himself a partisan attitude were things that he regarded as commonsense emancipations from mere custom, such as the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. Both in strength and weakness he was international; and it is undoubtedly largely due to him that we have generally dropped the fashion of systematically and doggedly misunderstanding the great civilisation of France. But the first and last thought is the same: that there are millions in England who have hardly heard of the Prime Minister, and never heard of Lord Lansdowne, to whom King Edward was a picture of paternal patriotism; and in the dark days that lie before us it is, perhaps, just those millions who may begin to move.

RECORDING A NATION'S ANXIETY: OUTSIDE BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.

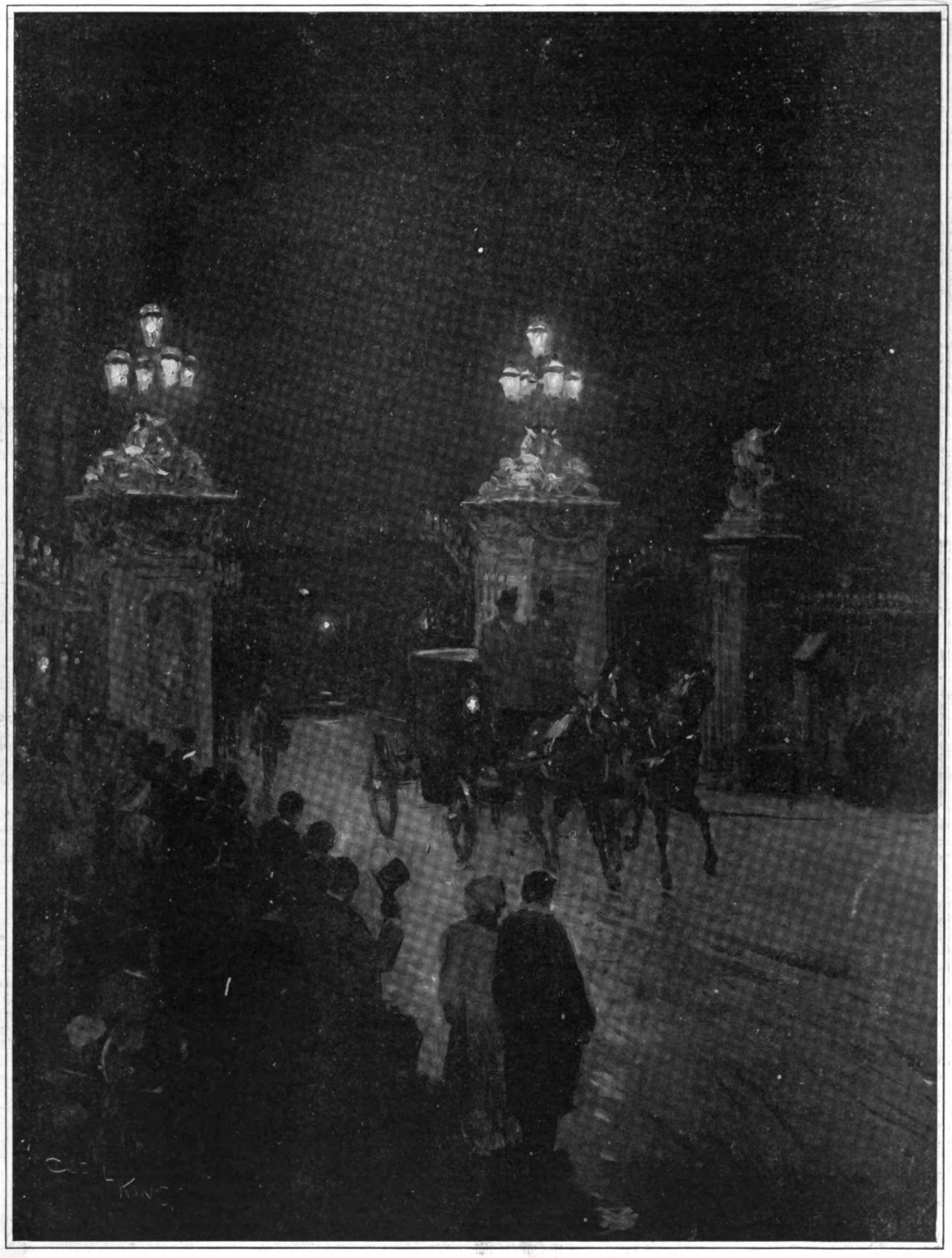


THE PEOPLE'S CONCERN AS TO THEIR KING: THE CROWD LOOKING AT THE BULLETINS NOTIFYING THE DEVELOPMENT OF KING EDWARD'S ILLNESS.

Obviously, the photographer was exceedingly busy outside Buckingham Palace while the bulletins announcing the progress of the illness of his late Majesty were evident, and after the posting of the final bulletin. Our Illustration depicts a remarkable incident that took place early on the day of King Edward's death. A cinematographer mounted his machine in a taxi-cab, had the vehicle driven backwards and forwards in front of the Palace, and made moving pictures of the anxious crowd reading the bulletins and about the Palace gates.

HIS FIRST SALUTE AS MONARCH: KING GEORGE LEAVING THE PALACE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CECIL KING.

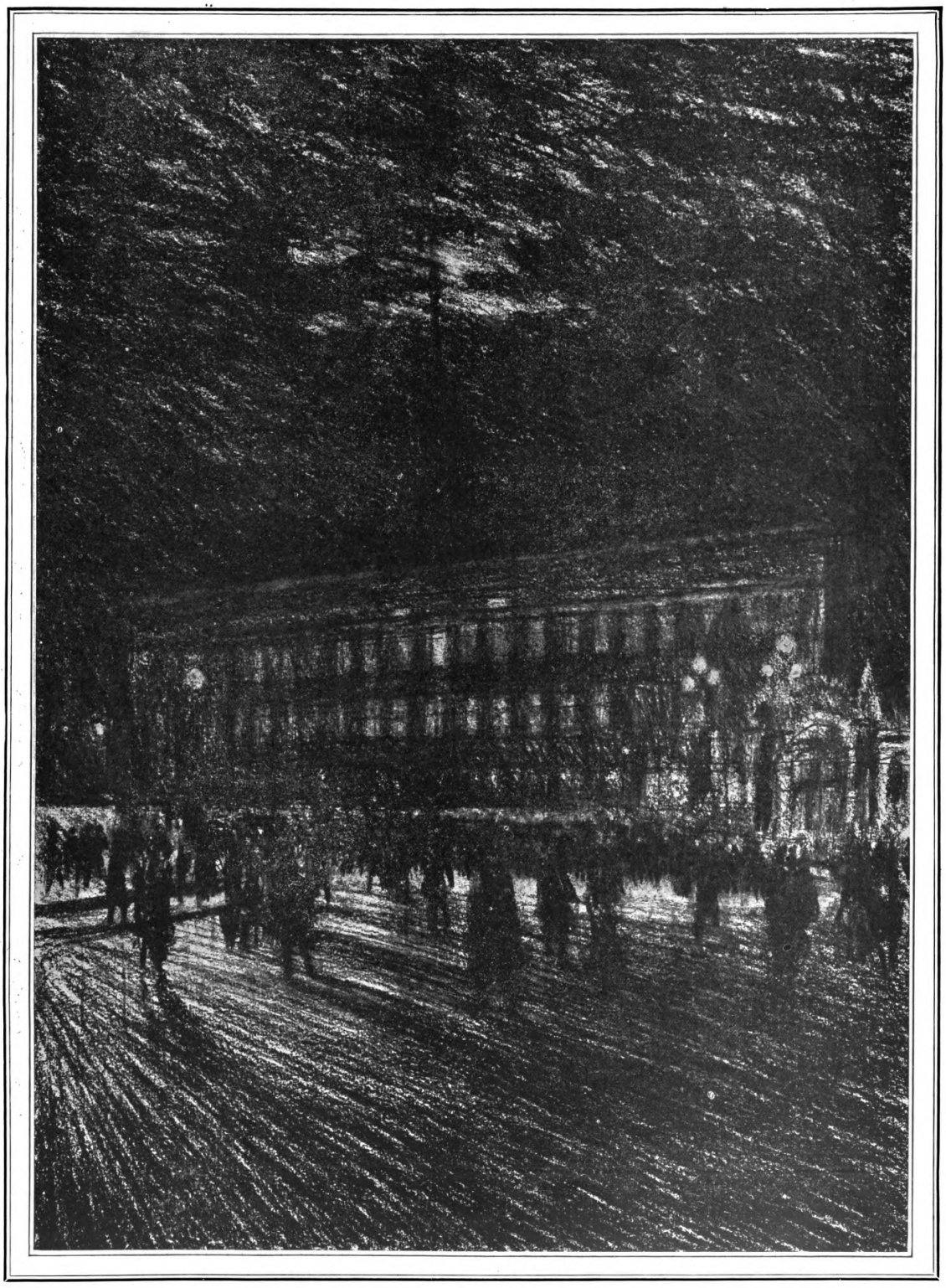


THE FIRST INDICATION OF THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD VII.: THE NEW KING AND QUEEN LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE AFTER THE PASSING AWAY OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.

Our Artist makes the following notes about his drawing: "The people outside the Palace waited all Friday evening for news of the King. A rain-storm came on at about 10, and at 10.30 it was announced, out of consideration for the crowd, that no more bulletins would be issued that night. Some left. A considerable number remained on, however, walking up and down the pavement, and were added to from time to time by people from the theatres and restaurants. A little after twelve a rush was made towards the gate, out of which came the Prince of Wales's carriage with the Prince and Princess inside. The crowd respectfully saluted. This was really the first indication of the King's death. After this several carriages left, followed by reporters and others on foot. The latter were surrounded and questioned, and gradually the news spread abroad. Many waited for a long time for some official announcement, which had not been made when I left at 12.30, and the handful of police and public who saw the notice at the Mansion House knew the facts long before those outside the Palace. In fact I was told on my return to the Palace from the Mansion House about 1.15 that the crowd was still waiting for definite news when the newspaper boys arrived there."

THE HOUSE OF MOURNING: A GREAT ARTIST'S IMPRESSION.

FROM THE SKETCH BY JOSEPH PENNELL.

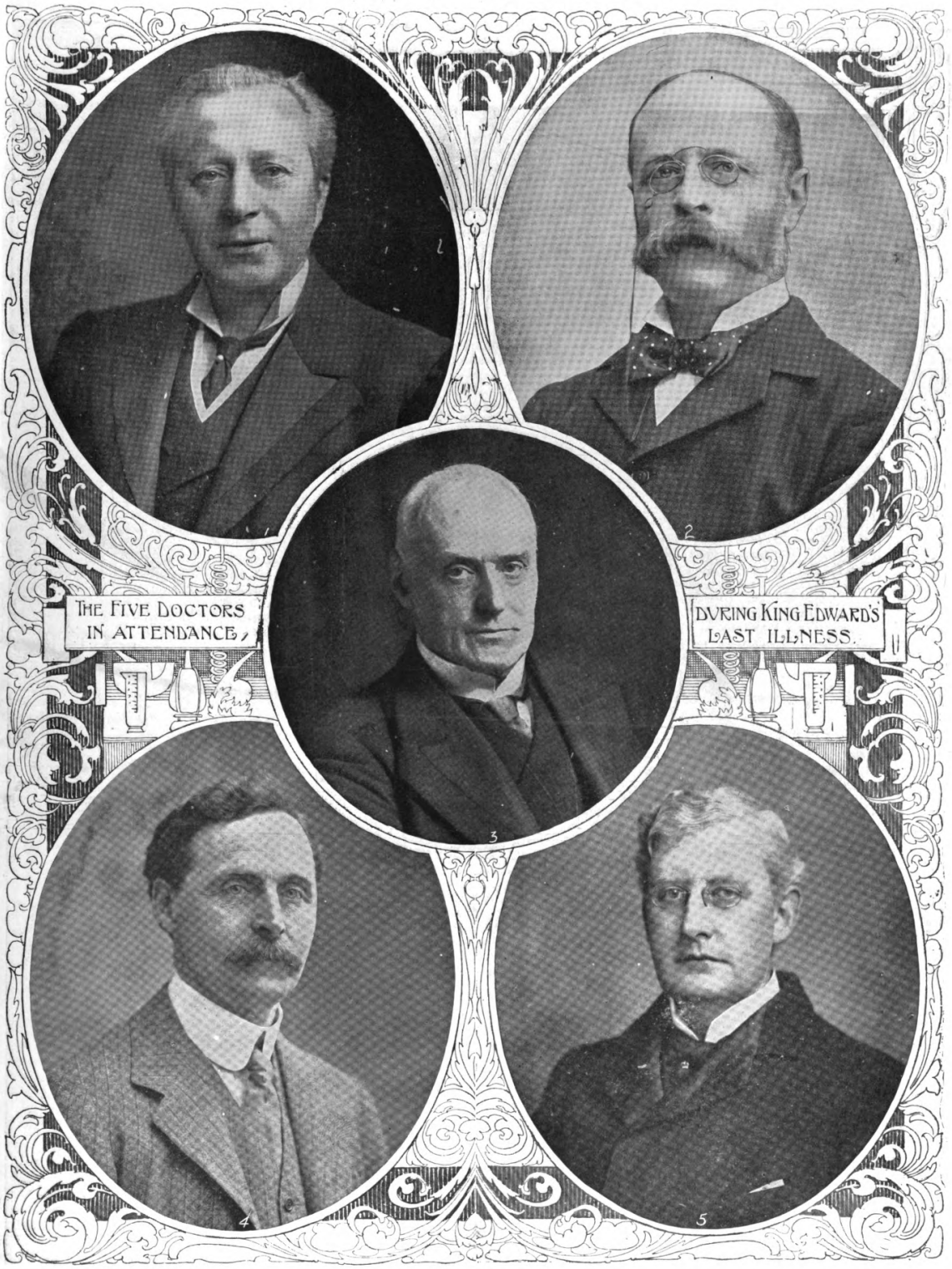


"THEN BLACK DESPAIR, THE SHADOW OF A STARLESS NIGHT, WAS THROWN OVER THE WORLD": BUCKINGHAM PALACE IMMEDIATELY AFTER KING EDWARD'S DEATH—A SKETCH BY JOSEPH PENNELL.

We feel sure that our readers will be particularly interested in this drawing, as showing the impression made upon the mind of a famous artist at a moment of great national bereavement, a moment at which all those of King Edward's subjects who had heard the sad news were suffering from a sense of irreparable personal loss. The impression is all the more interesting in that it was set down while it was fresh in the memory, and is not the result of a methodical settling down to a task, or to the production of a picture illustrating an event.

THE DOCTORS WHOSE REPORTS THE WHOLE EMPIRE WATCHED:

THE MEDICAL MEN WHO ATTENDED KING EDWARD DURING HIS LAST ILLNESS.

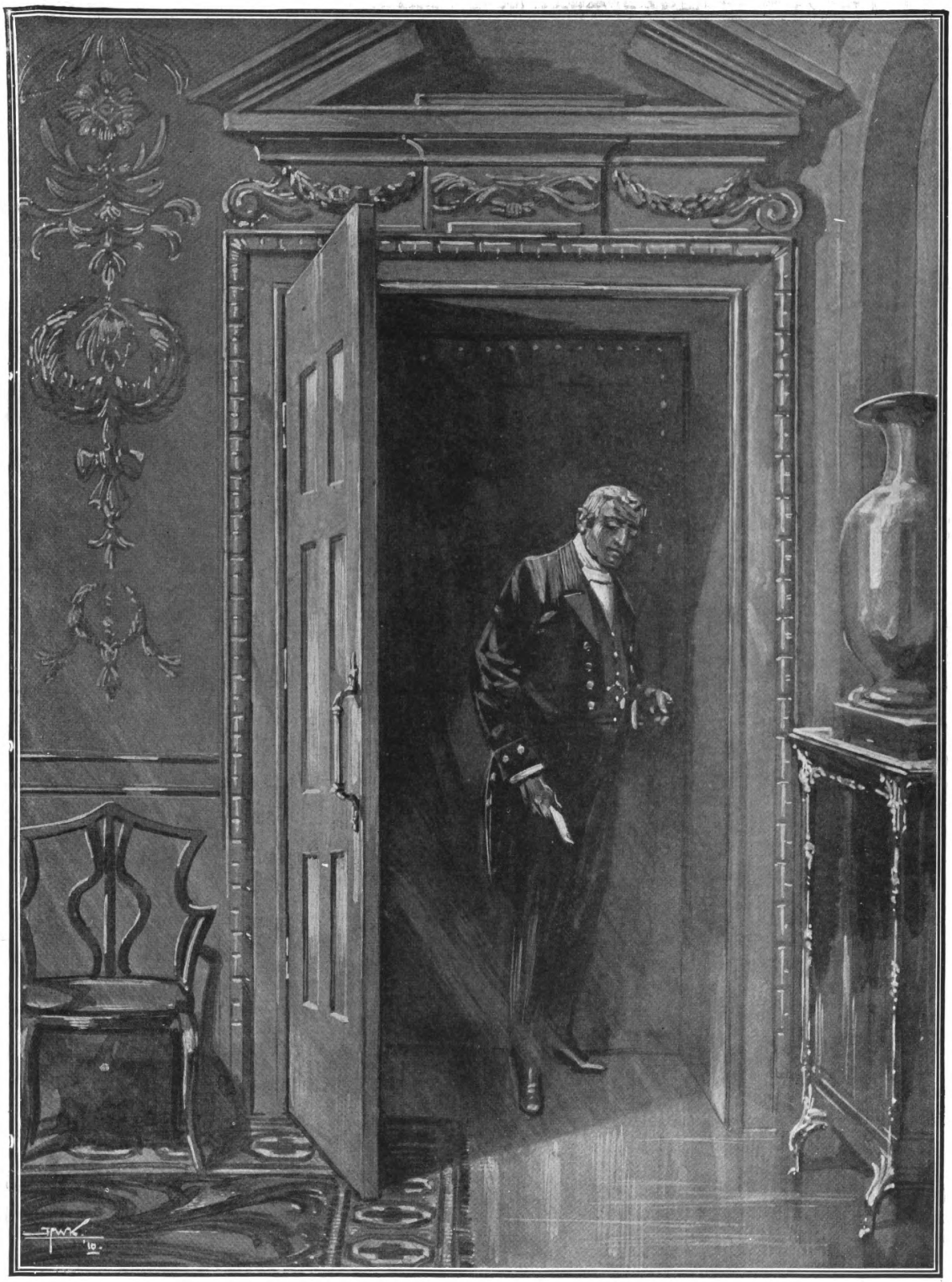


1. SIR FRANCIS H. LAKING, BT., G.C.V.O., M.D., PHYSICIAN-IN-ORDINARY TO THE LATE KING. 2. SIR JAMES REID, BT., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D., PHYSICIAN-IN-ORDINARY TO THE LATE KING.
3. SIR R. DOUGLAS POWELL, BT., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., PHYSICIAN-IN-ORDINARY TO THE LATE KING.
4. DR. BERTRAND DAWSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., PHYSICIAN-EXTRAORDINARY TO THE LATE KING. 5. DR. ST. CLAIR THOMSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., THE EMINENT SPECIALIST IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE.

The first bulletin concerning the illness of the late King, which was issued from Buckingham Palace on the evening of Thursday of last week, and stated that his Majesty's condition caused some anxiety, was signed by Sir Francis Laking, Sir James Reid, and Sir Douglas Powell. Later, Dr. Bertrand Dawson and Dr. St. Clair Thomson were called in. The bulletin announcing that the King had passed away bore the signatures of Sir Francis Laking, Sir James Reid, Sir Douglas Powell, and Dr. Bertrand Dawson. Sir James Reid was in attendance on King Edward during his Majesty's recent visit to Biarritz.—[PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1 AND 4 BY LAFAYETTE. 2 BY HUGHES AND MULLINS, 5 BY ELLIOTT AND FRY.]

THE NEWS OF KING EDWARD'S DEATH BROUGHT TO THE LORD MAYOR.

DRAWN (FROM SKETCHES) BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, H. W. KOEKKOEK.



KNOCKING AT SIR JOHN KNILL'S DOOR TO HAND HIM INTIMATION OF THE LATE KING'S DEATH.

Shortly after midnight on Friday of last week, the official announcement of the death of King Edward was received at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor was in his bed-room at the time. His footman Mr. Loten, is shown in our picture knocking upon the bed-room door. Immediately on receipt of the sad news the Lord Mayor had the official communications posted at the entrance to the Mansion House. The first message, from King George, was dispatched from Buckingham Palace at 12.20, saying, "I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father the King passed away peacefully at 11.45 to-night.—George." Subsequently a further official intimation was dispatched by Mr. Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary.

THE ARMY MOURNING ITS DEAD CHIEF: THE MUFFLED DRUMS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, WILMOT LUNT.

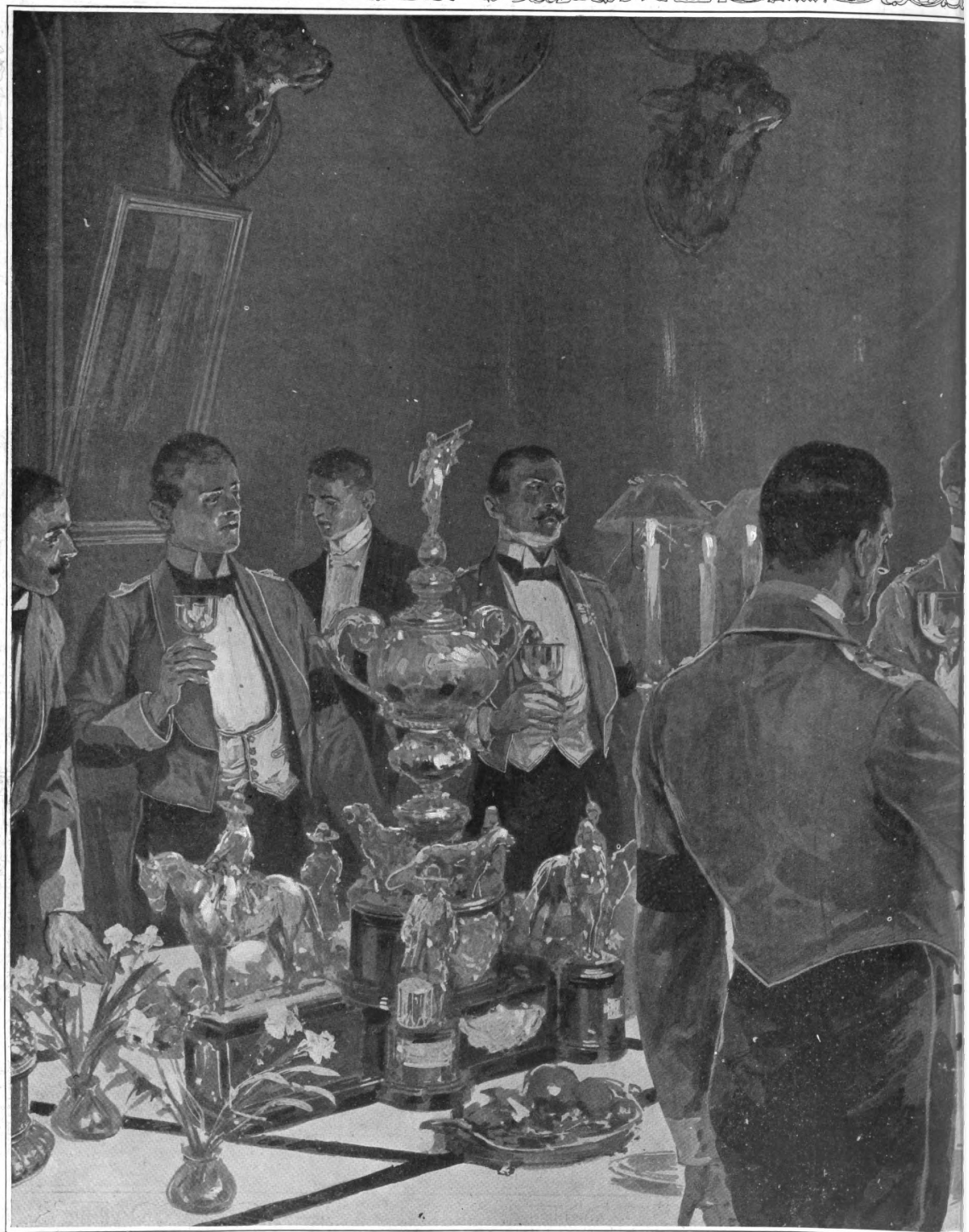


A SAD CHANGING OF THE GUARD: MUFFLED DRUMS AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

On the day after King Edward's death the following Army Order was issued: "His Majesty the King commands that officers of the Army shall wear mourning with **their uniforms** on the present melancholy occasion of the death of His late Majesty King Edward VII., until November 6, 1910. Officers are to wear crape on the left arm of the uniform **and of** the great coat. The drums are to be covered with black, and black crape is to be hung from the top of the Colour Staff of Infantry and from the Standard Staff and trumpets of **Cavalry,** until after the funeral of His late Majesty."

RECOGNISING THE BEGINNING OF KING GEORGE'S REIGN:

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST

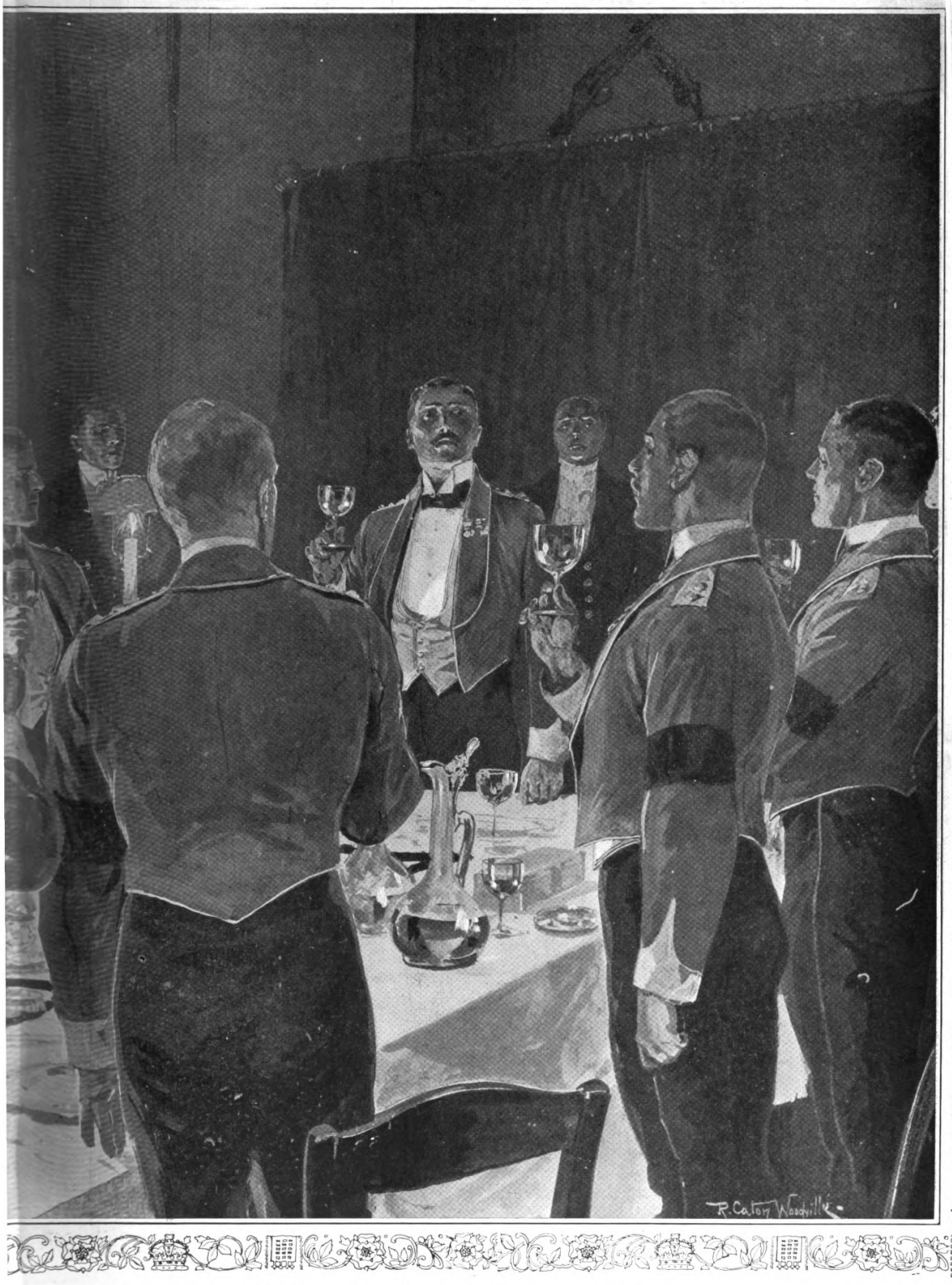


"MR. VICE—THE KING": THE OFFICERS OF THE LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT DRINKING

Our Artist shows the officers of the Leicestershire Regiment drinking to their new King at mess at Talavera Barracks, Aldershot, on Saturday evening of last week. The mess president, **against the** white of the mess table-cloth were du'l-black bands of silk ribbon. For the occasion, the regimental table-piece with the tiger that is the crest of the regiment (which is used In their case it

THE ARMY DRINKING TO ITS NEW HEAD.

R. CATON WOODVILLE.

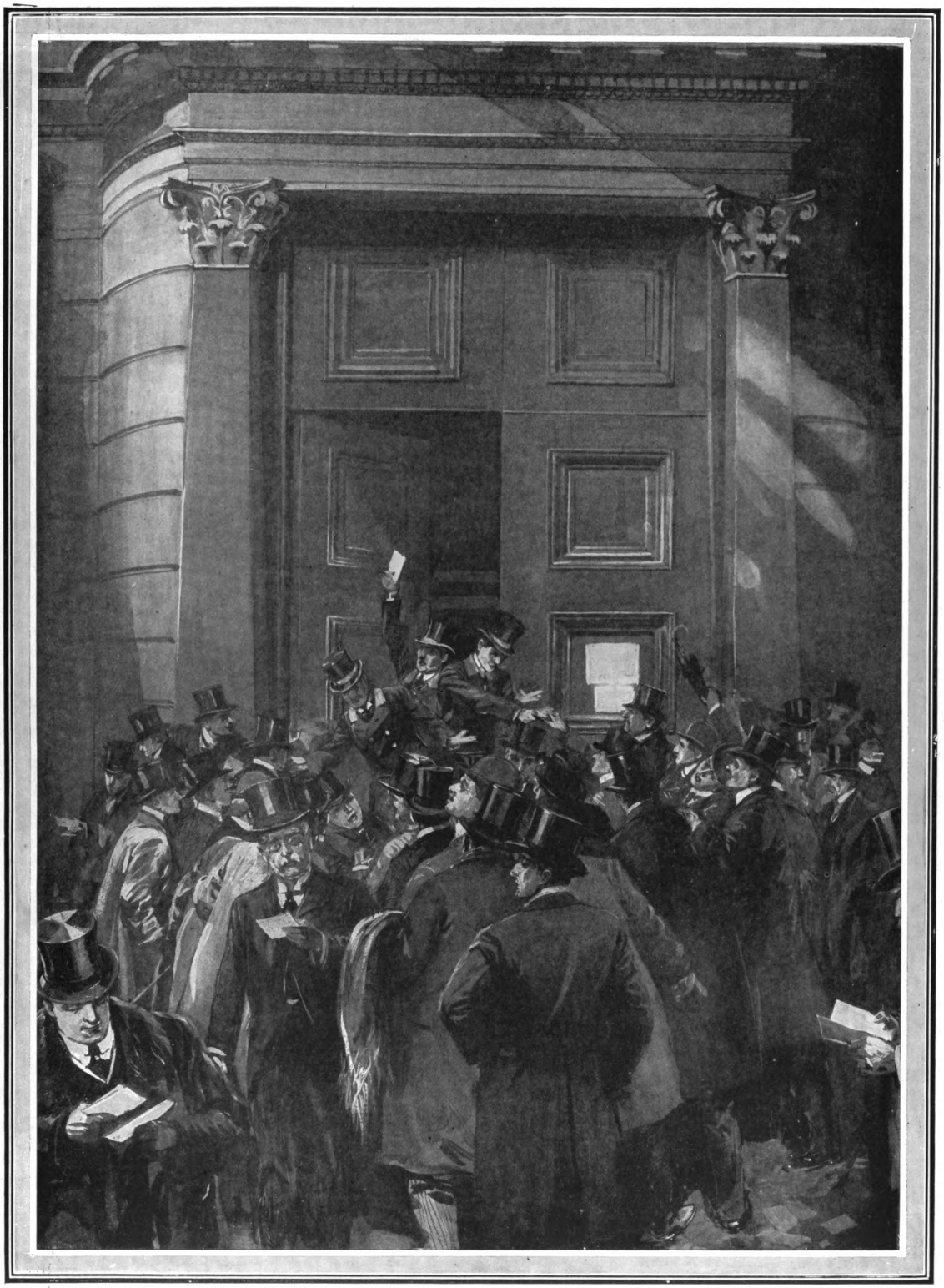


) KING GEORGE AT THEIR MESS ON THE DAY AFTER HIS MAJESTY'S ACCESSION.

ressing the vice-president, said: "Mr. Vice—The King." The answer was, "God bless him!" The officers, of course, wore crape bands as the outward sign of their mourning, and conspicuous r on ceremonial occasions) was set upon the table. There were no guests. Line regiments alone drink to the King each evening at mess. The Guards no longer follow this custom. ished by George IV.

THE RESPECT PAID BY THE "HOUSE" TO THE MEMORY OF KING EDWARD.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, H. H. FLÈRE.



CLOSED IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD: MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE RECEIVING THEIR LETTERS FROM THE "WAITERS" ON SATURDAY.

On the morning of Saturday last the following notice was posted on the doors of the Stock Exchange: "In consequence of the death of the King, the "House" will be closed to-day." Our Illustration shows members of the "House" arriving in Capel Court, to find the Stock Exchange closed and to receive the morning's letters from the "waiters" in attendance.

BIRMINGHAM'S MUNICIPAL FLAG FLOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME

ON THE DEATH OF A SOVEREIGN.



MOURNING KING EDWARD'S DEATH, IN BIRMINGHAM: THE CITY'S OWN FLAG UNDER A HALF-MASTED UNION JACK ON THE COUNCIL HOUSE.

Birmingham flew the flag bearing her coat of arms for the first time on the death of a Sovereign last week, hoisting it on the Council House under the half-masted Union Jack. This flag was specially made for Sir George Kenrick—a great benefactor of education at Birmingham and a relative by marriage of Mr. Chamberlain—when King Edward visited Birmingham last year. It was then flown on Sir George's house, and was afterwards given to the municipal authorities. It had not previously been flown by them.

DRAWN BY E. P. KINSELLA FROM A SKETCH BY PRESTON CRIBB, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN BIRMINGHAM.

THE CITY OF LONDON MOURNING THE DEAD KING: THE SCENE IN ST. PAUL'S.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.

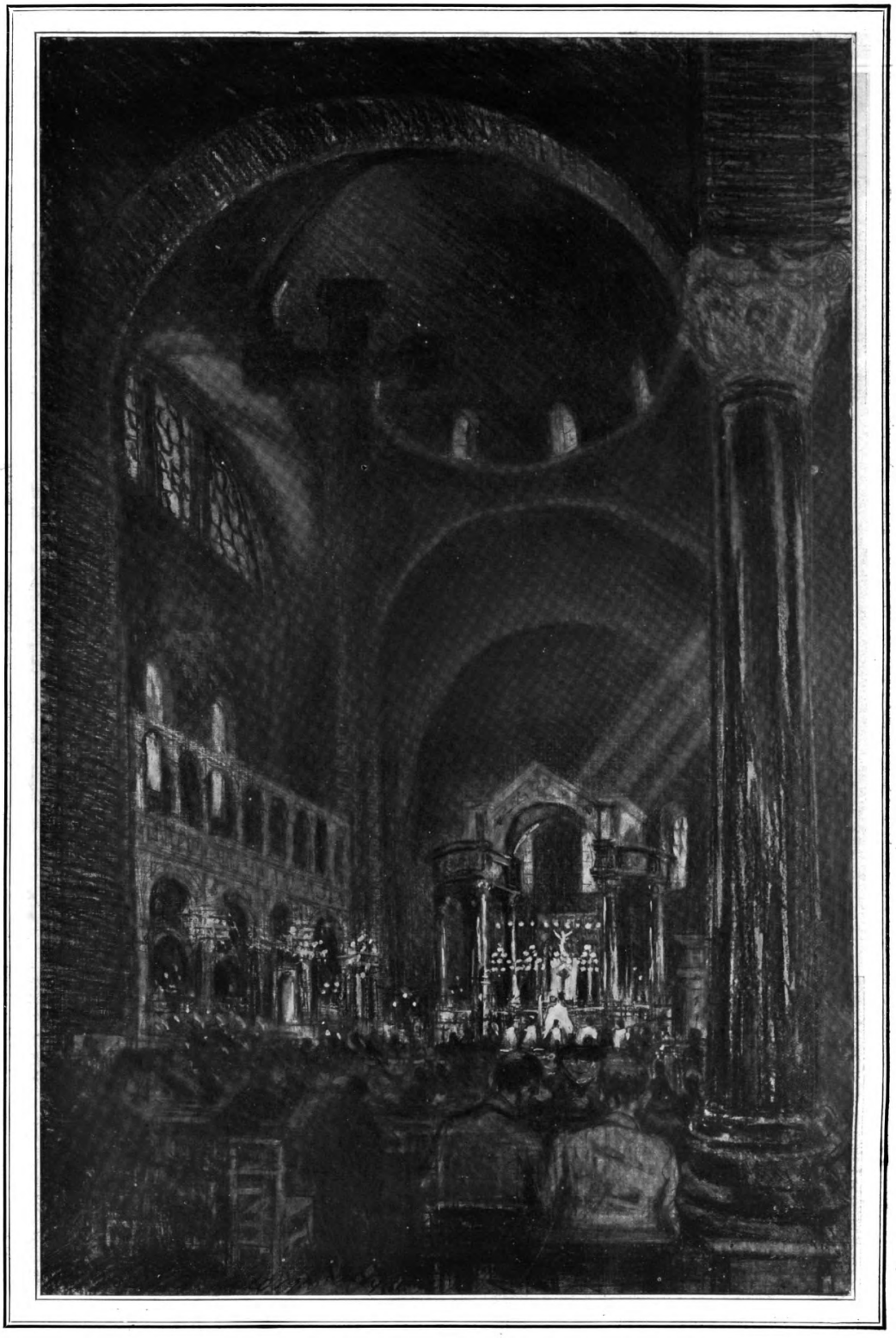


THE SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL ON THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD.—A GENERAL VIEW.

On Saturday afternoon a special service in memory of King Edward was held in St. Paul's Cathedral. Admission was unrestricted, and the building was filled with a large and representative congregation. Among the notable people present were Sir Edward Grey, Mr. John Burns, Sir William Robson (the Attorney-General), and Sir Arthur Wilson (the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty). The Lord Mayor of London, Sir John Knill, did not attend in person, but was represented by Sir Walter Vaughan, who was dressed in robes exactly similar to those usually worn by the Lord Mayor on state occasions. The Sheriffs of the City also attended in state. The Bishop of London took part in the service, with the Bishops of Stepney and Kensington, and Canons Newbolt and Scott Holland. After the Dead March in "Saul" had been played by Sir George Martin, organist of the Cathedral, the congregation joined in singing the first verse of the National Anthem.

PRAYERS FOR THE SORROWING ROYAL FAMILY AND EMPIRE.

DRAWN BY JOSEPH PENNELL.



MARKING A PEOPLE'S SORROW IN THE CHIEF HOME OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND: THE SPECIAL SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

On Saturday last, the day after the death of King Edward VII., a special service was held in Westminster Cathedral "to afford the faithful an opportunity of offering their special prayers for the sorrowing Royal Family and Empire, and for the Rulers of the land." Many people attended it, although the notice given was, of course, very short. The Archbishop of Westminster and all the chaplains and canons of the Cathedral took part in it. The Dead March in "Saul" was played as the congregation left. On the same day the Archbishop of Westminster wrote to the clergy of his diocese giving instructions as to services, and saying: "We now request your earnest supplications that God in His Mercy may console the Royal Family in their intimate personal sorrow, and that He may watch over the whole nation in this moment of universal grief."

YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY: ROYAL PORTRAITS OLD AND NEW.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF KING EDWARD, QUEEN ALEXANDRA, AND OTHERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND KING EDWARD.



KING GEORGE AS A CHILD.



KING EDWARD AND THE KING OF GREECE.



HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF: QUEEN MARY AND HER ELDEST SON, THE DUKE OF CORNWALL.



THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE, PRINCESS VICTORIA, AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.



KING GEORGE, KING EDWARD, AND THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.



KING EDWARD IN 1870.



KING GEORGE IN HIS UNIFORM AS A NAVAL CADET.

It is extremely interesting to compare the early photographs on this page of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, taken some forty years ago, with the modern one of our new Queen Mary and her eldest son. The portraits illustrate not only the progress made in the art of photography, but also an extremely interesting contrast in the styles of dress of the two periods.

Photographs No. 1 by London Stereoscopic, 2 and 7 by Russell, 3 by Southwell, and 4, 5, 6, and 8 by W. and D. Downey.

IN MID-VICTORIAN DAYS: EARLY PORTRAITS OF KING EDWARD,

WITH QUEEN ALEXANDRA, THEIR CHILDREN, AND QUEEN VICTORIA.



KING GEORGE, QUEEN ALEXANDRA, THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE, AND KING EDWARD, IN 1870.



KING GEORGE, AGED 2 YEARS AND 11 MONTHS, IN 1868.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND KING EDWARD ON THEIR WEDDING DAY (MARCH 10, 1863), WITH QUEEN VICTORIA.



THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.



HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF: QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND HER ELDEST DAUGHTER, THE PRINCESS ROYAL.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA IN 1870, WITH HER TWO PET DOGS.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA IN 1870.



THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE, QUEEN ALEXANDRA, AND KING GEORGE, IN 1874.

These photographs of King Edward and Queen Alexandra with their two sons and (in one case) with Queen Victoria, are of great interest, like those on the companion page, not only as royal portraits, but also as illustrating the fashions of the mid-Victorian period. In this connection it must be borne in mind that King Edward and Queen Alexandra were at all times leaders of fashion.

Photographs Nos. 1, 6, and 7 by Russell, 2 by Adolphe Beau, 3 by Mayall, 4, 5, and 8 by W. and D. Downey.

THE GREAT RUSH FOR MOURNING AFTER THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MAX COWPER.



EAGER TO EXPRESS THEIR SORROW: BUYING THEIR MOURNING.

No sooner had the news of King Edward's death spread abroad in the Metropolis than people began to take steps to express their sorrow by the customary outward symbols of mourning. Naturally also the effect of the dire tidings made itself immediately felt in the shops catering for both men and women. All the great retail establishments in the capital, as well as the wholesale houses, were at once thrown into a state of the utmost activity. Such great firms as, for instance, Peter Robinson's, Jay's, John Barker's, Ernest's, Nicoll and Co.'s, Fisher's, Harrod's, and Debenham and Freebody's, were literally besieged, and were packed from morning to night with crowds of customers demanding mourning. For much assistance in the preparation of this drawing, our Artist is indebted to Messrs. Harrod's.

WIDOWED AFTER FORTY-SEVEN YEARS OF MARRIED LIFE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY W. AND D. DOWNEY, LONDON, S.W.



THE QUEEN WITH WHOM THE EMPIRE MOURNS: QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

It is a mere truism to say that the Empire mourns with Queen Alexandra, that her grief is the grief of every one of the late King's subjects. Throughout her married life, her Majesty set a great example to the people, and her devotion to her family was such that none could do anything but admire it.

THE DEATH-CHAMBER; AND THE SCENE OF THE FAMILY SERVICE:

BUCKINGHAM PALACE; AND ITS PRIVATE CHAPEL.



1. THE DEATH-CHAMBER OF KING EDWARD: THE WEST FRONT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE, SHOWING THE WINDOW OF THE ROOM IN WHICH THE KING DIED. [Nos. 1 and 2. King Edward's Bed-room; No. 3. Queen Alexandra's Bed-room.]

2. WHERE THE FAMILY SERVICE WAS HELD ON THE SUNDAY FOLLOWING KING EDWARD'S DEATH: THE PRIVATE CHAPEL OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The King's apartments were far away from the noise of the traffic at the front of the Palace. They are situated on the first floor overlooking the fine gardens at the back of the Palace. The bed stands so that the light from the windows falls upon it in the morning. The King liked the head of his bed to be near the window, so that the sunshine might enter from above his head in the early hours. Thus when he rose he could see over the screen of the northern entrance into the gardens, and beyond them to the Green Park and Hyde Park Corner, with the whole sweep of Constitution Hill. The Queen's rooms, where she snatched a few moments of rest on a couch from time to time during the anxious vigil of last week, adjoin those of the King. In the private chapel of Buckingham Palace the Royal Family and Royal Household attended a service after leaving the death-chamber of the King on Sunday. The chapel is situated on the south side of the Palace, and was originally a conservatory. It was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury on March 25, 1843.—[Photographs by H. N. King.]

THE PROBABLE LAST RESTING-PLACE OF EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY KING.

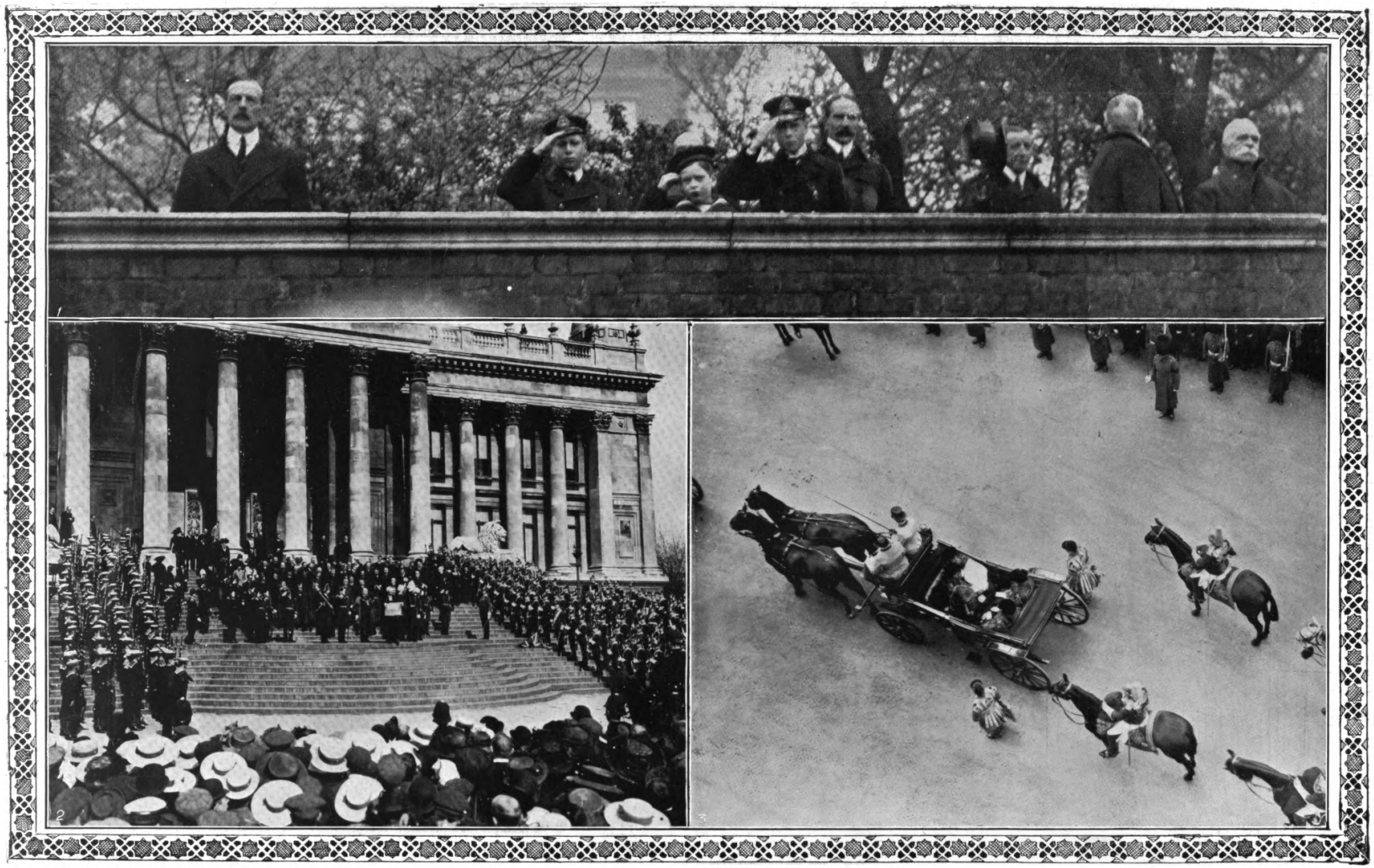


WHERE, IT IS REPORTED, KING EDWARD WILL BE BURIED: THE ALBERT MEMORIAL CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

At the moment of going to press, it is reported that King Edward will be buried in the tomb underneath the Albert Memorial Chapel. This chapel closely adjoins St. George's. It was built by King Henry VII., that it might be the last resting-place of the Tudors. That King eventually altered his plans, and built the chapel bearing his name in Westminster Abbey. Henry VIII. gave the chapel at Windsor to Cardinal Wolsey. George III. had some idea of making it a royal burial-place. Queen Victoria had it altered to its present form. In the tomb beneath the Albert Memorial Chapel are the remains of George III., George IV., William IV., the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, his late Majesty's eldest son, and other members of the Royal Family. It is thought that the funeral service will take place in St. George's; and that after this the body of his late Majesty will be taken to the Albert Memorial Chapel, there to await the actual interment.

THE PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE: INCIDENTS IN LONDON AND AT PORTSMOUTH.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, C. N., AND SIL



1. GRANDCHILDREN OF THE LATE KING SALUTING IN HONOUR OF THE NEW KING, THEIR FATHER: THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND TWO OF HIS BROTHERS AT THE PROCLAMATION AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

2. ANNOUNCING THE SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE OF THE SAILOR KING IN A GREAT NAVAL CENTRE: READING THE PROCLAMATION AT THE TOWN HALL, PORTSMOUTH.

3. PROCLAIMING KING GEORGE V. AT CHARING CROSS.

Amongst the many incidents which marked the Proclamation of King George throughout the British Isles one of the most picturesque moments was that which occurred at St. James's Palace, when the four younger sons of the new King, who were standing looking over the wall of Marlborough House, gravely raised their hands to the salute as Garter King of Arms cried, "God Save the King." Afterwards at Charing Cross the ceremony of reading the Proclamation was repeated with great pomp and solemnity, a large detachment of Horse Guards, which was drawn all round the place where the procession was to halt, giving an added air of picturesqueness to the scene. The historic ceremony was witnessed with particular interest by a large number of school-children on the flat roof of St. Martin's Church. Very impressive scenes were witnessed at the great Naval centre of Portsmouth, when the Proclamation was read by the Town Clerk from the steps of the Town Hall in the presence of a huge crowd.

ON HIS WAY TO HIS OWN COUNTRY FOR THE LAST TIME: KING EDWARD'S RETURN FROM BIARRITZ.

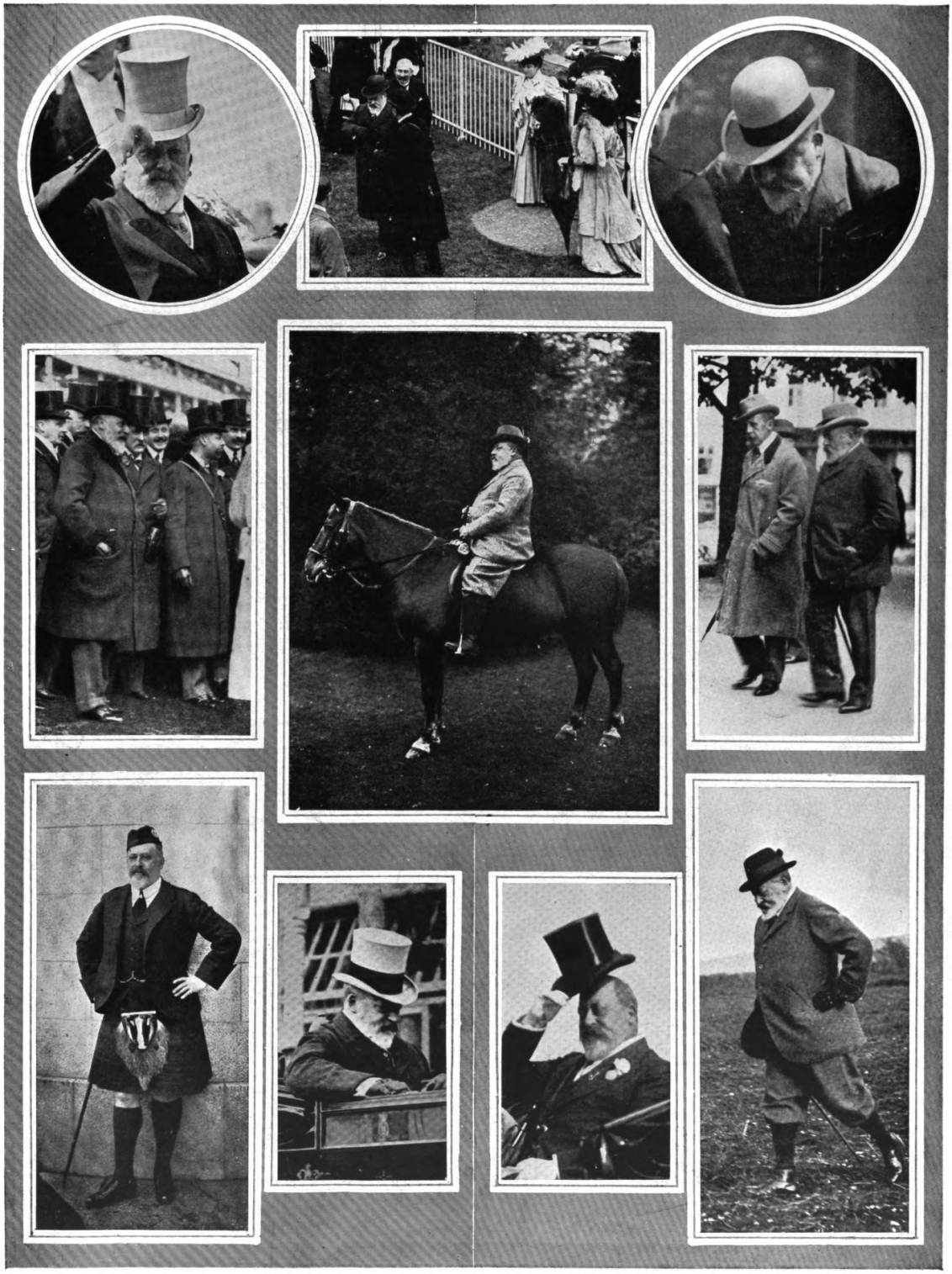


THE LAST SNAP-SHOT OF KING EDWARD: HIS LATE MAJESTY ABOUT TO BOARD HIS YACHT "ALEXANDRA" AT CALAIS EN ROUTE FOR ENGLAND.

King Edward entered his country for the last time on the evening of April 27, when he arrived in London from Biarritz, where he had been staying for six weeks. He made the passage from Calais to Dover on his yacht "Alexandra." Though there had been rumours that his health while at Biarritz had been by no means good, and although, as a matter of fact, he was confined to his room for two days or so when he first arrived there, it was noted at Dover and at Victoria Station that his Majesty looked in good health. The idea that he was perfectly well received support from the fact that on the very night of his arrival in London he went to the Opera. On the Thursday he received Lord Kitchener: went to the Academy: and again attended the Opera. On the Friday, he performed various duties and went to the Comedy Theatre. On the Saturday, he went to Sandringham for the week-end. On the Monday he returned to Buckingham Palace. On the Tuesday and the Wednesday and on the Thursday morning, he received various notabilities. On the day last named it was announced that, owing to a severe cold, he was unable to meet Queen Alexandra at Victoria Station.

HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII. AS HIS SUBJECTS BEST KNEW HIM.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, SPORT AND GENERAL, TOPICAL, KNIGHT, WHITTOME, AND RUSSELL.



KING EDWARD IN HIS MOST FAMILIAR ASPECT: SNAPSHOTS OF THE DEAD SOVEREIGN AS HE APPEARED IN PUBLIC.

We present on this page a number of snapshots of King Edward as his subjects best knew him—debonair, smiling, acknowledging the greetings of his people. The photographs are especially interesting also, as in a measure they emphasise the point that the King, naturally enough, was ever the leader of fashion. In particular, we may note the fact that, in recent years, when the white top hat and white bowler had fallen almost entirely into disuse, the King, by the favour he showed them, revived them as part of the fashionable man's dress. His Majesty is shown further in the Homburg hat, and in the Tyrolean hat which he made the vogue.

OUR ONLY LAWFUL AND RIGHTFUL LIEGE LORD GEORGE THE FIFTH.

PHOTOGRAPH BY W. AND D. DOWNEY, LONDON, S.W.



OUR NEW RULER: KING GEORGE V.

To quote a part of the formal Proclamation of the beginning of the new reign: "We . . . do now hereby, with one Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of Happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege Lord George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India: To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by Whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince George the Fifth with long and happy years to reign over Us."

"ENGLAND NE'ER LOST A KING OF SO MUCH WORTH."

FROM THE PAINTING BY S. BEGG.





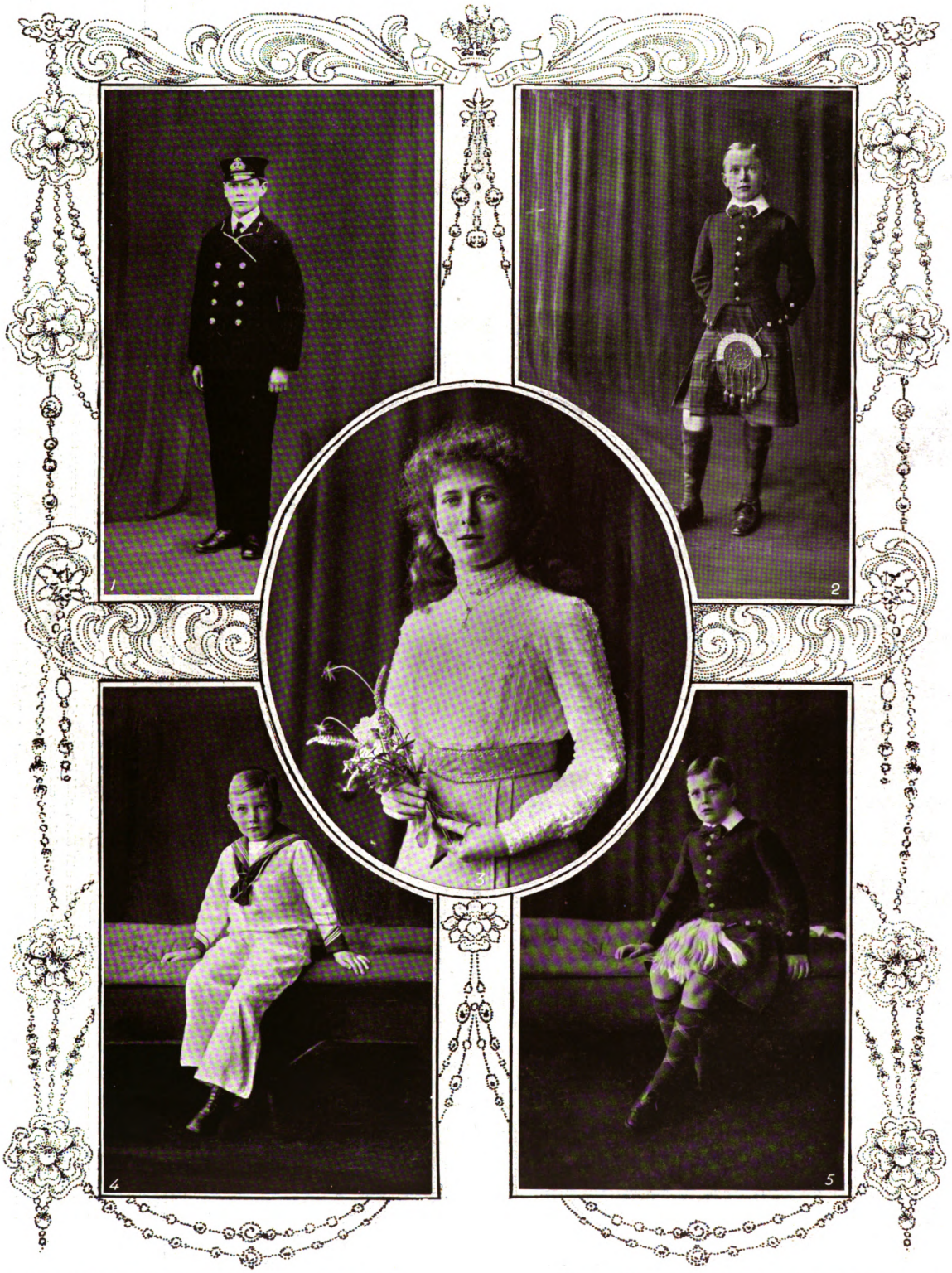
OUR LATE SOVEREIGN LORD KING EDWARD, OF BLESSED AND GLORIOUS MEMORY; WITH HIS CONSORT, QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

"Hung be the heavens with black, yield day to night!
Comets, importing change of times and states,
Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky;
And with them scourge the bad revolting stars . . .
England ne'er lost a king of so much worth."

—SHAKESPEARE.

"It has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our Late Sovereign Lord King Edward, of Blessed and Glorious Memory," who passed away at 11.45 p.m. on the 6th of May, in the presence of her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Victoria, and Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll). Slightly to adapt the words used by the Lord Mayor: "The news came with the greatest sorrow to every citizen of the Empire. All feel the deepest sympathy for her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family; and hope that Almighty God will give them grace to bear the great loss they have sustained."

THE YOUNGER SONS AND THE ONLY DAUGHTER OF THE KING AND QUEEN.

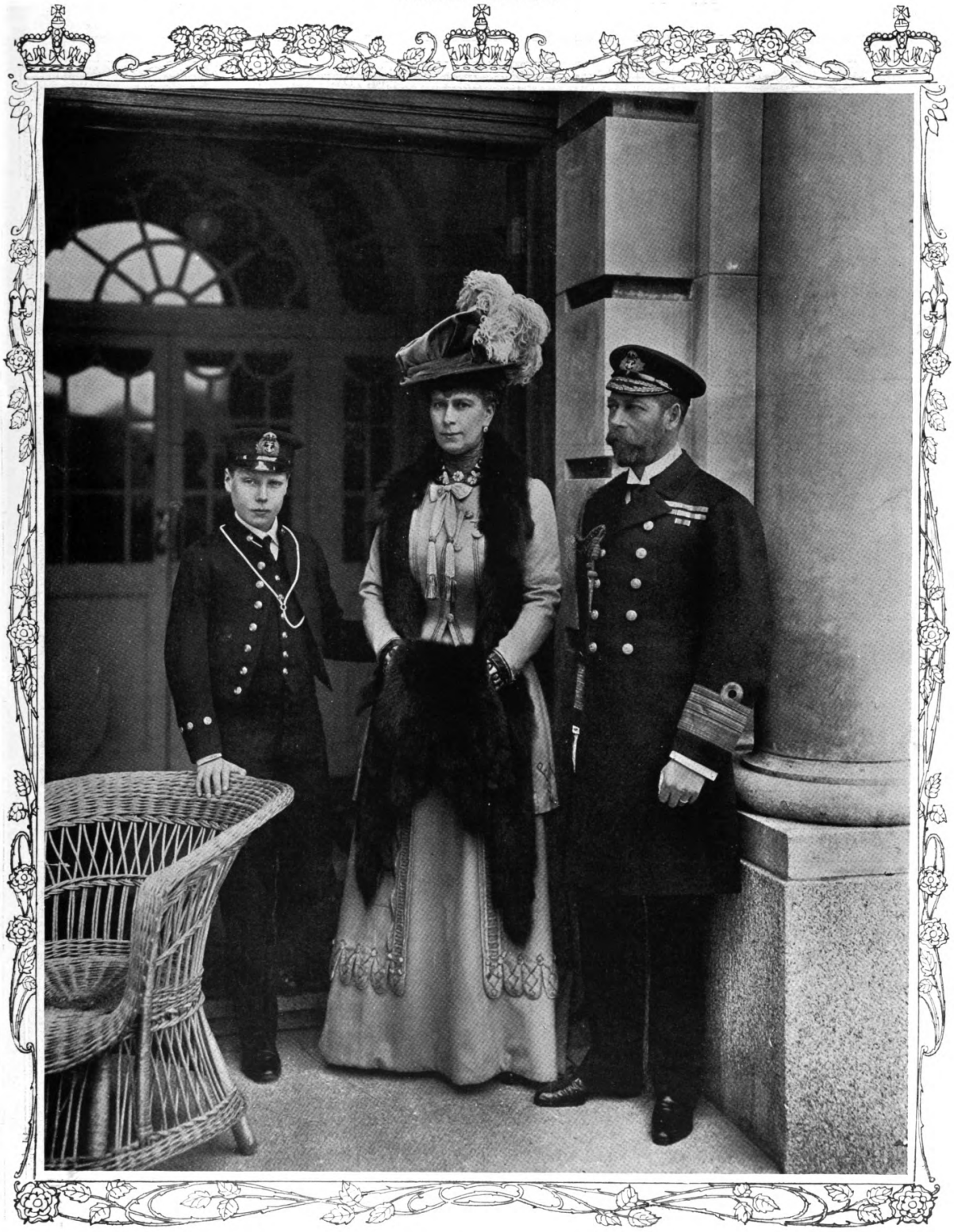


1. PRINCE ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE, BORN DECEMBER 14, 1895.
2. PRINCE HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, BORN MARCH 31, 1900.
3. PRINCESS VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY, BORN APRIL 25, 1897.
4. PRINCE JOHN CHARLES FRANCIS, BORN JULY 12, 1905.
5. PRINCE GEORGE EDWARD ALEXANDER EDMUND, BORN DECEMBER 20, 1902.

Our new King and Queen have been blessed with five sons and one daughter. The portraits of the younger sons and of Princess Mary are given above. One of the Heir Apparent, now Duke of Cornwall, will be found on another page of this Issue. The royal children have been brought up in the atmosphere of simplicity which is essentially associated with the typical British family life, the wholesome traditions of which our present Royal Family have always endeavoured to cultivate and maintain.

OUR SAILOR KING, HIS CONSORT, AND THE SAILOR HEIR TO THE THRONE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY DINHAM, TORQUAY.



KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY WITH THEIR ELDEST SON, THE DUKE OF CORNWALL.

King George's interest in the Navy is as keen as his knowledge of the Navy's work is practical. His Majesty, in fact, is no amateur sailor. He became a Naval Cadet in 1877; a Midshipman three years later; a Sub-Lieutenant in 1884; a Lieutenant in the following year; Commander in 1891; Captain two years later; Rear-Admiral in 1901; Vice-Admiral in 1903; and Admiral in 1907. His eldest son and his second son are both Naval Cadets at the moment. It is thought possible that the Duke of Cornwall will not remain long in the Navy, but this is not certain.

NG GEORGE'S FIRST COUNCIL; AND THE APPROVAL OF THE PROCLAMATION.

INCIDENTS AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE ON THE OCCASION; AND THE HOME SECRETARY ON HIS WAY TO LONDON.



THE DUKE OF NORFOLK LEAVING ST. JAMES'S PALACE AFTER KING GEORGE'S FIRST COUNCIL.



KING GEORGE DRIVING TO ST. JAMES'S PALACE TO HOLD HIS FIRST COUNCIL ON SATURDAY OF LAST WEEK.



MR. BALFOUR LEAVING ST. JAMES'S PALACE AFTER KING GEORGE'S FIRST COUNCIL.



MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, THE HOME SECRETARY, READING NEWS OF THE KING'S ILLNESS AT BOURNEMOUTH STATION WHEN ON HIS WAY TO LONDON ON FRIDAY NIGHT OF LAST WEEK.



THE HOME SECRETARY LEAVING ST. JAMES'S PALACE AFTER THE HOLDING OF KING GEORGE'S FIRST COUNCIL ON SATURDAY OF LAST WEEK.



MR. JOHN BURNS, PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, WALKING FROM ST. JAMES'S PALACE AFTER HAVING ATTENDED KING GEORGE'S FIRST COUNCIL.



AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE: THE EARL OF CREWE, SIR ERNEST CASSEL, AND LORD FARQUHAR.



AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE: THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, MR. WALTER LONG, AND THE EARL OF DERBY.

n Saturday of last week King George held his first Council at St. James's Palace. Immediately before that the Lords of the Council, to the number of rather over a hundred, the Lord Mayor, ldermen, and other officials of the City of London, and other noblemen and gentlemen, had approved the Proclamation proclaiming his Majesty as King George V. At the Council itself the ng made a declaration referring to the death of his father and outlining his own policy. He also subscribed the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland. With regard to r. Winston Churchill, it may just be chronicled here that he was the Minister summoned to be at Buckingham Palace at the time of King Edward's death, and that it was he who sent one of the official notifications to the Lord Mayor.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, TOPICAL, AND OTHERS.

"THE MOTHER OF OUR KINGS TO BE": THE QUEEN CONSORT.

FROM THE DRAWING BY G. C. WILMSHURST.



HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

Queen Mary, since her marriage in 1893, has proved herself not only a model of all those domestic virtues which are so dear to the hearts of the British people, and form an integral part of our home life, but she has also found time to study deeply many of the social problems which affect the poorer citizens of the realm over which King George has now been called to rule. Her disposition and domesticity have endeared her to the British people.

KING GEORGE'S FIRST OFFICIAL ACT: HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL AT



"HIS MAJESTY, AT HIS FIRST COMING INTO THE COUNCIL, WAS . . . PLEASED TO DECLARE THAT, UNDERSTANDING THAT THE OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, HE WAS NOW READY

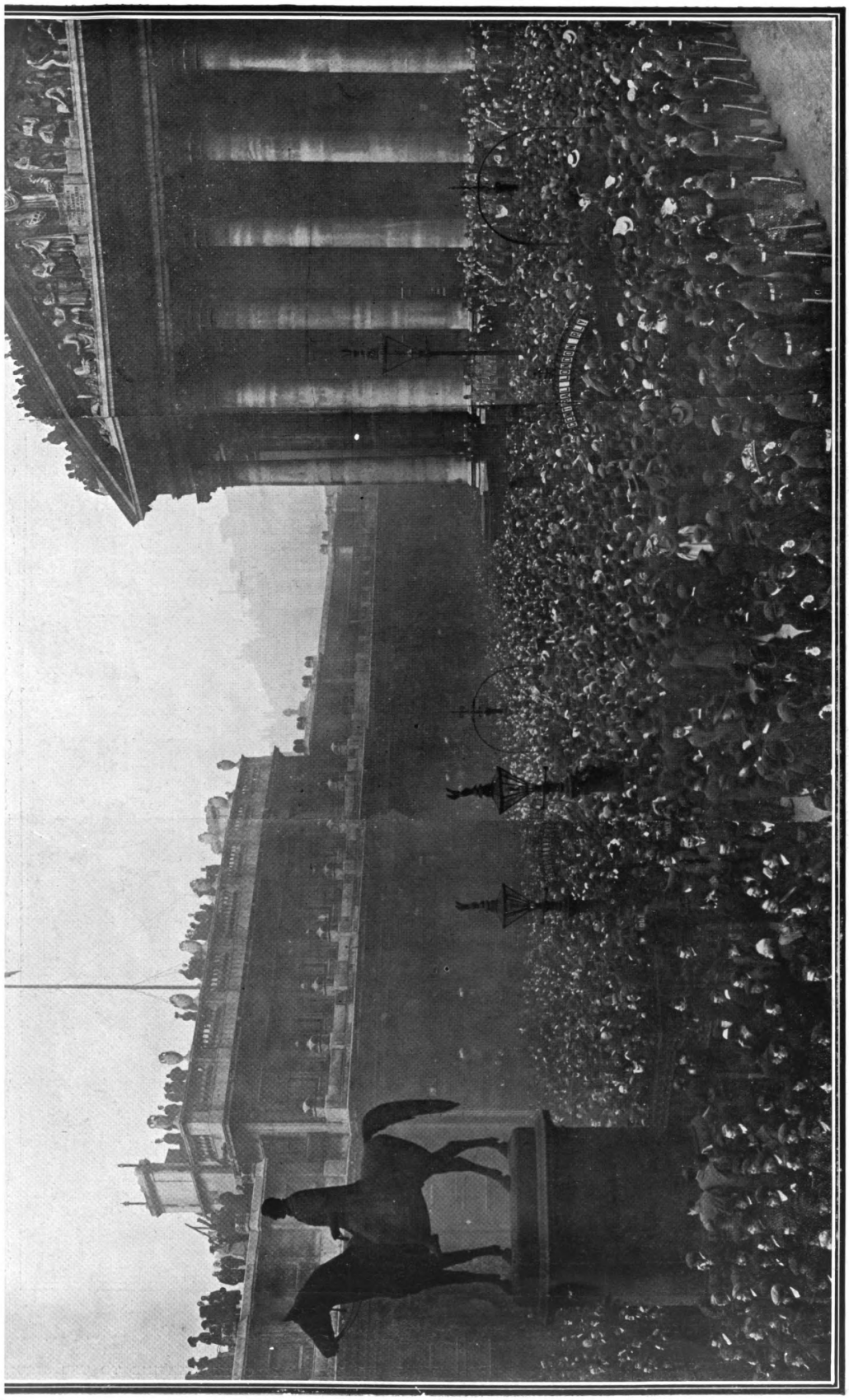
According to ancient procedure, a meeting of the Privy Council was held at St. James's Palace on Saturday, May 7, the morning after King Edward's death. The King was conducted to an and, having addressed the Councillors, took the usual oath for the security of the Church of Scotland. In the phraseology of the official record—"His Majesty at His first coming into the Council ready to do it this first opportunity, which His Majesty was graciously pleased to do, according to the Forms used by the Law of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments thereof in the presence of and adviser. . . . Standing here a little more than nine years ago, our beloved King declared that as long as there was breath in his body he would work for the good and amelioration of his people. . . . To for the security of Scotland, the Councillors were all resworn and kissed hands

ST. JAMES'S PALACE ON THE DAY FOLLOWING KING EDWARD'S DEATH.



LAW REQUIRED HE SHOULD AT HIS ACCESSION TO THE CROWN TAKE AND SUBSCRIBE THE OATH RELATING TO THE SECURITY TO DO IT: THE KING SUBSCRIBING TWO INSTRUMENTS.

apartment adjoining the Council Chamber, and the Earl of Crewe, having informed the Council of the death of the late King, and of King George's accession, his Majesty entered the Council Chamber, was . . . 'pleased to declare that, understanding that the Law required He should at His Accession to The Crown take and subscribe the Oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland, He was now the Lords of the Council." In his address to the Councillors, his first speech since his accession, he said: "I have lost not only a father's love, but the affectionate and intimate relations of a dear friend endeavour to follow in his footsteps, and at the same time to uphold the constitutional government of these realms, will be the earnest object of my life." After the King had taken and signed the oath on being presented. The ceremony then ended.—[DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.]



PROCLAIMING THE KING FROM THE ROYAL EXCHANGE: THE GREAT CROWD WATCHING THE CEREMONY ON MONDAY MORNING.

The Proclamation from the Royal Exchange was the third performed by the Heralds, who began at St. James's Palace, their time-hallowed duty of formally announcing the accession of a new Sovereign. A great crowd witnessed the ceremony.

THE FIRST PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW REIGN IN LONDON.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. AMATO.

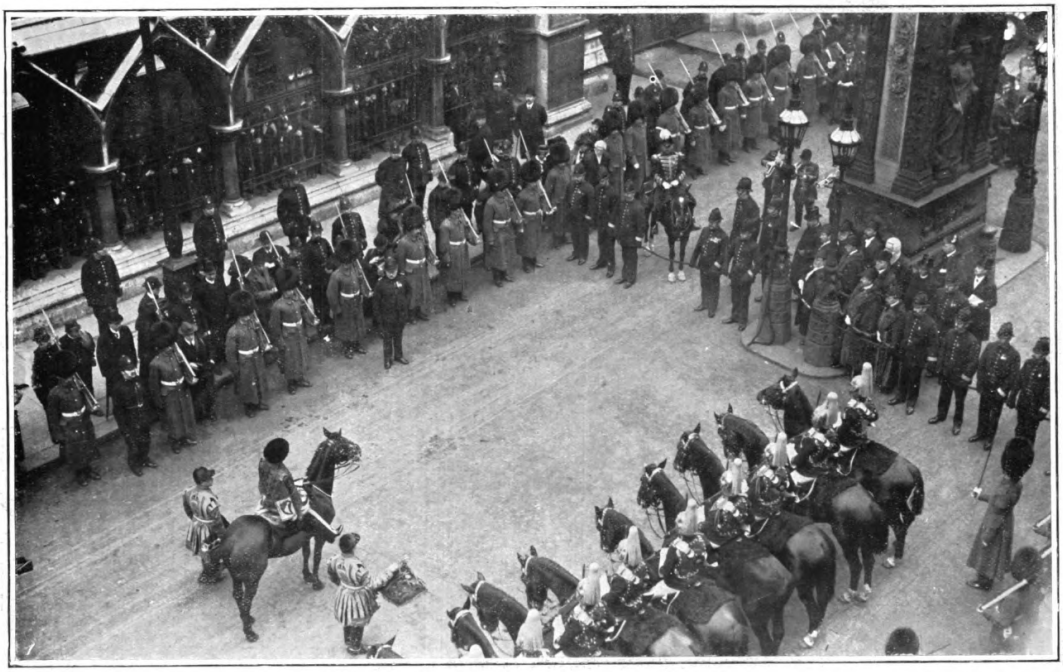


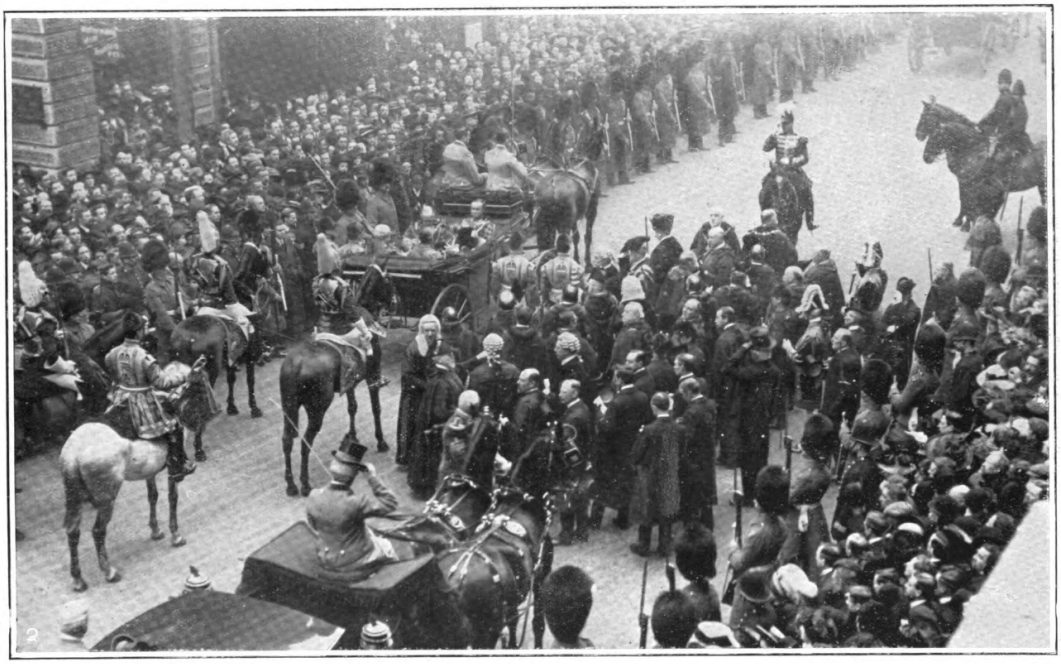
"THE HIGH AND MIGHTY PRINCE GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT IS NOW . . . BECOME OUR ONLY LAWFUL AND RIGHTFUL LIEGE LORD GEORGE V.": PROCLAIMING HIS MAJESTY FROM THE BALCONY OF ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

The first Proclamation of the new reign was made in the Friary Court of St. James's Palace on Monday morning, punctually at nine o'clock, by Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, Garter King of Arms, who had by his side the Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal, and the representatives of the College of Heralds. At the conclusion of the Proclamation the trumpeters stepped forward and blew a fanfare from their gaily decked silver trumpets. The children of the new King were interested spectators from the top of the wall of Marlborough House overlooking the quadrangle of the Palace. A dramatic incident occurred when someone in the crowd began singing the refrain of the National Anthem. At first there were but a few voices, but before two bars had been sung, a hundred had joined in, and by the middle of the solemn hymn, which had never seemed more expressive and dignified, thousands had taken it up, and the roar and swell of pent-up emotion could be heard at a long distance, as the procession proceeded on its way to proclaim the new King at other points.

HIS MAJESTY'S OFFICERS-OF-ARMS DEMANDING ENTRANCE TO THE CITY;

AND THE FIRST PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE IN THE CITY.





1. AT THE CRIMSON CORD, GUARDED BY POLICE, THAT MARKED THE BOUNDARY OF THE CITY OF LONDON: BLUEMANTLE PURSUIVANT DEMANDING ENTRANCE TO THE CITY FOR HIS MAJESTY'S OFFICERS-OF-ARMS.

2. THE FIRST PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE IN THE CITY OF LONDON: PROCLAIMING HIS MAJESTY'S ACCESSION AT THE CORNER OF CHANCERY LANE.

The Proclamation of the new King at the corner of Chancery Lane, on the boundary of the City, was attended with the ritual which is prescribed by ancient custom for the ceremony. Temple Bar was represented by a crimson cord stretched across the roadway, and, inside, the representatives of the privileges and rights of the City, headed by the Lord Mayor, kept guard beneath the shadow of the Griffin. Presently the Heralds, escorted by Life Guards, arrived at the barrier. Bluemantle Pursuivant advanced between two trumpeters, who sounded three blasts. At once the City Marshal rode forward. "Halt, who comes there?" he cried. "His Majesty's Officers of Arms," replied Pursuivant, "who demand entrance to the City to proclaim his Royal Majesty George V." The Rouge Dragon passed inside the barrier and handed a letter to Sir John Knill, who, after reading it, handed it to the City Marshal. In a voice that everyone could hear, the Marshal exclaimed, "Pass the King's Heralds." The cord was cast aside, and the Heralds entered the City.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY SPORT AND GENERAL.]

THE "HOUSE'S" LOYALTY TO THE NEW KING.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CECIL KING, FROM SKETCHES BY A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

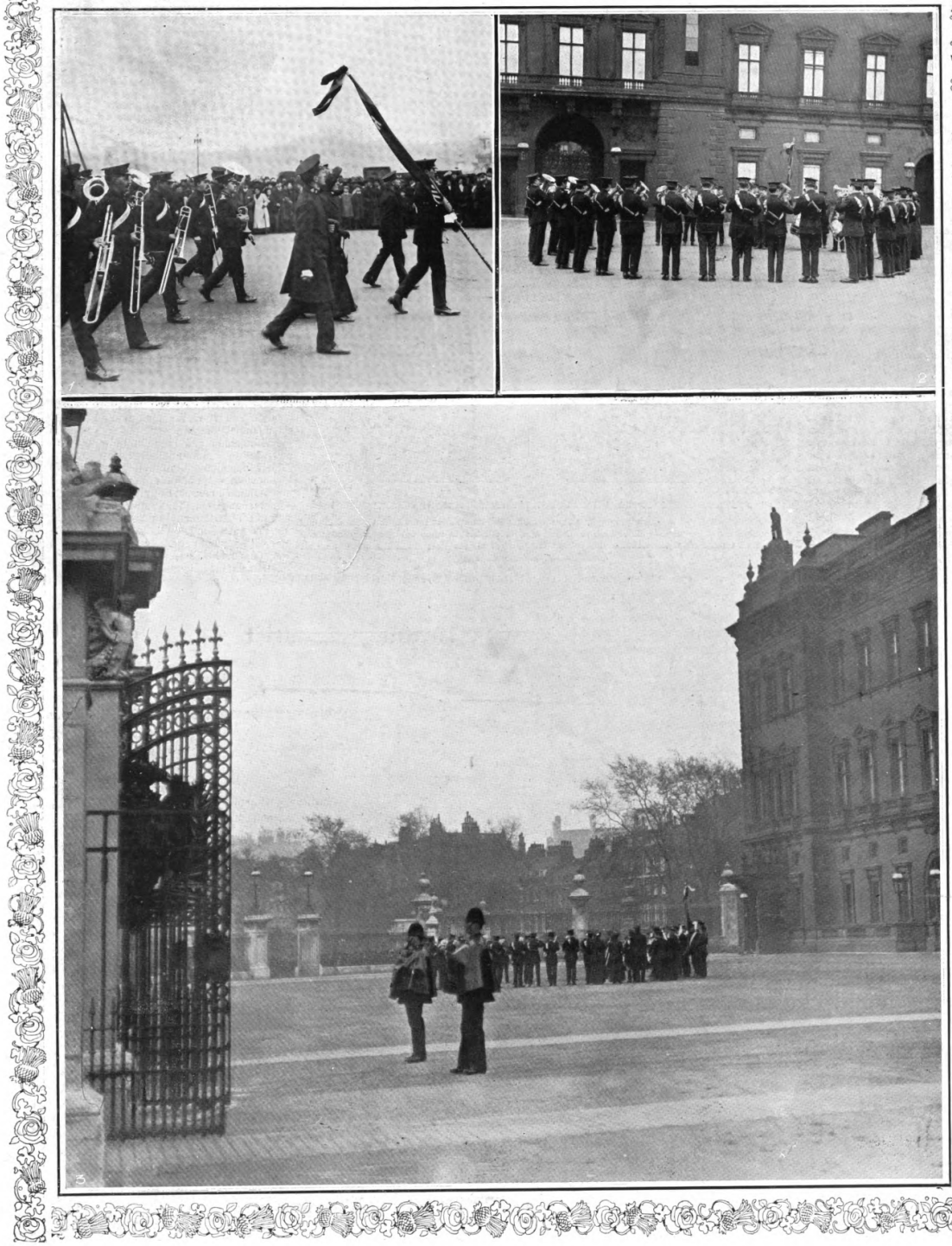


ON THE FLOOR OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE ON THE MORNING OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW KING: MEMBERS SINGING "GOD SAVE THE KING."

Led by a popular member, those members of the Stock Exchange who were in the "House" on Monday last, the day upon which King George was proclaimed, sang "God Save the King" in chorus.

THE SALVATION ARMY PLAYING HYMNS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE "ARMY'S" EXPRESSION OF GRIEF AT THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD.

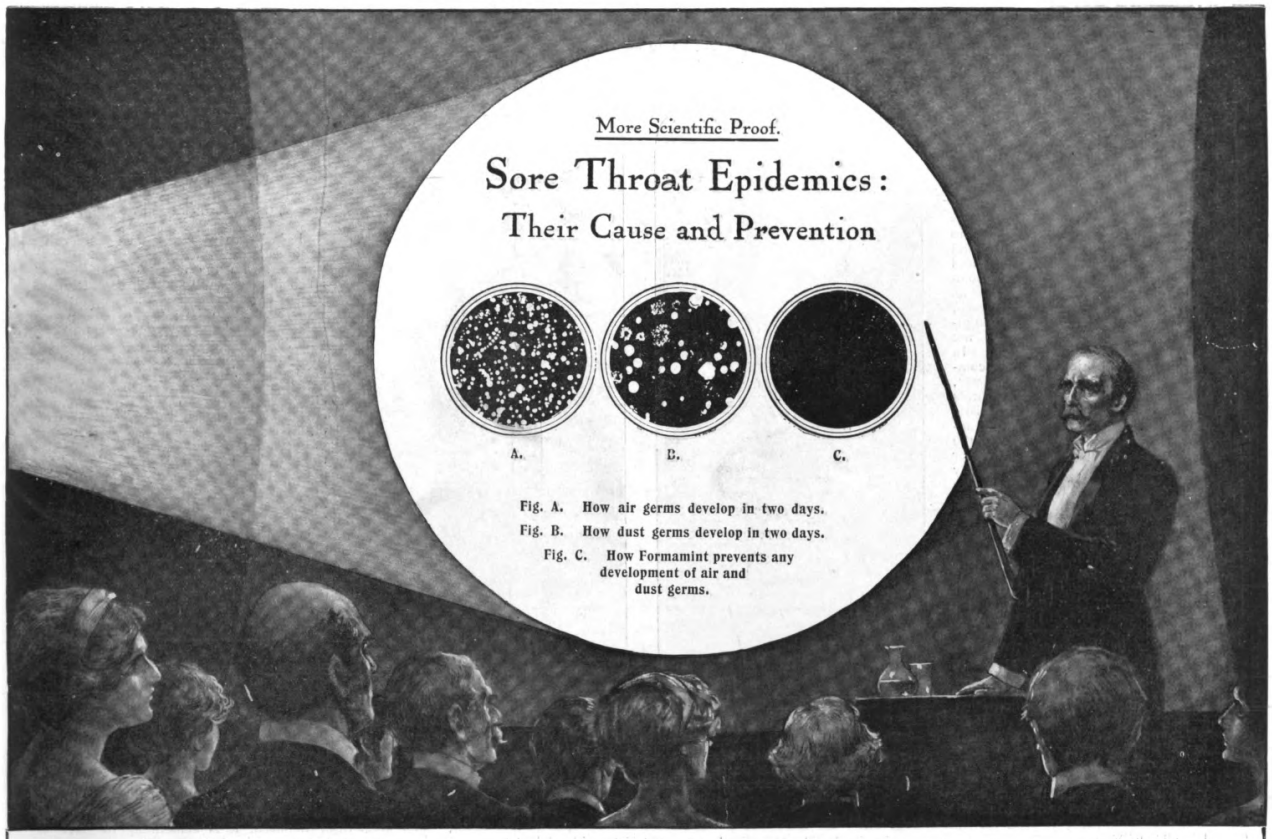


1. WITH THEIR FLAG DRAPED WITH BLACK-AND-WHITE MOURNING RIBBONS: THE SALVATION ARMY BAND MARCHING TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE AFTER HAVING RECEIVED QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S INTIMATION THAT SHE WOULD LIKE THEM TO PLAY IN THE COURTYARD.

2. RENDERING THE LATE KING'S FAVOURITE HYMN, "NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE": THE SALVATION ARMY BAND IN THE COURTYARD OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

3. A UNIQUE SCENE IN THE COURTYARD OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE: THE SALVATION ARMY BAND PLAYING HYMNS ON SUNDAY LAST.

A unique expression of sorrow on the part of the Salvation Army was one of the most striking incidents of the scenes at Buckingham Palace on Sunday. In the morning "Major" Frank Barrett, who is in charge of the corps of the Salvation Army stationed at Regent Hall, Oxford Street, sent a message to Queen Alexandra asking permission to play a few hymns outside the windows of the Palace in token of the interest the late King had always taken in the Army's work. Queen Alexandra graciously sent word to say that she was deeply touched by the request and wished the band to play at four o'clock in the afternoon. The corps marched down to the Palace with draped "colours" and after "Major" Barrett had offered up a prayer the band played "Abide with me," "The Church's one foundation," and "Nearer, my God, to Thee." The last is stated to have been the late King's favourite hymn. At the conclusion of the ceremony Queen Alexandra sent a gracious message of thanks.



Remarkable Experiments by a Leading Scientist

No one need have sore throat in future, for this painful malady can now be *prevented*, as well as cured, and in the most easy and pleasant manner. Such is the practical significance of the above diagrams, which depict a very interesting experiment of Dr. Piorkowski, the famous Berlin scientist.

To understand these diagrams we must bear in mind that sore throat is caused by germs which float unseen in the air and are very abundant where there is dust and dirt. We inhale them into the mouth and throat where the conditions are very favourable for their growth. They multiply rapidly and not only cause sore throat, tonsillitis, mouth troubles, &c., but also such dread infectious diseases as diphtheria, consumption, scarlet fever, measles, etc.

Dr. Piorkowski coated three glass plates with a substance on which germs thrive. One (Fig. C) he treated in addition with some saliva in which Formamint had been dissolved. He then exposed all three plates to the air and dust, and afterwards kept them for two days at the temperature of the human body. Plates A and B not having been treated with Formamint, were covered with germ growths, but plate C, treated with Formamint, is absolutely free from them, proving that Formamint killed all germs which settled there

Dr. CONRAD KUHN, Physician to the court of H.I.M. the Emperor of Austria, and the Private Physician to the Heir Presumptive, writes:

"I have prescribed your excellent Formamint tablets to many patients, and always with the very best and promptest results. They have proved themselves surprisingly efficacious in cases of Tonsillitis and Bad Breath, as well as a reliable preventive, especially in connection with Tonsillitis."

Mr. JUSTIN McCARTHY, the well-known writer and ex-M.P., says:

"67 Cheriton Road, Folkestone.

"Wulfing's Formamint Tablets, which were recommended to me by my physician in Folkestone, have quite cured the throat trouble from which I suffered at one time."

Justin McCarthy

A PHYSICIAN writes in "The General Practitioner," July 31, '09:

"I commend this line of treatment (Formamint) with the utmost confidence as being painless and pleasant, non-toxic, provedly bactericidal, and easily carried out at any time, by any person, and under any circumstances."

The Hon. Mrs. ALFRED LYTTELTON writes:

"16 Great College Street, Westminster.

"I always keep a bottle of Formamint tablets in the house, as I find them quite excellent for sore throat."

Edith Lyttelton

What happened on plate C, is exactly what happens in the mouth and throat of a person who takes Formamint, *namely, the germs which cause sore throat and other infectious diseases are all destroyed.*

The active principle of Formamint is a powerful, germ-destroying gas, in chemical combination with milk sugar, forming a harmless and pleasant-tasting tablet which is sucked in the mouth. This germicide, being released in its nascent potency, removes all bacteria from the mouth and throat, and thus prevents the diseases which they cause.

Formamint may also be relied upon to *cure*, with the greatest rapidity, such minor germ-ailments as sore throat, tonsillitis and mouth troubles. In this connection it may be pointed out that sore throat is frequently the first symptom of some grave infectious disease, such as diphtheria. By taking Formamint promptly you not only cure sore throat, but also guard yourself against the risk of its developing into something worse.

For this reason, Formamint should always be kept in the house, ready for instant use in case of epidemics which come upon us suddenly and bring so much suffering and anxiety in their train. Send to-day for a free sample and an interesting booklet on Sore Throat, mentioning this paper.



LADIES' PAGE.

OVER the present season, at its outset, has fallen the shadow of a nation's grief, and the mourning for King Edward will be far more than ceremonial; it will be the sincere expression of the sympathy and sorrow of the whole people. The sad event will, of course, disorganise all plans that had been made for future festivities, and mourning material will take the place of gay summer fashions in the great shops. The Royal Academy has no picture more lovely than the embroideries in many colours and in gold, silver and jewels, and the exquisitely tinted shot diaphanous fabrics that the dressmakers had to show; and though some frocks and some headgear might be *outré* and inartistic, the majority were as harmonious in their varied colouring and as graceful in their line as Nature herself, from which high source the best designers of dress fabrics and styles do not fail to draw frequent inspiration. In many of the shot fabrics and the combinations of the cunning artist in dress, the application this year of Nature's daring example was admirably artistic and successful. A finely illustrated Summer Fashions number (May 7) of the *Lady's Pictorial* had been prepared for the benefit of people in the country who could not come to town to see the modes for themselves. Colouring was to have been a great feature this year: now all is turned to sombre black.

Big hats have had their meed of ridicule, and will soon pay the penalty of over-popularity, though at present there is no sign of their going out of fashion in England. But in Paris a well-known lady has been involved in a disturbance caused by the sneering remarks of some strange men on her remarkably small hat, which remarks were resented by her escort. The new hat, probably, was one of those very high-crowned helmet-like shapes that seem built to extinguish the wearer if a slight push on the summit were permitted. They have no brims at all, but are very high and narrow in the crown. They are then finished with a still more lofty *panache*. Such a helmet will be trimmed with a tall brush osprey, or with an upstanding, full ostrich plume, or with a peacock's long tail-feather set as bolt upright as it can be placed, or with some fancy wing also spiking its path into the æther. These models are quite numerous in Paris, and are to be seen here at the best milliners'; but so far they look odd in contrast to the extremely wide and flatly trimmed hats of the mode now passing on to its climax and its inevitable after-decline. A quaint specimen of the new tall but narrow toques was in pink straw, turned up deeply across the brow like a Field-Marshal's hat put on the wrong way: the pink straw surface is stuck with two very big-headed jet pins, the oval and ebon tops projecting some seven inches beyond the shape, like a pair of horns growing on one side of the head and pushing through the hat; behind the turn-up front thus adorned is a tall and narrow crown, completely smothered under a forest of wild black plumage. This hat cost only eight guineas! One gets used to anything, and everything above a pretty face looks charming; so the inevitable new shapes in hats may be not only small and tall, but eccentric, and we shall presently be satisfied. Meantime, the smartest hats are still huge—and costly! A few years ago three or four guineas was considered quite a large price for a hat; now, eight or ten is asked for a really stylish confection with fine ostrich-plumes upon it. But, of course, this is for headgear of state.





Photos. Henri Manuel.

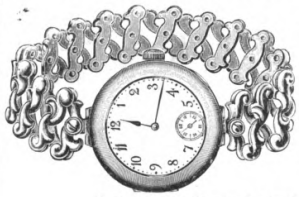
NEW FASHIONS IN MOURNING: AN INDOOR AND AN OUTDOOR COSTUME.

King Edward's death has created an immense demand for mourning costumes, as not only the ladies of the Court, but every British woman will desire to show respect to the late King's memory in the customary manner. This unforeseen emergency in the world of fashion will doubtless tax to the utmost the efforts of dressmakers and milliners.

It is by no means an uncommon event for a servant to leave her place without warning, with the intent of inflicting as much annoyance as she can upon her employers. But, fortunately, it is rare for three women to be guilty of so gross a dereliction of duty as were the cook, housemaid, and nurse of Mrs. Hearne, who all went off as soon as their mistress had gone out to dinner, the nurse, Kate Bell, leaving behind entirely unprotected the three little children under five—one a baby of a year old—whom she was employed to take care of, and whom she basely deserted, with gas-jets, candles, and fires all alight in the house. A servant who leaves her place without due notice (of course, if she has no legal reason for doing so) is by law liable to pay her master the amount of the month's wages in lieu of notice, and as a good many girls nowadays, emboldened by the scarcity of their class and the consequent ease with which they get new places on indifferent references, make a practice of doing this, it is rather a pity that so few employers take the trouble to check the practice by hunting up and sueing a domestic who makes this sudden breach of her contract. But the case of Kate Bell, the nurse who left the three babies all alone, was brought before the magistrate under another law—the new "Children's Act," by which she might have been sent to prison "for that, being the person in charge of a child, she so neglected it as to be likely to cause it bodily harm." The magistrate confined himself to inflicting a small fine on this heartless woman. She should have had a bench of mothers to adjudicate on her case! Trifling as was the penalty this magistrate imposed, it is something to have it brought home to nurse-girls that under the new law they are more responsible than before for gross neglect of the little ones entrusted to their care.

FILOMENA.

SIR JOHN BENNETT LTD.
Established 1750.
Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturers.



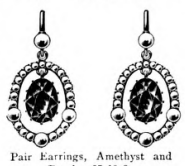
THE PRESENT FASHION

The most comfortable form of Watch Bracelet. Adjusts itself to any size wrist. Inexpensive but accurate. We make a specialty for Nurses with Seconds hand as illustrated, 9-ct. gold with lever movement, £5.
A large selection of all patterns and qualities from £5 to £50.

AMETHYST & PERIDOT
JEWELLERY IN GREAT VARIETY.



Brooch, Peridot, or Amethyst and Pearls £2 17 6.



Pair Earrings, Amethyst and Pearls, £5 10 0.



Brooch, Amethyst, or Peridot and Pearls, £4 2 6. Smaller size, £3 5 0



Pendant and Brooch, Peridot and Pearls, £9 0 0.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, LTD., invite the public to visit their well-known and old-established premises, 65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C., or their West End Branch, 105, REGENT ST., W., and inspect their choice stock of Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery; or an Illustrated Catalogue will be sent post free on application.



Pair Earrings, Peridot, or Amethyst and Pearls, £4 10 0.



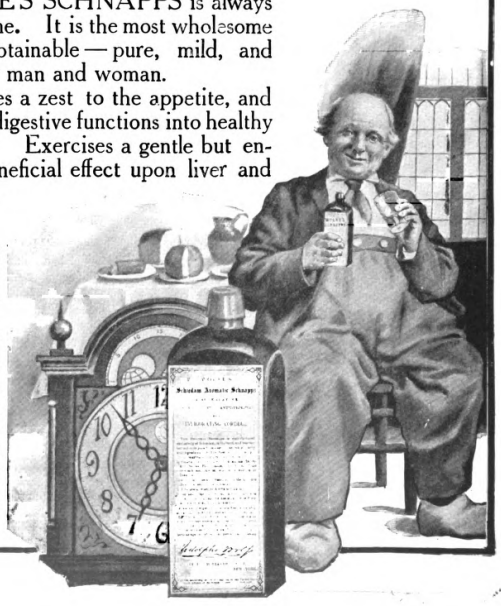
Pendant, Peridot, or Amethyst and Pearls, £4 5 0.

65, CHEAPSIDE E.C. & 105, REGENT ST., W., LONDON.

WHAT'S THE TIME?
SUPPER TIME!
Time for
Wolfe's Schnapps

As a pick-me-up, tonic and digestive, WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS is always opportune. It is the most wholesome spirit obtainable—pure, mild, and good for man and woman.

It gives a zest to the appetite, and sets the digestive functions into healthy activity. Exercises a gentle but entirely beneficial effect upon liver and kidneys.



Agents for United Kingdom, East Indies and Ceylon.
Finsbury Distillery Co., Moreland St., London, E.C.
For AUSTRALASIA: M. Moss & Co., Sydney. For SOUTH AFRICA: Kolfes, Nebel & Co., Port Elizabeth, and E. K. Green & Co., Cape Town. For INDIA: C. F. Kellner & Co., Calcutta; Oakes & Co., Ltd., Madras; Nusserwanjee & Co., Karachi and Lahore. For MEXICO: M. Zapata, M. Merida, Yucatan. For CUBA: Michaelsen & Prasse, Obrapia, 18, Havana. For ARGENTINE: J. F. Macadam & Co., Buenos Aires. For CANADA: T. COLLCOTT & Co., Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C. Udolphe Wolfe Co., New York.

A MIRACLE-WORKING RECIPE.

How to Nurse Poor-Looking Hair Back to Health and Beauty.

THREE SPLENDID TOILET ACCESSORIES FOR WEAK AND FALLING HAIR THAT YOU MAY TRY FREE OF EXPENSE.

Your hair won't get better as, say, a cold does, of its own accord. It needs immediate and skilful attention.

In other words, it requires "Harlene Hair Drill."

In over a million homes you will find men and women making "Harlene Hair Drill" an important feature of the morning toilet, and thousands whose hair has been gradually growing thinner, or weaker, or more brittle, or losing colour, or suffering from any of the many disorders to which human hair is heir, are to-day returning thanks to the discoverer of "Harlene Hair Drill" for the restoration of their hair to health and vigour and a beautiful appearance once more.

To-day, Mr. Edwards, the famous Royal hair specialist, to whose patience, experience, and ingenuity the world owes the discovery of this wonderful system of hair hygiene, is still patriotically distributing free trial packages of "Harlene" and the other accessories of "Hair Drill" among the men and women of this country.

"English men and English women," says Mr. Edwards, "were centuries ago world-famous for the beauty and luxuriance of their hair, but they have fallen from their former high estate, and to-day it is the people of the Continent whose hair is the envy of the world. But," added Mr. Edwards, with a smile, "we are gradually changing all that. It has been the chief object of my busy life to educate and instruct the men and women of this country in the care and culture of their hair.

"In the first place, the hair must be literally 'drilled' every day, just as the raw recruit has to be drilled on the parade-ground before he can hope to develop into a full-blown Tommy Atkins.

"But in the case of 'Harlene Hair Drill' only a few minutes are necessary each day if my instructions are conscientiously carried out. By means of the 'Harlene Hair Drill' new hair will grow in a thick and vigorous growth upon all bald or sparsely covered places, whilst the continual 'falling out' of the hair will soon entirely cease.

"In the second place, both the hair and the scalp must be thoroughly cleansed and shampooed once a week with a shampoo-powder specially prepared for that purpose—one that contains no ingredients that will injure the stamina of the hair itself, or injuriously affect the general health of the person who uses it. Such a preparation I have discovered in 'Cremex,' which is at once cleansing, refreshing, stimulating, and invigorating to the scalp and the hair. This shampoo-powder is especially destructive to the accumulation of dust, dandruff, and to the formation of 'scales,' and is especially suitable for the use of women and children."



Read this article and you will see and understand why you should never attempt to dress your hair by dipping your hair-brush in water—especially tap water—as it contains mineral and other matters and solutions which destroy the hair. Further, you can read here how you can obtain a package containing everything you will require to carry out a week's test of a method of taking care of the hair which to-day is used by almost a million persons.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Now, in order that every reader of *The Illustrated London News* may test "Harlene Hair-Drill" without expense, this famous hair specialist—whose preparations for the scalp and hair are in the highest favour at all the leading Courts of Europe—is now making the following remarkable triple offer. To every applicant who encloses three penny stamps to cover cost of postage, Mr. Edwards will at once dispatch

1. A large-sized trial bottle of Edwards' Harlene-for-the-Hair, each bottle containing a sufficient supply of this famous hair-tonic to enable the recipient to make a seven days' trial of "Harlene Hair-Drill."

2. Full instructions as to the correct and most resultful method of carrying out "Harlene Hair Drill," by which you can banish greyness, baldness, scurf, and grow a luxuriant crop of new hair in a few weeks' time.

3. A package of the "Cremex" Shampoo Powder for the scalp, which is absolutely safe to use, contains no harmful ingredients, is most delightful and refreshing to use, cleanses the scalp from all scurf and dandruff, stimulates the hair-roots, and tones up the hair generally.

You can obtain the above trial package, as already stated, by applying through the post and enclosing three penny stamps for postage.

The practice of "Harlene Hair Drill," by which every form of hair disorder or hair disease is quickly overcome, and new and better hair quickly grown, is by no means a difficult or tedious operation, for it only need occupy two minutes a day, or fourteen minutes a week. The hair will become thicker, glossier, stronger, every day, and you will see and feel the improvement almost from the first or second application. You will feel a new and refreshing sense of vitality in the tissues of the scalp and the roots of your hair. Dull hair will become glossy, bright, and beautiful. Faded, grey hair will regain its natural colour. Thin hair will grow thick and luxuriant. Bald patches and places where the hair has become scanty will soon be covered with a growth of healthy hair at once soft, silky and strong. Scurf and dandruff will quickly disappear. In short, hair-health will take the place of hair-sickness, hair-plenty the place of hair-penury.

You can quickly and easily prove this for yourself free of charge by accepting this generous offer now made by the discoverer of "Harlene Hair Drill."

MIRACLE-WORKING RECIPE.

Already Mr. Edwards has received hundreds upon hundreds of letters from ladies and gentlemen who have found in "Harlene Hair Drill" the long-sought-for remedy for their hair-troubles, and one of these may be quoted as an example.

"For some time," wrote one lady, "I had been tempted to try 'Harlene Hair Drill,' and I can only say I am glad of the day when your two-minute-a-day treatment was first tried by me. My hair was not only poor in quality and falling out in large quantities, but, to my horror, I also perceived that it was beginning to be sprinkled with grey (though I am only twenty-eight). To-day, however, it is plentiful and glossy and well-coloured, while, instead of falling out, it grows stronger and longer every day. I hope every woman who has any hair troubles will try the 'Drill.' In my case it has wrought miracles."

Remember, then, as already stated at the outset of this announcement, that your hair, if it be weak, diseased or falling out, will never cure itself, but requires daily "Harlene Hair Drill" to make it grow lusty, strong and vigorous. It is, perhaps, the most sensitive to treatment of any part of the human structure, and if neglected it quickly succumbs to its many enemies, fades in colour, becomes scurfy, thin and brittle, gives up the struggle and dies. All you have to do is to fill in the accompanying coupon, and send it, with three penny stamps, to Messrs. The Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-96, High Holborn, London, W.C., and the package will be posted to you absolutely free. Should further supplies of "Harlene" be required, they can be obtained from chemists and stores all over the world at 1s., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., or will be sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of postal order. "Cremex" may be obtained in a similar manner, in boxes of six for 1s.

A TOILET OUTFIT GIVEN FREE OF CHARGE TO READERS.

A Book of Instructions—A Bottle of "Harlene"—A Package of "Cremex"—All Free.

MESSRS. EDWARDS' HARLENE CO.,
95 & 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

I will try one week's "Harlene Hair Drill," and accept your offer of free Instructions and Materials. I enclose 3d. stamps for postage of the gift package to any part of the world.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

The Illustrated London News, May 14, 1910.

Music as a home entertainment is best represented by the



PIANOLA PIANO

(Steinway, Weber, or Steck Piano)

¶ The Pianola Piano is the most useful and economical of all forms of musical instruments. The most useful because everyone can play it; the musician can play by hand in the usual way, and everyone can play every kind of music on it by means of music rolls. The most economical because, besides an upright piano of the very highest grade, it includes the Pianola, the most comprehensive of all means of producing music, and because it is easy to pay for and costs less than a piano and Pianola separately.

¶ It also contains the Metrostyle, which is the only means whereby **anyone** can interpret unfamiliar compositions correctly and in accordance with the interpretations of great artistes. There is also the Themodist, the equivalent to the musician's touch. It gives a variable accent to the melody notes and subdues the accompaniment. No other piano contains these unique devices. As an instrument for home use the Pianola Piano forms the best investment in music that anyone can make.

¶ The Pianola Piano can be bought for cash or on the one, two, or three years' system, and ordinary pianos will be taken in exchange.

Write for Catalogue "H," which gives full particulars.

The Orchestrelle Company,
ÆOLIAN HALL,
135-6-7, New Bond Street, London, W.

BY APPOINTMENT

E CAR.

ociated Clubs arranged to These meet- pleasure, for gs are held ates receive, ks, grounds, the present afforded an n of Knole ting-hall at finest and and, being ations, or Charles I.

I think this is really bad for the industry, but worse for the purchasing public, to whom the Scottish Trial was the only strenuous criterion of reliability left, since the Royal Automobile Club surrendered to the trade. The entry-fees have been returned by the Scottish A.C., owing to the paucity of entries. At the moment of writing, I have no information as to the total number of cars entered, but, in common with others, I feel that the Scottish Club would have done well had they carried out the event, though they had but half-a-dozen vehicles going over the course. To drop the whole thing for the reason given suggests that it is not persevered with for business reasons, which is regrettable, even from a Scottish point of view. But the public are the losers in the main, and on the part of the public—the purchasing public I mean—the relinquishment of an event which enjoyed so sound a reputation at home and abroad is much to be regretted.

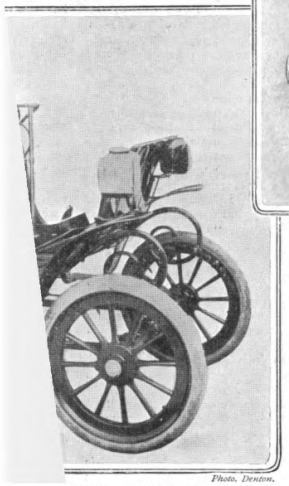
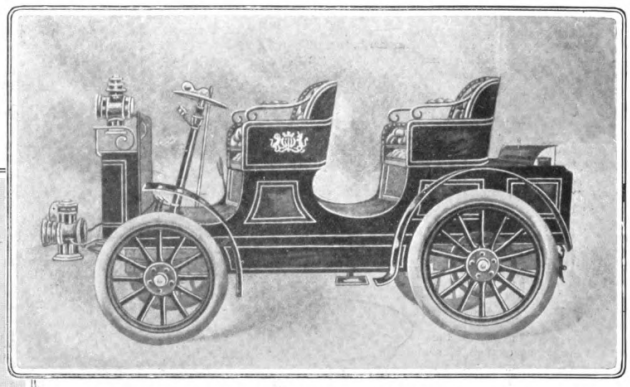


Photo. Denton.

YPE OF ELECTRIC MOTOR-CAR.

nent of "the new form of locomotion," shown above was built for her. It was riage Company.



WITNESS TO KING EDWARD'S ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE MOTOR INDUSTRY: A GARDNER-SERPOLLET CAR BUILT FOR HIM IN 1901.

Motorists have particular cause to revere the memory of King Edward, for he did much to encourage the development of their sport. As far back as 1901 he is said to have declared his intention of making a motor-car a necessity for every English gentleman. In that year he had built for him the car shown above, which was on the Gardner-Serpollet principle.

The "Henry Edmunds" Trophy has now become a classical event, and it is pleasing to find that the Royal Automobile Club will not at least allow this always highly interesting competition to lapse. This year competition is to be restricted to cars fitted with internal-combustion engines of the single-piston four-cycle type, not exceeding 16-h.p. by R.A.C. rating, and the stroke not exceeding 121 mm. (4·76 in.) Cars are to be standard as to body, and must present a wind-resisting area of not less than 16 square feet. It is something illuminating to find the Club at last taking some cognisance of stroke, though the limit set down might have been a few millimetres more. The tendency to-day is to increase stroke, but recognising it for the first time, it would appear as though the Club does not wish to be too openly cognisant of the existence of such a dimension.

* * * * *

As the improvement provoked in the internal-combustion engine by the demands and requirements of automobilists paved the way—the air-way—for the aviator, so it is to be hoped we who still cling to terra firma may yet obtain a Roland for our Oliver. In other

[Continued overleaf.



A JOURNEY UNPREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.

gaiters, repair outfits, tyre gauges, spare wheel covers, e Dunlop detachable wheel and other accessories are fully ooklet, gratis and post free on application.

on, Birmingham; and 14, Regent Street, London, S.W.

Bibendum's
Tyre Lectures, No. 4.

One moment, Gentlemen, please.

Tyres are not everything. You should consider the important features of our accessories—especially of those accessories which are necessaries. In the first place, there are two simple levers:

Spur Lever and Elbow Lever,

both double ended, light and powerful, simply designed, and perfectly efficient. *They are the only levers you require.*

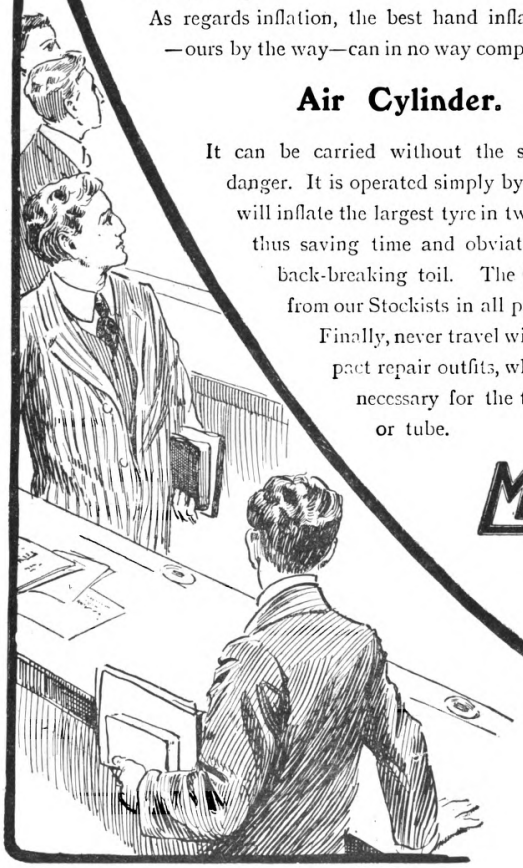
As regards inflation, the best hand inflator made—ours by the way—can in no way compare with our

Air Cylinder.

It can be carried without the slightest fear of danger. It is operated simply by turning a tap, and will inflate the largest tyre in two or three minutes, thus saving time and obviating much tiresome back-breaking toil. The Cylinder can be had from our Stockists in all parts of the country.

Finally, never travel without one of our compact repair outfits, which contains everything necessary for the temporary repair of cover or tube.





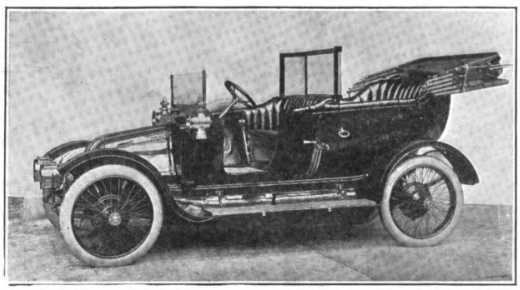
MICHELIN

42-53, SUSSEX PLACE,
SOUTH KENSINGTON,
LONDON, S.W.

words, let us hope that the "Banting" to which the aeroplane engine has been, and is being, subjected may reflect and return on the car engine ere long. Motorists do not, of course, desire the extreme featherweights of the aeroplane, and castor-oil lubrication therewith; but as car engines go to-day, there is certainly too much avoirdupois about them. One engine, originally designed for aeroplanes, will shortly be fitted to a car, and that is the extremely ingenious and practical two-cycle N.E.C. engine of the New Engine Company, which, by its combination of Roots blower, etc., becomes as a four-cylinder two cycle more than the equivalent of a four-cycle eight. Moreover, its weight is about one-third of the normal.

* * * * *

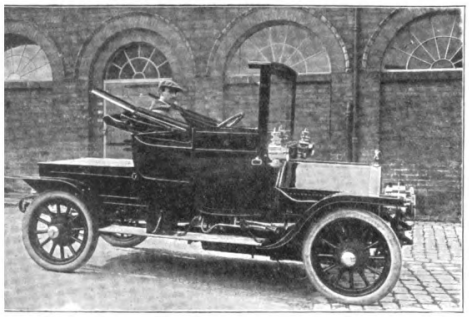
No tour, short or long, should be undertaken without forethought as to the provision of spares; and as engine and other mechanical failures are the exception to-day, it is to preparation for tyre troubles that we should address ourselves. Properly provided against, tyre troubles should give no concern; and in order to make such provision, any of my readers about to tour at home or abroad should write to the Dunlop-Pneumatic Tyre Company, Ltd., 14, Regent Street, London, for a copy of that company's most useful advisory and instruction book, which, curiously enough, has no other title than—"Season 1910—Dunlop British-made Tyres." Armed with this admirable production, and advised thereby, the motorist is as far preserved from tyre annoyances as may be.



AS SUPPLIED TO THE WAR OFFICE: A 15·9-H.P. ARROL-JOHNSTON CAR.

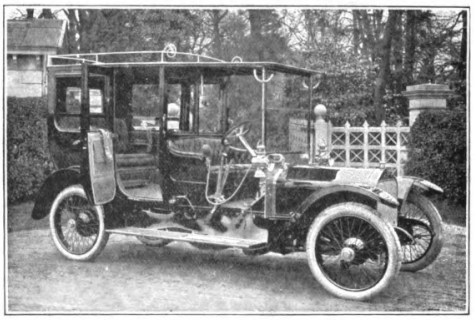
The above is one of the 15·9 h.p. cars supplied to the War Office by the New Arrol-Johnston Car Company, of Paisley. It is a standard car fitted with detachable wire wheels.

"The Spirit of the Downs." Lovers of the Down country will doubtless welcome Mr. Arthur Beckett's book, "The Spirit of the Downs," illustrated in colour by Mr. Stanley Inchbold, and published by Messrs. Methuen. The author deals at some length with the historical aspect of the Down country, and then, accompanied by the artist, travels from the Hampshire borders to Beachy Head. There is no very close connection between the various parts of Mr. Beckett's story; in fact, the volume is largely composed of papers contributed from time to time to various journals, and they do not unite very readily. But the author disarms criticism by frank acknowledgment of the discursive nature of his book, which makes up in enthusiasm for what it lacks in sequence and, to be perfectly frank, in style. If "The Spirit of the Downs" left an impression of mere book-making, there would be nothing in the writing to atone for the fault, but Mr. Beckett is clearly devoted to the country he writes about, and most readers will agree that his faults may be forgiven *quia multum amavit*. In the volume before us Mr. Beckett has failed to express all he feels, but leaves us without any doubt about the depth of his feeling or the sincerity of his aim. Among the chapters of greater interest "A South Down Saturnalia" (dealing with the Guy Fawkes celebrations in the old Sussex town of Lewes) takes a prominent place, and the chapter on the wheatear ("The Bird of Downland") will appeal to naturalists. Mr. Stanley Inchbold's illustrations are as effective as the limitations of the three-colour process and reduction to the limits of the printed page permit, and lovers of Downland will doubtless forget and forgive the volume's shortcomings for the sake of the excellent spirit in which the work has been carried out, both by the writer and his *compagnon de voyage*.



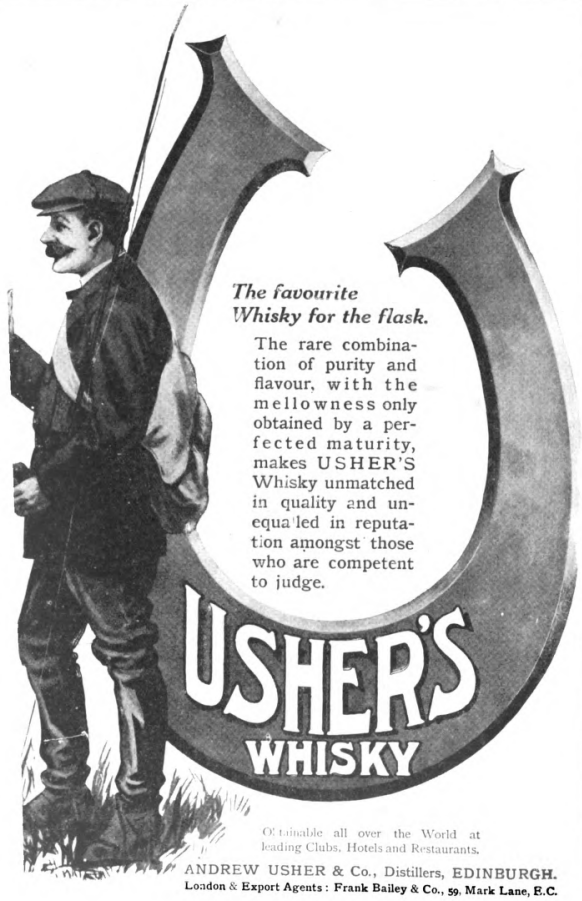
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR DOCTORS: A NEW 16-H.P. HUMBER CAR WITH A TWO-SEATED COUPÉ BODY.

This car, which is specially designed for the requirements of the medical profession, has just been placed on the market by Messrs. Humber, Limited, the famous cycle and motor-car firm of Coventry.



THE LATEST TYPE OF "WOLSELEY": A 24-30 H.P. SIX-CYLINDER LIMOUSINE CAR.

The chassis of this car, just turned out by the Wolseley Tool and Motor Car Company, of Birmingham, is their new 24-30 h.p. six-cylinder, fitted with a Limousine body, painted in dark blue with fine red lines. The metal work is finished in nickel.



Obtainable all over the World at leading Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants.

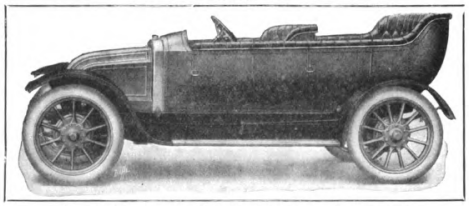
ANDREW USHER & Co., Distillers, EDINBURGH.

London & Export Agents: Frank Bailey & Co., 59, Mark Lane, E.C.

15·9

The Arrol-Johnston car as selected by H.M. War Office. With Torpedo-Body and 815 x 105 Dunlops,

£375.



THE NEW ARROL-JOHNSTON CAR CO., LTD., PAISLEY.
THE LONG ACRE AUTOCAR CO., LTD., 24-5, LONG ACRE, W.C.

WEDDING GIFTS

which supersede inkstands, are much more acceptable, and with which even duplication will be appreciated—

'SWAN' Fountpens

Gold "SWANS" are rich gifts:—

The prices are FIVE GUINEAS plain, up to £20, set with precious stones. One often sees more money spent on gifts which have no manner of practical use, while a Gold "Swan" will convey a high compliment with practical help.



Keep our Catalogue by you for reference. Post Free on request.

MABIE, TODD & CO.,
79 & 80, High Holborn, W.C.

Branches: 93, Cheapside, E.C.; 95a, Regent St., W.; 3, Exchange St., Manchester; 10, Rue Neuve, Brussels; Brentano's, 37, Ave. de l'Opéra, Paris; and at New York and Chicago. SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS AND JEWELLERS.

Why Not Convert Your Piano

from a doubtful investment into a profitable, useful part of your home? Why not make it the greatest source of pleasure for all the members of your family? Everyone loves Music. Music cheers everyone and brightens every home. It pays to be cheerful. All that is necessary is to exchange your piano for Kastner's ingenious invention, the

AUTOPIANO

To do so is quite a simple matter, and with allowance of full value for your present piano the cost is very small. There is no more need for silent pianofortes or for cabinet players in front of pianos. The "Autopiano" action does not interfere with the hand playing on the keyboard, and whether you are musical or not, it enables you instantly to play over 20,000 different pieces, your favourite melodies, &c., in the most artistic individual style. No electrical or mechanical appliances to get out of order. Satisfaction guaranteed.



The "Kastner Autopiano" plays 65 or 88 notes, or both, and is equipped with the patent "CORRECTOGUIDE," the "SOLOIST" MELODY ACCENTOR, KASTNER Patent FLEXIBLE FINGERS, and RELIANCE MOTOR. It possesses the most beautiful singing, flutelike tone, and absolute durability. No matter where you reside, we will gladly give you an estimate.

Kindly Write immediately for Catalogue A 5, giving further details, also Prices for Cash or Instalments.

KASTNER & CO., Ltd.,

The Autopiano Kastner & Co Ltd

Insist upon seeing this Trade Mark.

34-35-36, MARGARET STREET,
(Cavendish Square Corner),
LONDON, W.
(Second turning on left going from Oxford Circus towards Queen's Hall.)



Buying direct from the Manufacturers means the avoidance of the customary middlemen's profits and a consequent saving to the purchaser amounting in some instances to

FIFTY PER CENT.

Robinson & Cleaver's Linens, made in our own factories at Banbridge, Co. Down, are sold to the public direct, our hand-woven goods of satin-like appearance being offered at prices ordinarily charged for common-power loom goods.



The Royal Irish Linen Warehouse, BELFAST.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S

IRISH LINENS

World-renowned for quality & value.

High-grade goods possessing designs that please, and presenting the finest appearance. As supplied by us to the following Hotels—

SAVOY CLARIDGES
CARLTON RITZ
CECIL VICTORIA
BERKELEY &c &c

QUEEN ANNE PERIOD LINENS

Faithfully reproduced to harmonise correctly with the highest class of Furniture and Decorations of the period

Prices for Table Cloths, "Queen Anne" Period.

2 by 2 yds., 13/8; 2 by 2½ yds., 17/1 each
Napkins to correspond, ¾ by ¾ yd. Per doz. 29/6

Some other designs in Table Linen:

P. 48.—Ferns & Ivy, Ivy-leaf filling, Border on Table
P. 49.—Bramble & Blackberry border, with Centre piece
P. 50.—Shamrock Border and Centre, Border on Table
P. 51.—Lily & Rose Groups with Centre, Border on Table

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LITERATURE.

The Passing of Morocco.

The story of Morocco in the last few years is one of extraordinary interest, and there are two versions of it—the one that passes current in the Press, and the one that is known only to European Governments and a few close observers who have given the country's problems and prospects years of consideration. This latter version is, of course, the more dramatic one, and concerns this country nearly, for until the time when Great Britain deliberately sacrificed Morocco for the sake of a free hand in Egypt and the Anglo-French Entente, the British Fleet remained the invisible guardian of Moorish independence. It may be that in years to come Lord Cromer will write his memoirs, and then, should the Foreign Office permit, much that is hidden will be revealed. As long as diplomacy in Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay strove for mastery in the Shereefian Empire, the progress of events was veiled; but since the Franco-British Convention was signed by Lord Lansdowne and M. Paul Cambon in 1904, and the Act of Algeciras was signed by the plenipotentiaries assembled opposite Gibraltar under the presidency of the late Duke of Almadovar del Rio, Moorish history has been seen in the making. Few people have seen it more closely or more intelligently than Mr. E. Ashmead Bartlett, whose record of recent events, entitled "The Passing of the Shereefian Empire," has been published by Blackwood. The author witnessed the campaign carried on from the ruins of Casablanca by General Drude and General d'Amade, and he sets down the truth about it in a fashion that is worthy of all praise. When Abdel Aziz had lost his kingdom, and his half-brother Moulai el Hafid reigned in his stead, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett went to Fez and negotiated with the new Sultan for mining rights that would have been worth untold millions had he been able to secure them. Last year, soon after the attempt of some Spanish concessionaires and highly placed company-promoters to enforce mining rights they had received from a discredited Pretender, the notorious Bu Hamara, had brought about the campaign in the Riff country, the author went to Melilla to join the Spanish force as Reuter's Special Correspondent. He saw the campaign to its comparatively futile end, followed it with the trained eye of one who has watched Russian, Japanese, and French soldiers in the field; and sums up his opinion of the Spanish army, which conducted the campaign with courage and humanity, by declaring that for purposes of a European war it is a negligible quantity. No book written about Morocco in recent years has shown a better grasp of facts or a sounder judgment of the forces at work in what was down to a few years ago Africa's last great independent Empire.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

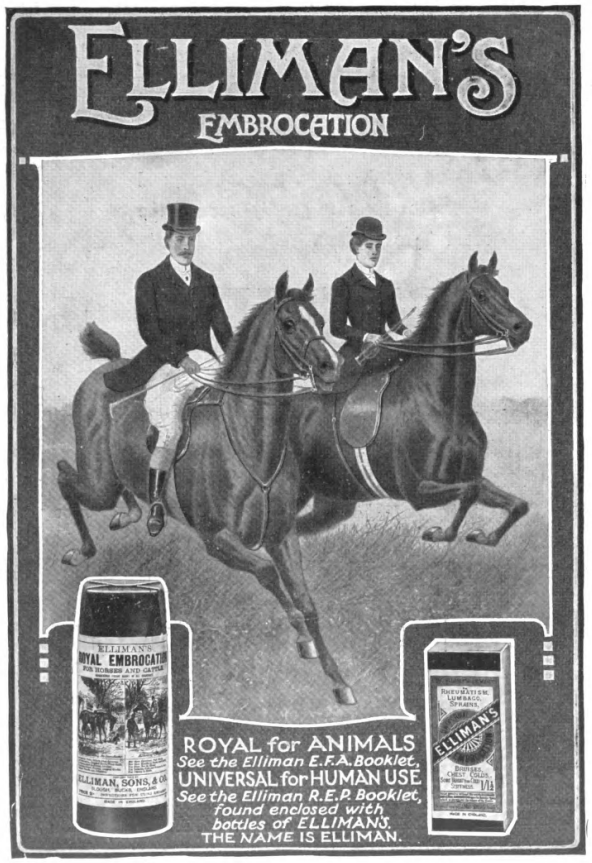
OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD POSTED OUTSIDE BUCKINGHAM PALACE: READING THE FINAL BULLETIN EARLY ON SATURDAY MORNING LAST.

Although King Edward died at a quarter to twelve on Friday night of last week, it was some time before the final bulletin announcing the death was posted outside Buckingham Palace. When it was set up, indeed, it was generally known in London that his Majesty had passed away. The actual bulletin, which was signed by Sir Francis Laking, Sir James Reid, Sir Douglas Powell, and Dr. Bertrand Dawson, read: "Buckingham Palace, May 6, 1910. 11.50 p.m. His Majesty the King breathed his last at 11.45 to-night in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal (Duchess of Fife), Princess Victoria, and Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)."

"Roodscreens and Roodlofts."

Seven years seem but a brief time, even doubled by the contemporaneous work of two experts, for the preparation of such a monumental work as "Rood-screens and Roodlofts" (Sir Isaac Pitman). Mr. Frederick Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A., answers for the historical essay on screenwork, which composes the first volume. He deals with the evolutionary history of this important and symbolical branch o ecclesiastical and liturgical architecture, and it is on the point of its origin that he confesses an opinion different, in a few particulars, from that of his colleague, Dom Bede Camm, of the Order of St. Benedict. Mr. Bond is

(Continued overleaf.







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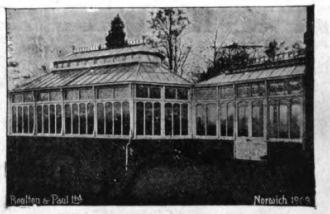
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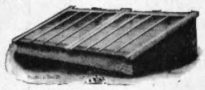
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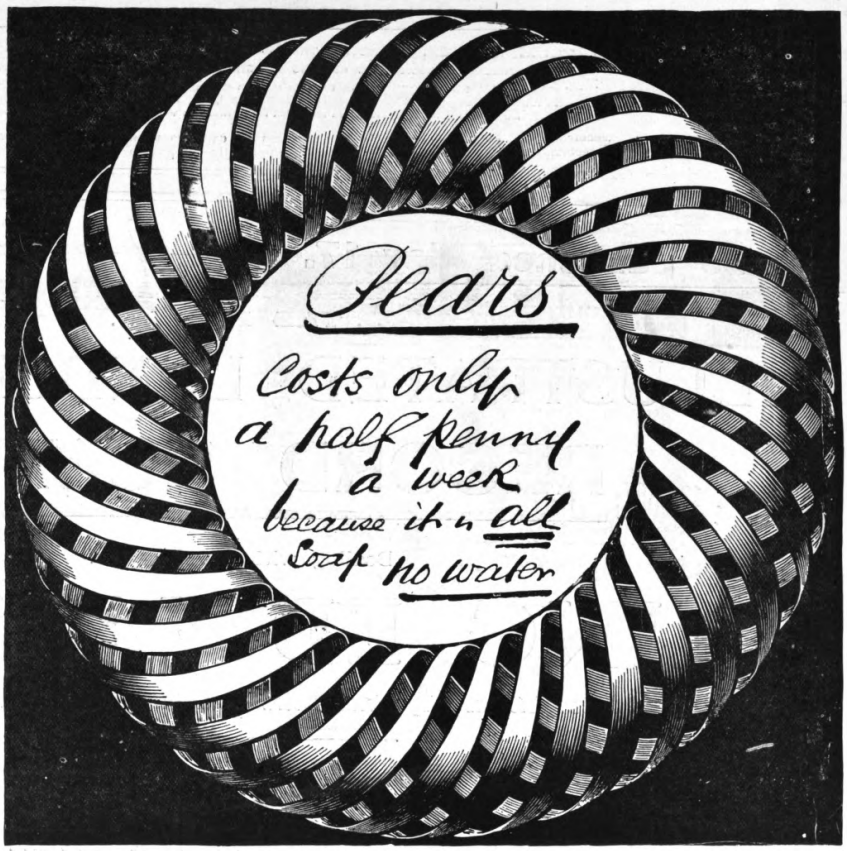
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distinctively an authority on church architecture, being, among other things, the honorary Diocesan Architect for Bath and Wells. Dom Camm has behind him the knowledge first fostered on the precipitous rock of Subiaco in the Sabine Mountain, continued on the summit of Monte Cassino, and brought down to date in the seclusion of Somersetshire meadows, at Downside Monastery. Their research has been so thorough that the preparations of a lifetime must be added to the seven years of actual collection, in our estimate of the time necessary for such a work. For the first idea of roodscreens, Mr. Bond has, of course, to appeal to Rome, but his history takes him to Sicily, to Byzantium, across to the near East, and brings him through Germany, France, Flanders, and Spain, to the sanctuaries of Norman and Gothic England. Roodscreens bewilder us by their infinite differences and their diversity of beauty. Not literature itself contains more of the thoughts of man, and the art of painting takes a secondary place, in the opinion of some, in comparison with this creative art of sculpture-architecture. It is, we need scarcely add, by means of abundant illustrations that the work of Mr. Bond and Dom Camm appeals to the mind of the unprofessional reader, and all times and places are represented in these pages. England plays an important part in spite of the destruction that followed the edict of 1644 "for the taking away of all organs." Organs being very frequently placed upon the roodscreen, the result is plain; and when the screen itself was left standing the sculptures or carvings upon the lower parts were defaced, apparently by private enterprise.

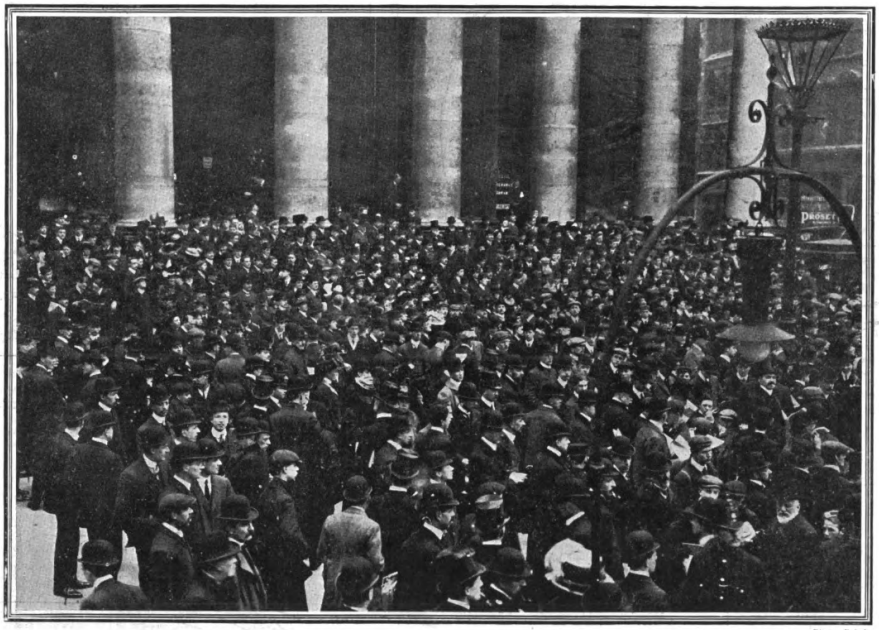


Photo. Bolak.

WAITING TO ASSIST AT THE MAKING OF HISTORY: THE CROWD GATHERED OUTSIDE THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ON SATURDAY LAST IN EXPECTANCE THAT KING GEORGE'S ACCESSION WOULD BE PROCLAIMED ON THAT DAY.

During the early part of Saturday last it was generally anticipated that the accession of King George to the Throne would be announced with the usual ceremonial on that day at St. James's Palace, at Charing Cross, at Temple Bar, and at the Royal Exchange. A number of people gathered at each of these spots, but left disappointed late in the afternoon, it having been stated that the proclamation would be made on the Monday morning.

"A Summer on the Canadian Prairie."

It is a little difficult to class "A Summer on the Canadian Prairie," by Georgina Binnie-Clark (Edward Arnold), which describes how two sisters (one a journalist) go out and join a brother who is farming in a remote district, and their various hardships and vicissitudes. The book is obviously a record of actual experiences, and there is no plot, yet it possesses some of the characteristics of a novel. We are plunged at the outset, for instance, into a conversation on board a liner; and there are no preliminary explanations, usual in a travel-book, introducing the reader to the author and to the other people mentioned in the book, or indicating its general scope. We are not told whether the characters appear under their own names or not. A good deal of the dialogue, moreover, might take place anywhere, having no *raison d'être* but its own intellectual qualities, and there is rather too much dilation on the petty incidents of travel before the soil of the prairie is reached. Once there, however, the book gives a fresh and vivid picture of daily life on a Canadian farm. The illustrations consist of eight photographs, including a view of Fort Qu'Appelle, which indicates the neighbourhood where the scene is laid.

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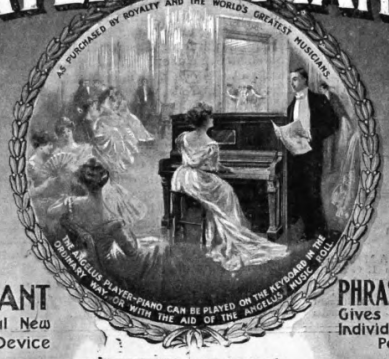


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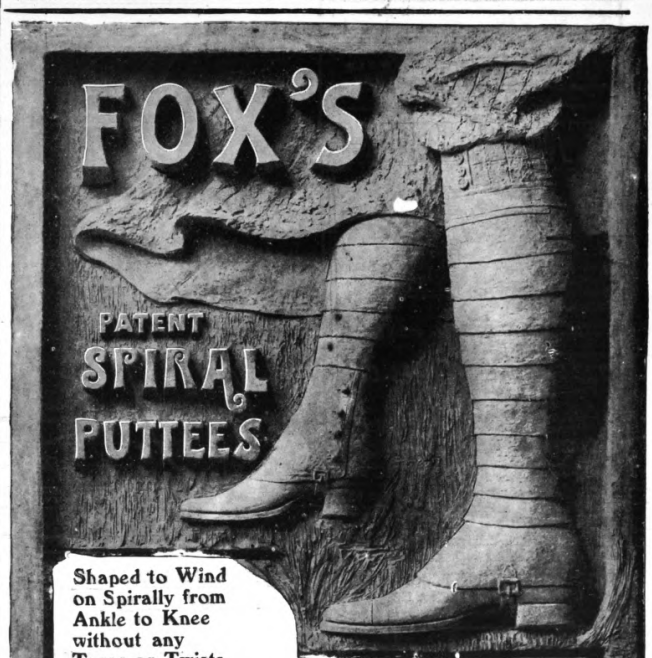
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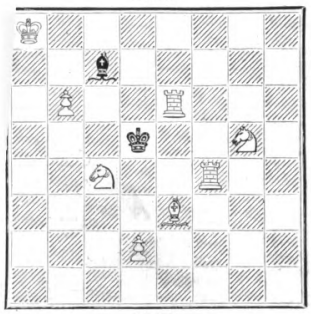
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All civilised nations have been profoundly moved by the news of King Edward's death, and have expressed their sorrow in a spontaneous outburst of sympathy. From all parts of the world have come messages of condolence and of eulogy. The feeling of France, of other countries the one which had most reason to hold King Edward dear, is voiced in the remark of a Parisian concierge: "La France a perdu un grand ami." In Germany, where King Edward won all hearts during his visit to Berlin early last year, the tidings were received with widespread regret, and the Kaiser has issued special orders to the German Navy to honour his uncle's memory with due signs of mourning. All the other nations of Europe have followed suit, the youngest in point of political history no less than those of ancient renown. The Turkish Parliament (latest offspring of the "Mother of Parliaments") sent a message of regret at the death of him who was the greatest of constitutional monarchs. From all parts of the Empire and from the United States, heartfelt messages of grief have come. It is hardly too much to say that in King Edward the whole world has lost a friend.

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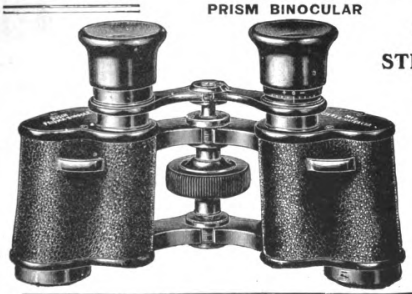
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*It may perhaps interest you to know that in June, 1891, I purchased one of the KAMPFE SAFETY RAZORS, and since then have shaved myself with it up to the present time, upwards of 4500 times, and although the blade is rather worn with repeated stoppings, it shaves to-day as well as when I bought it. Yours truly, * * **

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ART NOTES.

A LITTLE-NOTICED reform, but one that will spell great changes at Burlington House if it prevails there, is the grouping together of the pictures from one brush. The scheme has been timorously inaugurated: in Gallery XII. two canvases by Mr. George Henry have been hung side by side; and, in this case, there is small sense in the conjunction, save that the tones of one work by Mr. Henry do not leap murderously at the tones of another work by the same artist. The pretty person who listens at the window in "The Nightingale" gazes high above the frame of "Captain Villiers Stuart"; but that is one of the unavoidable inconveniences of the jumble, from a social point of view, on the Academy's walls. Very happy is the placing, in Gallery I., of Mr. Clausen's "Wood-Nymph" beside the same painter's "From a London Back-Window in Winter." The nymph—born, as we judge her, in the woods of Barbizon, and reared among Botticelli's olive-groves—is innocent of any knowledge of chimneys and back-gardens, but the picture of her consorts well with the picture of the tumbled scene hidden somewhere behind a St. John's Wood frontage.

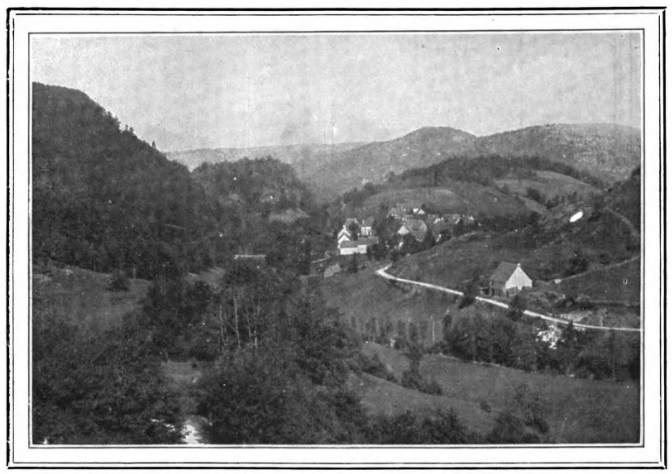
It had been very much better if the same system of hanging had been accorded the two lovely landscapes of Mr. Adrian Stokes, the new Associate. Mr. Stokes, as many think, has waited over-long for his honours; perhaps the higher Academical rank will follow with compensating speed, or the election of his brother, Mr. Leonard Stokes, the architect of the Central Telephone Exchange in Gerard Street, may serve instead. The chequer-board system of decoration still obtains for the main part. The most beautiful and astonishing of Mr. Sargent's four landscapes is hung between two portraits, the one by Mr. Ouless of Mr. Edward Liveing, the other by Sir Luke Fildes of Mr. George Alexander. Both are speaking likenesses; but so is Mr. Sargent's picture of rushing water and scattered rocks, and the conversation of the three together is disconcerting.

In many ways the picture of the year is the late Mr. Swan's "The Cold North." Polar bears and floating ice are commonly associated in our minds with the "Zoo" or the triumphs of the stage-carpenter at Drury Lane. Peary's lantern-slides have helped our conception of the real thing, but Mr. Swan did not need them. Working well within reach of both Drury Lane and the "Zoo," he has produced a picture that carries us away from anything that the homely eye could have imagined. But Mr. Swan had imagination, and he forces us to share it. We are glad to think that this picture is probably destined for a public gallery.

The portrait of the year, also a posthumous work, is Orchardson's "Lord Blyth of Blythswood." It has not the beauty of last summer's "Mrs. Moss Cockle." The white furs and emerald of that canvas are replaced by a glass paper-weight and strewn letters, and although these are no less charming than the feminine accessories, the face in Lord Blyth's picture is not so sensitively rendered.

Less interesting is the same painter's portrait of Mr. Abbey. It is neither true Orchardson nor true Abbey. But both sitter and painter are admirably represented in Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen's "Maurice Hewlett, Esq." Shouldered into a corner of Gallery II., it is nevertheless conspicuous for restrained strength of colour and technique. The colour, it may be thought, is even too carefully kept in hand, as if Mr. Greiffenhagen while he set his palette were thinking of his past triumphs as an illustrator in black-and-white. Still more mournful in tone is Sir W. B. Richmond's decoratively conceived composition of "Eve." Here again is a canvas placed as if the Hanging Committee had decided to punish dark pictures by putting them into the corner. In vain we search Sir William's canvas for a signature. Prominent in a recent *fracas* of attribution, he should know better than to run the risk of confusing posterity with a picture that, after a little knocking about, will bear as much semblance of the seventeenth as of the twentieth century. Mr. Wetherbee must again be mentioned as a contributor of works of rare beauty.

At the Carfax Gallery Mr. Neville Lytton has been exhibiting his portraits of Miss Angela Mackail and Lady Ottoline Morrell, and of Miss Nellie Hozier, somewhat fiercely turbaned. Nevertheless, she shows in a case in the same gallery a charmingly delicate example of Western writing. Other good manuscripts are shown, and Mrs. Sydney Cockerell exhibits examples of such illumination as she alone can conceive and execute. Mrs. Neville Lytton's statuettes of Blenheim spaniels and Arab ponies give the actions of her models to the life.



A BEAUTY SPOT ON THE PARIS-ORLEANS RAILWAY: A LOVELY VILLAGE OF AUVERGNE, NEAR CONDAT.

As is evident from our photograph, the Paris-Orleans line passes through some delightful scenery. Many holiday-makers will doubtless feel moved to seek out the pretty village of St. Amandin, which is accessible from Condat Station, on the line between Bort and Neussargues. The railway reaches the plateaus of Cantal, and the wooded valleys of the Rhue, the Allanche, and the Sumène.



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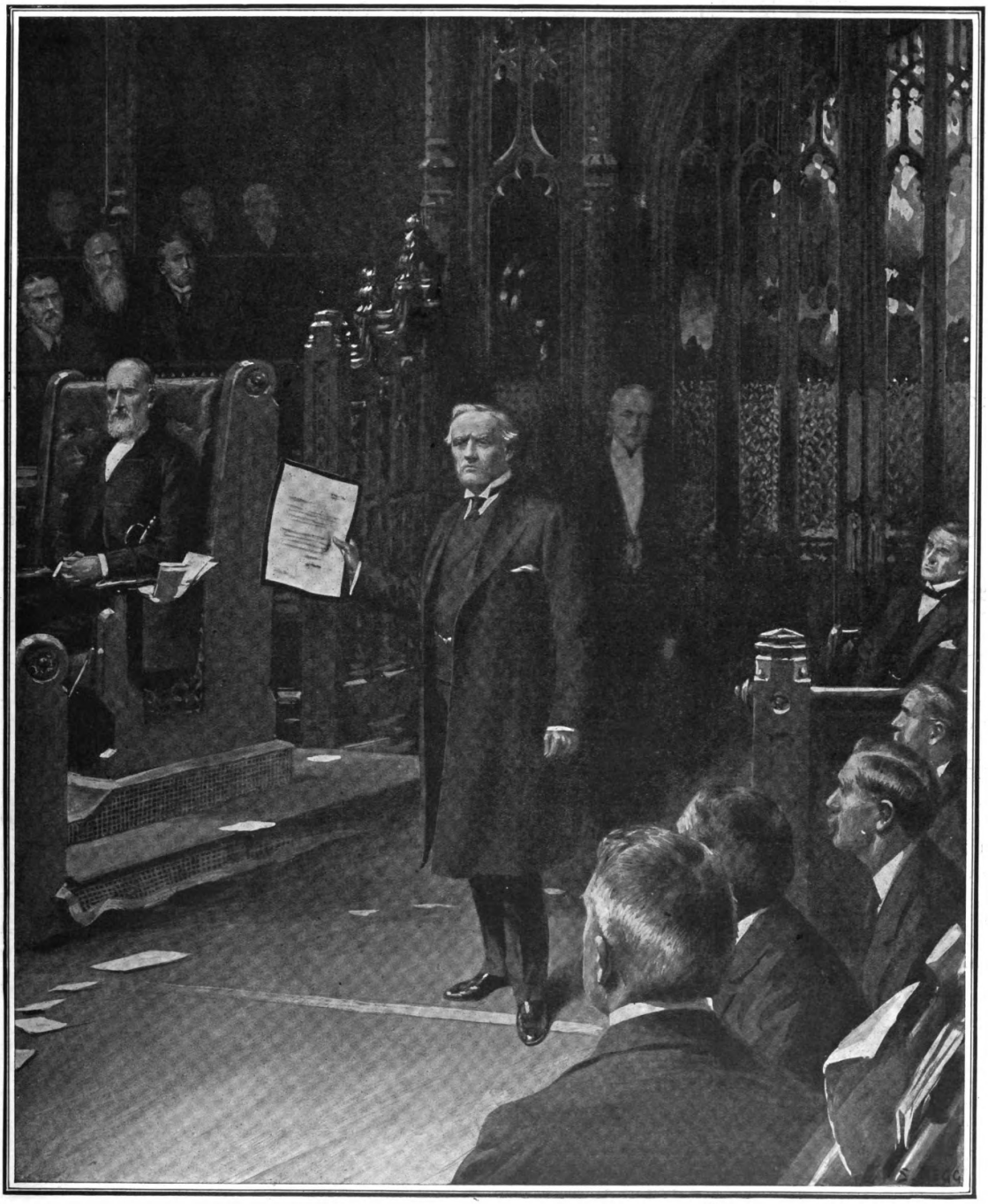
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"A MESSAGE FROM THE KING, SIR, SIGNED BY HIS OWN HAND": THE PRIME MINISTER AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WITH THE MESSAGE FROM KING GEORGE.

At 3.30 on the afternoon of Thursday of last week (May 12), Mr. Asquith rose from his place on the Treasury Bench, advanced to the Bar of the House, and stood facing the Chair. Called upon by name by the Deputy-Speaker, he announced that he had "a message from the King, signed by his own hand." Then, walking to the table, he handed the manuscript to the Clerk at the table, who passed it to the occupant of the Chair. The Deputy-Speaker then read the royal message, which was as follows: "The King knows that the House of Commons shares in the profound and sudden sorrow which has fallen upon his Majesty by the death of his Majesty's father, the late King, and that the House entertains a keen sense of the loss which his Majesty and the nation have sustained in this mournful event. King Edward's care for the welfare of his people, his skilled and prudent guidance of affairs, his unwearying devotion to public duties during his illustrious reign, his simple courage in pain and danger, will long be held in honour by his subjects at home and beyond the seas."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.

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TO THE CONTINENT

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THE LAST TOKEN.

BY C. E. BYLES.

(See Supplement.)

She came, a flower of alien sunshine born,
To bloom in English fields, and well she knows
Our England holds her, since her marriage morn,
An English rose.

A budding rose of queenhood, queenly fair,
Blown by love's breath across the northern tide,
To her new home she came, of England's heir
The chosen bride.

Still growing dearer with the years, she grew
All we could dream of perfect womanhood:
And on her brow serene dwelt all we knew
Of pure and good.

Still at his side, whom England mourns to-day—
England, and all the world—her steps have been:
Throned in the nation's heart, and his, held sway
His wife and Queen.

Not in high-sounding phrase and formal ode
'Twere meet to sing the praise of him we mourn,
Who, yet most kingly, took the common road
To the common bourne.

He moved among his people like a king,
Nor held himself aloof in lofty pride:
And she, whose finger bore his token ring,
Moved at his side.

The time of prophecy, "when wars shall cease,"
Sooner shall be for men since Edward's reign:
Now he is gathered to the kings of peace:
Hers is the pain.

We, too, his people, have deep cause to grieve:
But deeper far her springs of sorrow start:
We lose a King: she in his grave must leave
Her very heart.

A thousand wreaths upon that grave are laid,
The willing tribute of a world in tears:
They wither: but one blossom shall not fade
Thro' all the years.

She set it in his hand, bending above
The bed of death, in grief that no man knows:
The sad, last token of undying love—
An English rose.

"Peace I Leave With You."



KING EDWARD VII. ON HIS DEATH-BED.

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THE LYING-IN-STATE IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

(Our Supplement.)

WE feel sure that our readers will be glad to possess the remarkably fine drawing of the ceremony in Westminster Hall on Tuesday, by that well-known artist Mr. A. Forestier, which we give as one of our Special Supplements with this issue. On the arrival of the coffin containing the body of King Edward at Westminster Hall, it was arranged that a service should be conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, standing at the foot of the coffin, with the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Earl Marshal, while King George and the other royal mourners took their stand at its head. No more solemn or impressive scene could be imagined. The body of the best-beloved of English Kings—perhaps of all the Kings in history—had been brought to lie in state within those venerable walls, in that ancient building which has witnessed countless historic scenes in the eight centuries of its existence.

"KING EDWARD VII. ON HIS DEATH-BED."

WITH regard to the beautiful Supplement of "King Edward VII. on His Death-Bed," published in our issue of last week by gracious permission of Queen Alexandra, we have received a communication from Mr. Albert Bruce-Joy to the effect that, while (although he was unable to show us his death-mask) he was delighted to assist us in every way, and to supply us with details for the drawing by our artist, Mr. Forestier (who was specially commissioned by his late Majesty to paint a picture of the lying-in-state of Queen Victoria at Osborne), he did not wish us to mention his name in connection with our drawing. The Editor much regrets that Mr. Bruce-Joy's wishes were not fully understood in this matter; and that, as a consequence, his name appeared in the note which referred to the drawing.

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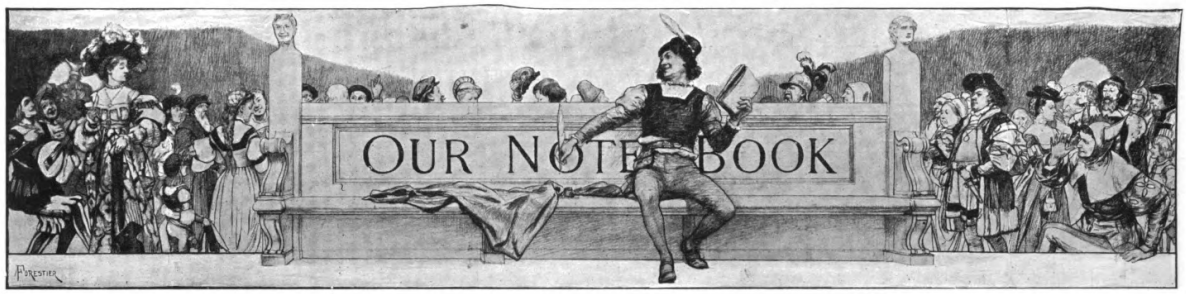
THE WORKMAN IN POSSESSION—

AN IMPRESSION BY JOSEPH PENNELL.



PREPARING WESTMINSTER HALL FOR THE LYING-IN-STATE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII. OF BLESSED MEMORY.

Westminster Hall, where the remains of King Edward lay in state from Tuesday until Thursday, that the people might have a last opportunity of showing their respect, was a hive of industry from the moment the lying-in-state was decided upon until the time came for the transference of the body from Buckingham Palace. The Hall was built by William Rufus. There were those who said that it was too large, to receive the answer: "It is not big enough by the one half, and is but a bedchamber in comparison to what I mean to make." It has seen the making of much history, including the trials of Sir Thomas More, Anne Boleyn, Strafford, Charles I., and Warren Hastings.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE calamity of the King's removal was unofficially acknowledged almost before it was officially acknowledged. The people were prompter in mourning than the officers of State in bidding them mourn; and even one who doubted whether the King deserved his popularity would be forced to admit that he had it. The national mourning—taken as a whole, of course—is all the more universal for being irregular, all the more unanimous for being scrappy or even intermittent. Armies of retainers clad in complete black, endless processions of solemn robes and sable plumes, could not be a quarter so impressive as the cheap black band of a man in corduroys, or the cheap black hat of a girl in pink and magenta. The part is greater than the whole. Nevertheless, the formal side of funeral customs, as is right and natural, is already engaging attention. Sir William Richmond, always prominent in any question of the relation of art to public life, has already sketched out a scheme of mortuary decoration so conceived as to avoid the inhuman monotony of black. He would have a sombre, but still rich, scheme of colour, of Tyrian purple, dim bronze and gold. Both artistically and symbolically, there is much that is sound in the conception. Mere black might seem a more fitting dress for devils than for Christian mourners, except that the mourning dress of devils would (I suppose) be blue. There is something almost atheistic about such starless and hueless grief; it seems not akin to distress, but to despair. Indeed, Sir William Richmond, consciously or unconsciously, is in this matter following an ecclesiastical tradition. The world mourns in black, but the Church mourns in violet—one of the many instances of the fact that the Church is a much more cheerful thing than the world. Nor is the difference an idle accident: it really corresponds to chasms of spiritual separation. Black is dark with absence of colour; violet is dark with density and combination of colour: it is at once as blue as midnight and as crimson as blood. And there is a similar distinction between the two views of death, between the two types of tragedy. There is the tragedy that is founded on the worthlessness of life; and there is the deeper tragedy that is founded on the worth of it. The one sort of sadness says that life is so short that it can hardly matter; the other that life is so short that it will matter for ever.

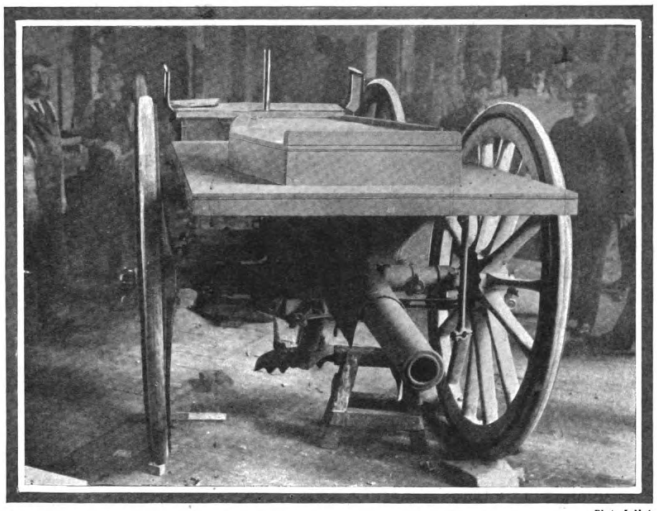


Photo. L.N.A.

THE HEARSE OF EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER—A GUN-CARRIAGE THAT HAS NEVER BEEN USED IN TIME OF WAR.

The gun-carriage on which it was arranged that King Edward should be borne to his last resting-place is the same as that used for the funeral of Queen Victoria. Since that time it had been kept in Scotland, and was brought to London after the death of King Edward. It is exactly like any that might be used for the humblest of the King's soldiers. This particular gun-carriage, which is numbered 11,385, has never been used in war. On Friday of last week it was taken from Woolwich Arsenal to Chelsea, that it might be prepared for the funeral.

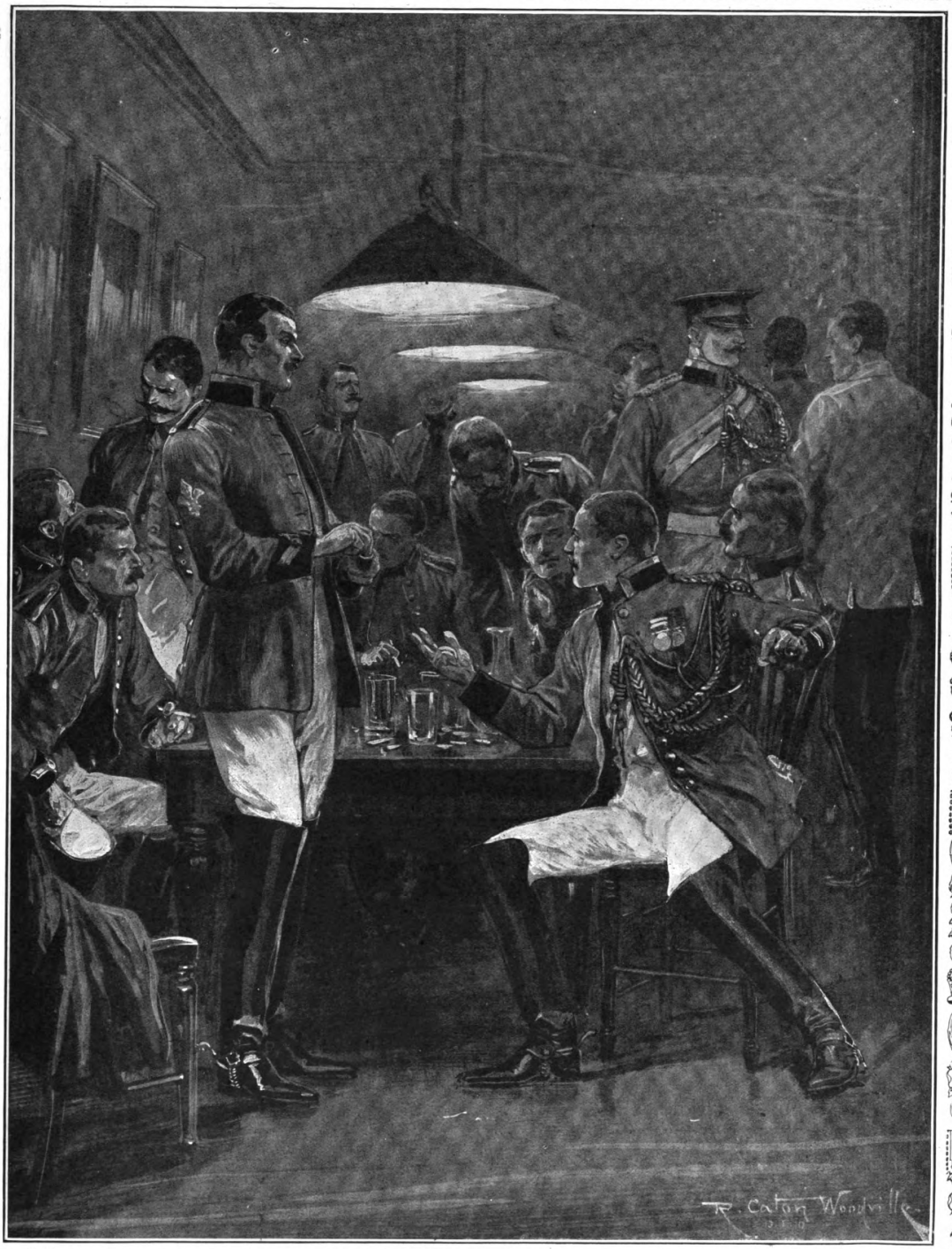
But though in this, as in many other matters, it is religion alone that retains any tradition of a freer and more humane popular taste, it may well be doubted whether in the present instance the existing popular taste should not be substantially gratified, or, at least, undisturbed. King Edward was not the kind of man in whose honour we should do even beautiful things that are in any sense eccentric. His sympathies in all such matters were very general sympathies: he stood to millions of people as the very incarnation of common-sense, social adaptability, tact, and a rational conventionality. His people delighted in the million snapshots of him in shooting-dress at a shooting-box, or in racing-clothes at a race-meeting, in morning-dress in the morning or in evening-dress in the evening, because all these were symbols of a certain sensible sociability and readiness for everything with which they loved to credit him. For it must always be remembered in this connection that masculine costume is different at root from feminine costume—different in its whole essence and aim. It is not merely a question of the man dressing in dull colours or the woman in bright: it is a question of the object. A Life Guardsman has very splendid clothes; an artistic lady in Bedford Park may have very dingy clothes. But the point is that the Life Guard only puts on his bright clothes so as to be like other Life Guards. But the Bedford Park lady always seeks to have some special, delicate, and exquisite shade of dinginess different from the dinginess of other Bedford Park ladies. Though gleaming with scarlet and steel, the Life Guard is really invisible. Though physically, no doubt, of terrific courage, he is morally cowardly, like nearly all males. Like the insects that are as green as the leaves or the jackals that are as red as the desert, a man generally seeks to be unseen by taking the colour of his surroundings, even if it be a brilliant colour. A female dress is a dress; a male dress is a uniform. Men dress smartly so as not to be noticed; but all women dress to be noticed—gross and vulgar women to be grossly and vulgarly noticed, wise and modest women to be wisely and modestly noticed.

Now, of this soul in masculine "good form," this slight but genuine element of a manly modesty in conventions, the public made King Edward a typical and appropriate representative. They liked to think of him appearing as a soldier among soldiers, a sailor among sailors, a Freemason at his Lodge, or a Peer among his Peers. For this reason they even tolerated the comic idea of his being a Prussian Colonel when he was in Prussia; and they took a positive pleasure in the idea of his being a Parisian boulevardier when he was in Paris. Since he was thus a public symbol of the more generous and fraternal uses of conventionality, we may be well content with a conventional scheme of mourning; especially when in this case, as in not a few other cases, the conventional merely means the democratic. King Edward's popularity was such a very popular kind of popularity that it would be rather more appropriate to make his funeral vulgar than to make it æsthetic. It is true that legend connects his name with two or three attempts to modify the ungainliness and gloom of our modern male costume; but he hardly insisted on any of them, and none of them was of a kind specially to satisfy Sir William Richmond. The æsthetes might perhaps smile on the notion of knee-breeches; but I fear that brass buttons on evening coats would seem to them an aggravation of their wrong. Even where King Edward was an innovator, he was an innovator along popular and well-recognised lines; a man who would have liked a funeral to be funereal, as he would have liked a ball to be gay. We need not, therefore, feel it so very inappropriate even if in the last resort the celebrations are in the most humdrum or even jog-trot style, if they satisfy the heart of the public, though not the eye of the artist.

And yet again, in connection with those aspects of the late King which may be and are approved on more serious and statesmanlike grounds (as, for instance, his international attitude towards peace), this value of a working convention can still be found. It is easy to say airily, in an ethical text-book or a debating-club resolution, that Spaniards should love Chinamen, or that Highlanders should suddenly embrace Hindus. But, as men are in daily life, such brotherhood is corrupted and confused, though never actually contradicted. It is the fundamental fact that we are all men; but there are circumstances that permit us to feel it keenly, and other circumstances that almost prevent us from feeling it at all. It is here that convention (which only means a coming together) makes smooth the path of primal sympathy; and by getting people, if only for an hour, to act alike, begins to make them feel alike. I have said much against aristocracy in this column, and shall continue to do so till I am sacked; but I will never deny that aristocracy has certain queer advantages, not very often mentioned. One of them is that which affects European diplomacy: that a gentleman is the same all over Europe, while a peasant, or even a merchant, may be very different. A Dutch gentleman and an Irish gentleman stand on a special and level platform; a Dutch peasant and an Irish peasant are divided by all dynastic and divine wars. Of course, this means that a peasant is superior to a gentleman—more genuine, more historic, more national: but that, surely is obvious. Nevertheless, for cosmopolitan purposes, such as diplomacy, a gentleman may be used—with caution. And the reason that has made aristocrats effective as diplomatists is the same that made King Edward effective: the existence of a convention or convenient form that is understood everywhere and makes action and utterance easy for everyone. Language itself is only an enormous ceremony. King Edward completely understood that nameless Volapuk or Esperanto on which modern Europe practically reposes. He never put himself in a position that Europe could possibly misunderstand, as the Kaiser did by his theocratic outbursts, even if they were logical; or the Tsar by his sweeping repressions, even if they were provoked. Partly a German, by blood, partly a Frenchman, by preference, intermarried with all the thrones of Europe and quite conscious of their very various perplexities, he had the right to be called a great citizen of Europe. There are only two things that can bind men together; a convention and a creed. King Edward was the last, the most popular, and probably the most triumphant example of Europe combining with success upon a large and genial convention. Tact and habit and humanity had in him their final exponent in all the Courts, reviews, racecourses, and hotels of Christendom. If these are not enough, if it is not found sufficient for Europe to have a healthy convention, then Europe must once more have a creed. The coming of the creed will be a terrible business.

READY TO QUELL RIOTERS AT THE ACCESSION OF KING GEORGE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, R. CATON WOODVILLE.

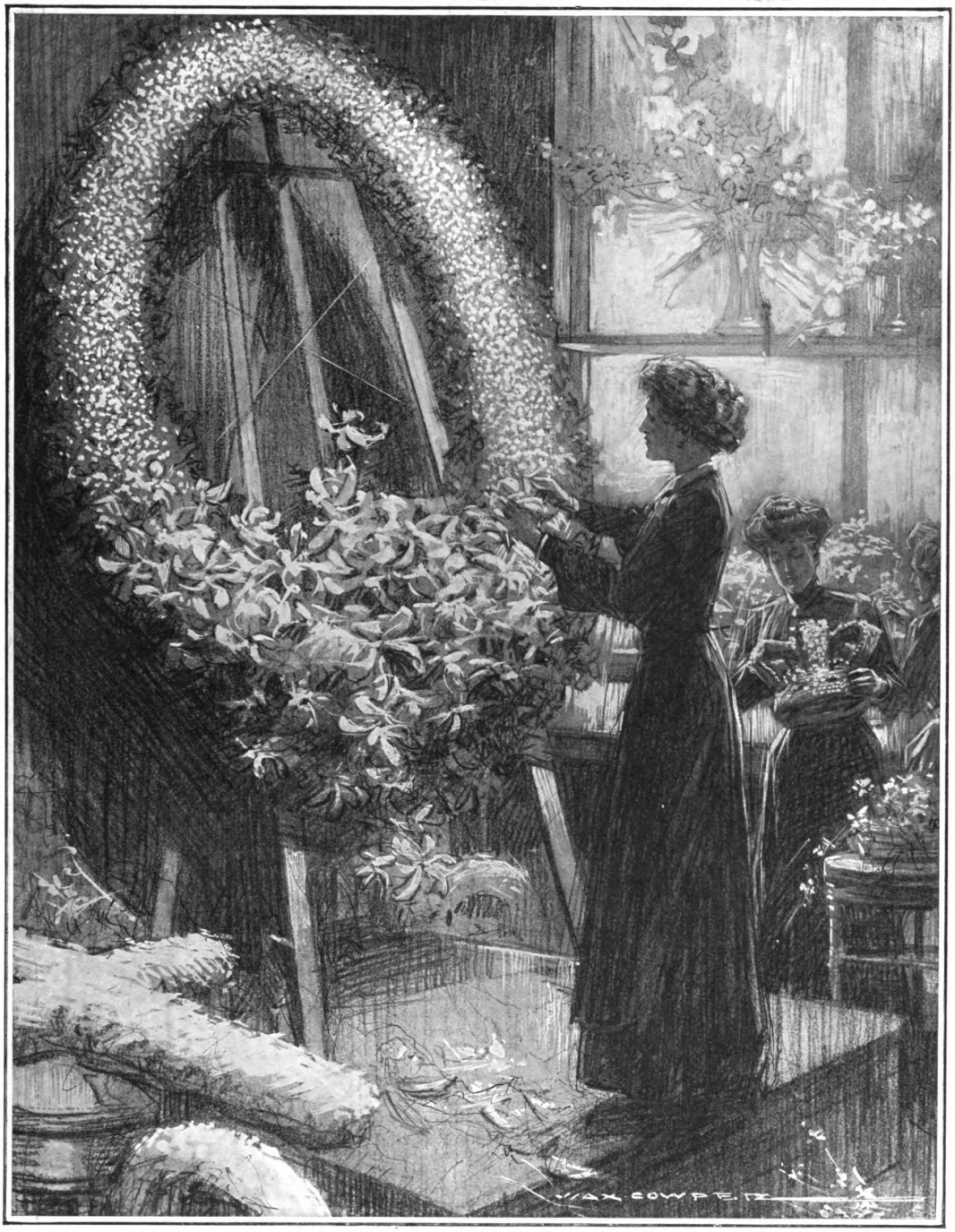


PREPARED TO TURN OUT IN REVIEW ORDER AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE: MEN OF THE 1ST LIFE GUARDS WAITING AT ALBANY STREET BARRACKS IN CASE THERE SHOULD BE ANY PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE NEW KING.

It was duly noted immediately after the death of King Edward that at the moment of the passing of his late Majesty and the accession of King George "a squadron of Life Guards was kept saddled and under orders." The precaution was, of course, unnecessary (riots do not occur nowadays when the cry is "Le roi est mort; vive le roi"), but it was interesting as being a survival of an old custom, a custom dating from those more strenuous days in which the death of a Sovereign only too often led to half-a-dozen desperate attempts to secure the throne. The squadron was warned to be ready, and, as a result, the men waited, fully dressed, prepared to turn out in review order—with only their cuirasses, helmets, pouch-belts, and swords to put on. The harness for their horses was hung up with the sheepskins already over the saddles, and had only to be put on the horses' backs and to have the girths fastened. The squadron could have turned out, mounted, in five minutes from the time of the trumpet-call.

THE MAKING OF A GIANT ROYAL WREATH FOR KING EDWARD'S FUNERAL.

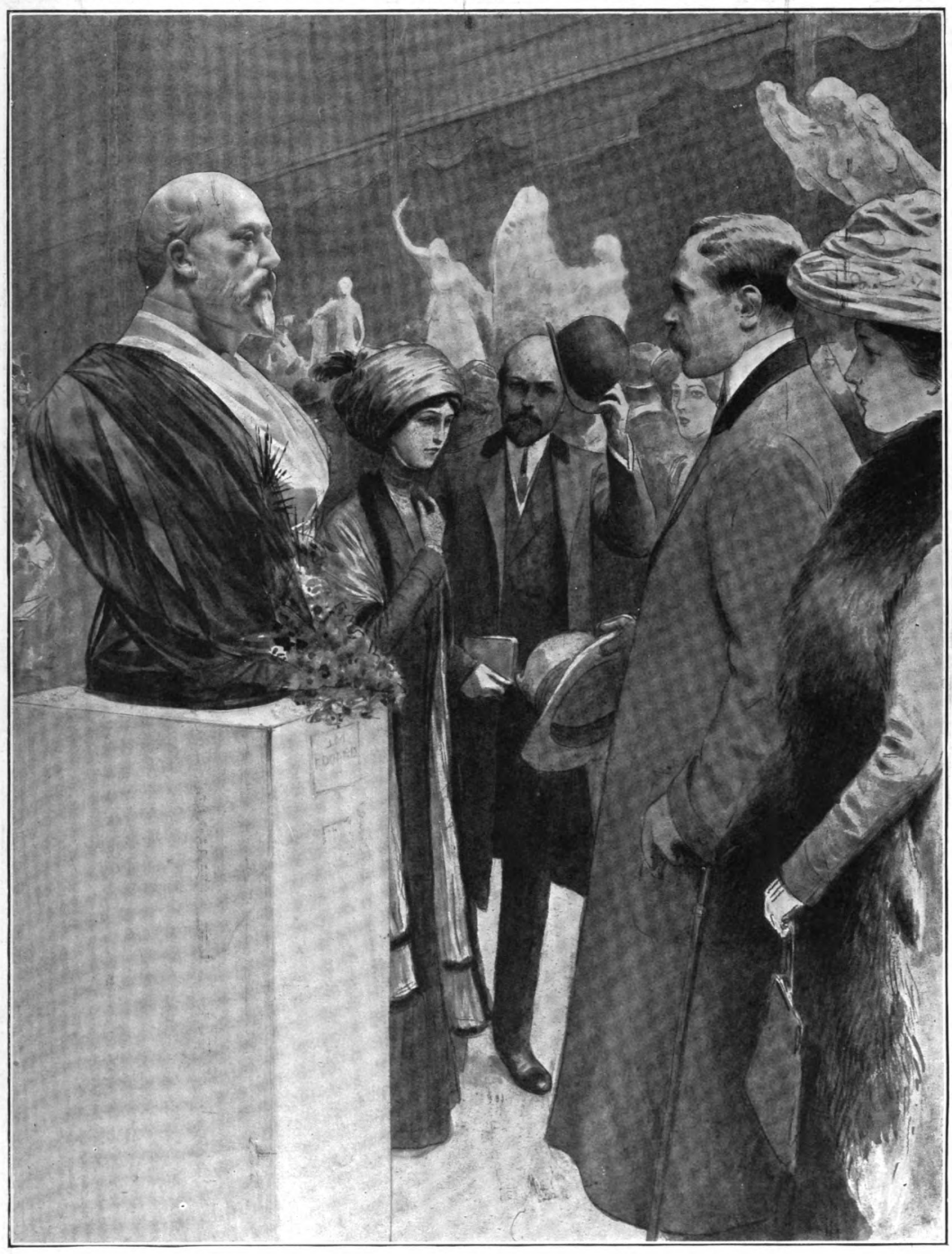
DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MAX COWPER.



CREATING AN OUTWARD SIGN OF MOURNING: PUTTING THE FINISHING TOUCHES TO A ROYAL WREATH.

The florists all over the country have been kept at work day and night in an endeavour to meet the demand for wreaths for the funeral of King Edward. Lords and commoners, Kings and Queens and Princes have vied with one another in their desire to show their grief. Most of the wreaths ordered by foreign monarchs have been made in London, the florists having been instructed by the various Embassies. Our Illustration shows the finishing touches being put to a great wreath at Goodyear's.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE SALUTING "LE ROI DE PARIS."

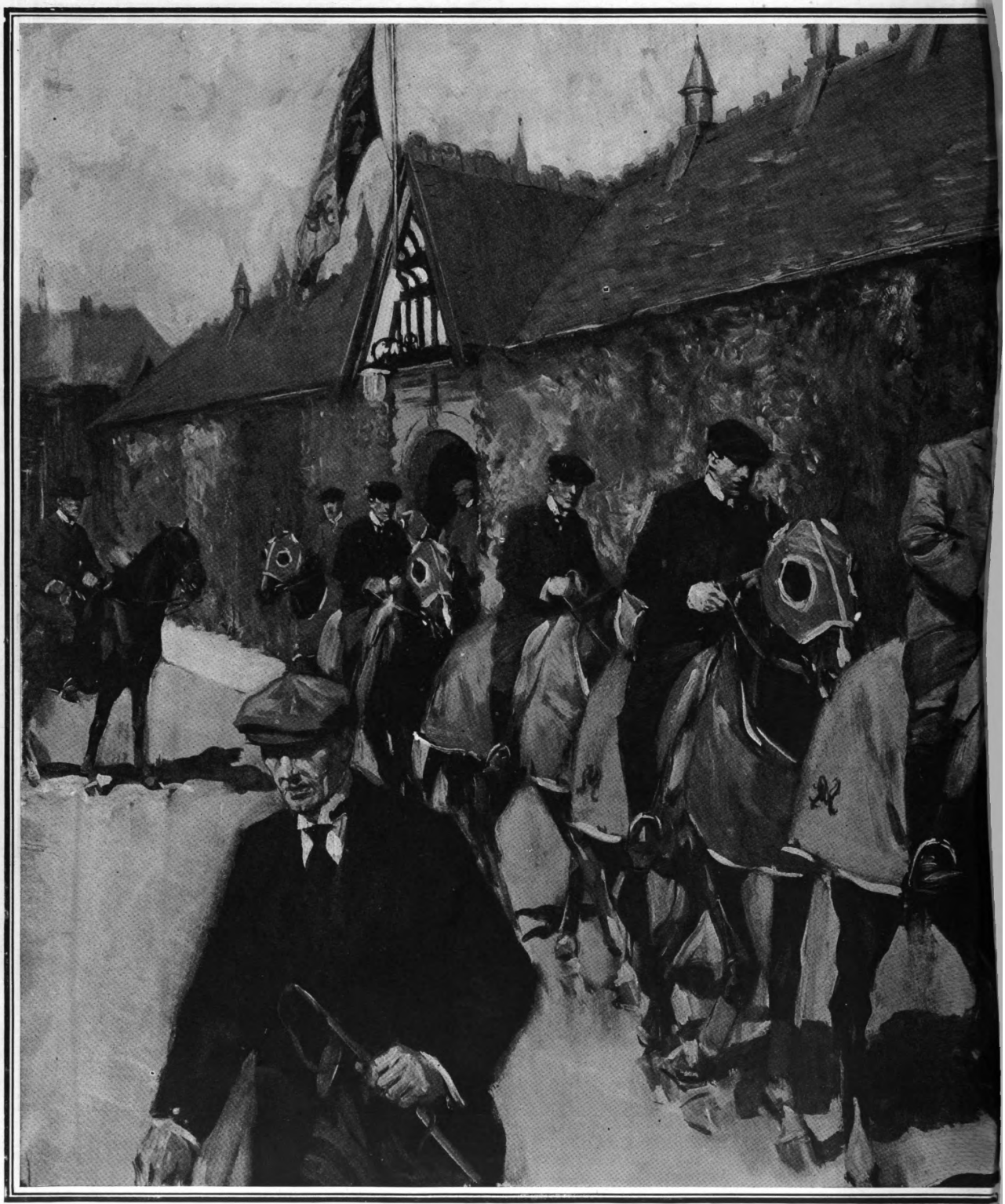


HONOURING THE PROMOTER OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE: HOMAGE TO THE CRAPE-DRAPED BUST OF KING EDWARD VII. IN THE PARIS SALON.

The melancholy news of the death of King Edward VII. came to Paris—and to the whole of France—as news of a personal loss. His late Majesty was most popular across the Channel, not only as a great King, but as a great man. Nor is it forgotten that he was largely instrumental in bringing about the Entente Cordiale. His conquest of the people of Paris was complete. He destroyed the prejudice against England that seemed indestructible, and when he left France after the memorable visit that began on May Day of seven years ago, it was not merely as an honoured guest, but as a friend. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Parisians have been eager to show their sympathy with England in her sorrow. They have made their grief manifest in various ways, but in no manner more striking, perhaps, than by their draping with crape Mr. Albert Bruce-Joy's magnificent bust of the late King in the Paris Salon, and by their respectful homage to it

MOURNING THE DEATH OF THE KING OF SPORTSMEN

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.

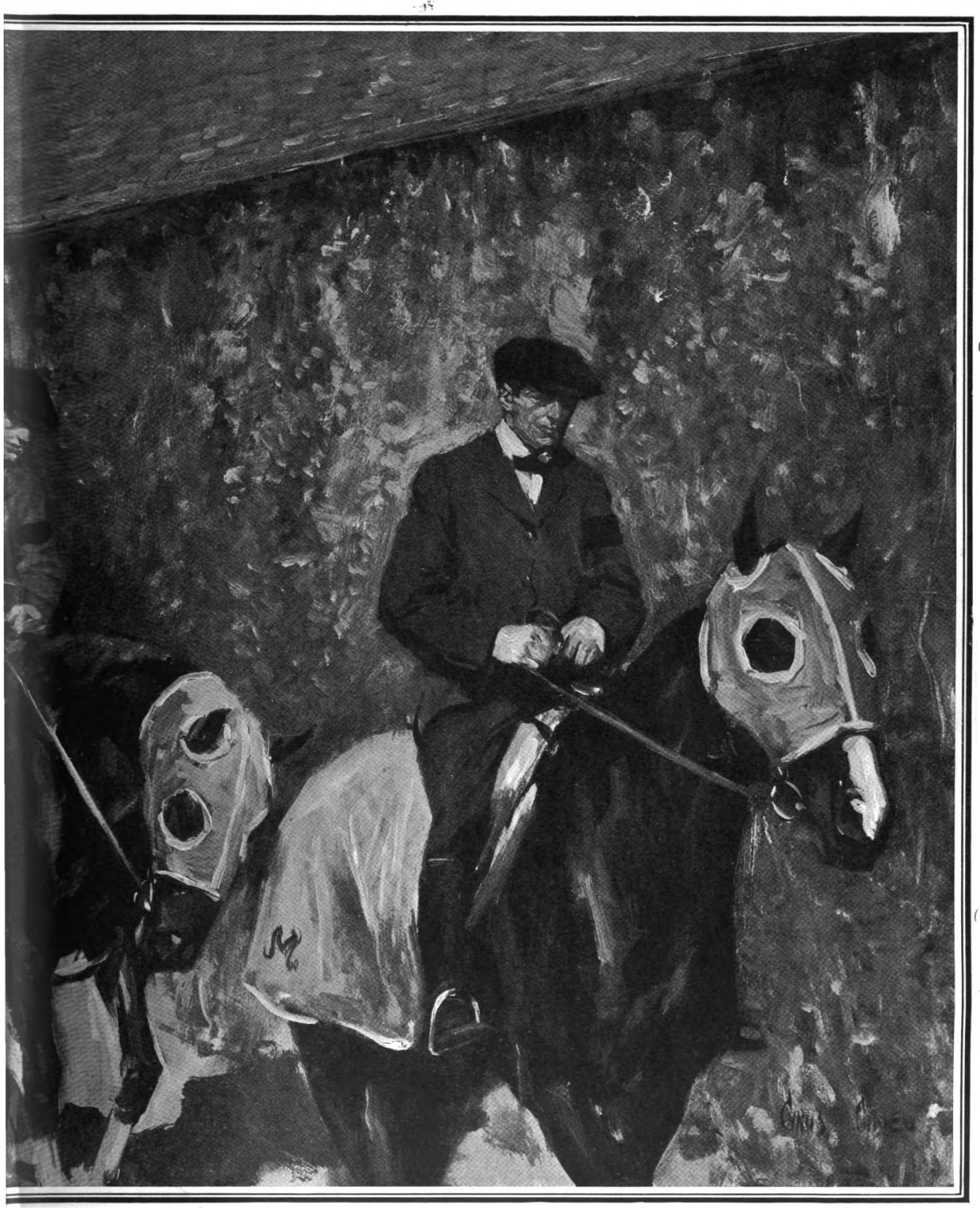


EXERCISING KING EDWARD'S HORSES AFTER THEIR OWNER'S DEATH: LEAVING THE STABLES.

It need hardly be said that Mr. Marsh, King Edward's trainer, and his staff at Newmarket mourn the loss of his late Majesty most sincerely. Not only did time our Drawing was made, the Royal Standard was flying at half-mast over the gabled entrance to the stable-yard. King Edward's horses have been trained at and the royal cipher embossed in gilt; and it had a particularly long straight back.

AT HIS LATE MAJESTY'S RACING STABLES AT NEWMARKET.

IR SPECIAL ARTIST AT NEWMARKET.



VER A GATE OF WHICH THE ROYAL STANDARD IS FLOWN HALF-MAST HIGH BY SPECIAL PERMISSION.

f Edward's great love for racing appeal to them, but his genial personality and his keen interest in the welfare of his racers endeared him to them. At the rmarket for the past seventeen years. In the hall of Egerton House, a special chair was kept for the King. This was in dark-green leather, with the crown en visiting the headquarters of his trainer, his Majesty invariably, of course, made a tour of the stables.

IN "KING EDWARD'S VILLAGE": SALUTING THEIR DEAD BENEFACTOR.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY CECIL KING, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT DERSINGHAM.



SILENT HOMAGE TO THE DEAD KING: DERSINGHAM SCHOOL-CHILDREN AND A PORTRAIT OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.

On the day on which they broke up for Whitsuntide, the children attending the school at Dersingham, which may well be called "King Edward's village," paid homage to their dead King and benefactor, saluting his portrait in silence. His late Majesty took a great interest in the school, and made a considerable grant of money towards the construction of the building.

PREPARING FOR THE PRIVATE LYING-IN-STATE OF KING EDWARD.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. AMATO.

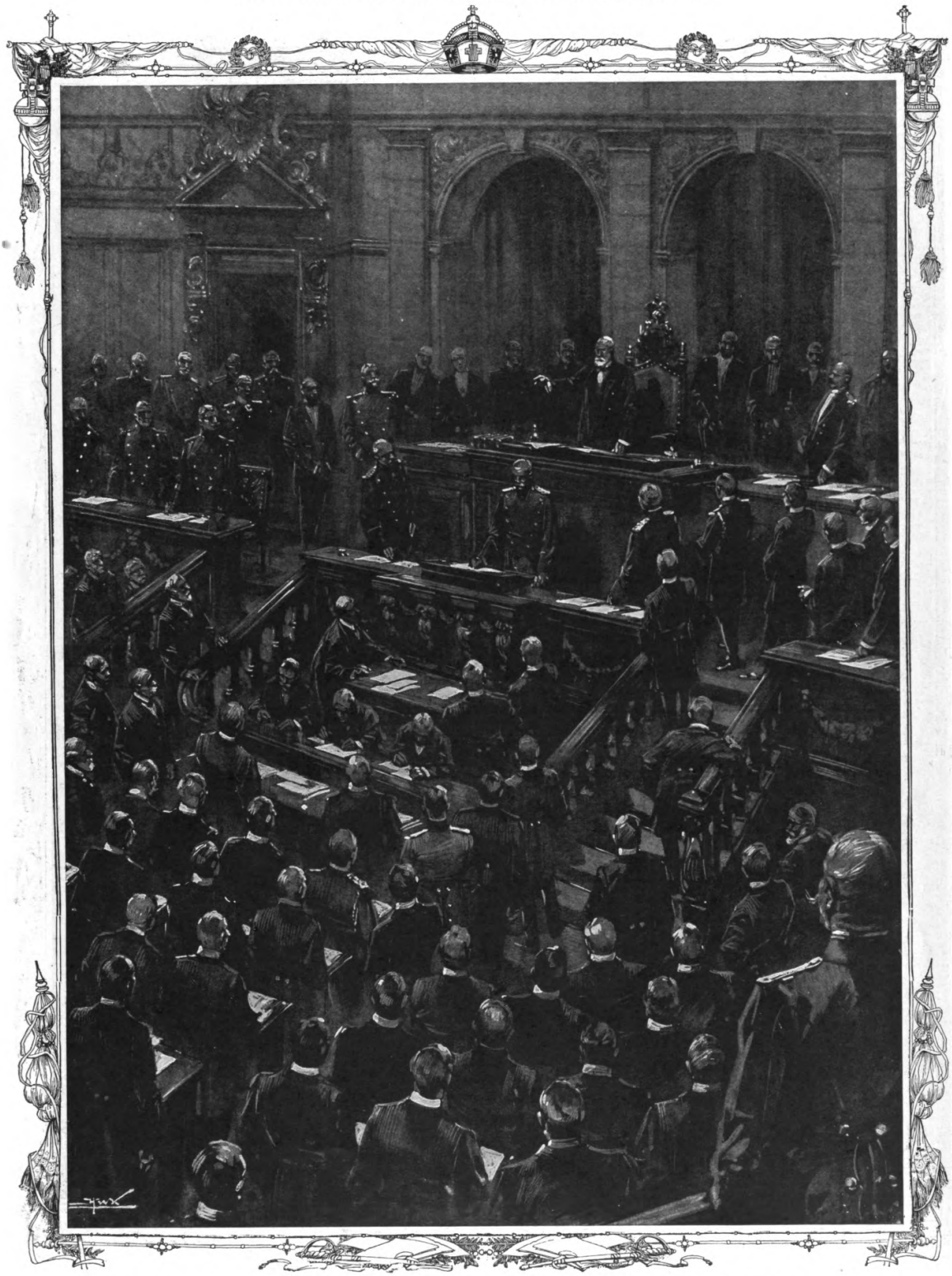


REMOVING THE REGALIA FROM ITS BASKET: UNPACKING EMBLEMS OF STATE AT THE EQUERRY'S ENTRANCE OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Our Drawing shows the regalia being removed from its basket, at the Equerry's entrance of Buckingham Palace, in preparation for the private lying-in-state. His late Majesty was to have lain in state in the Throne Room of the Palace on Saturday of last week, but the transference of the body from the death-chamber was delayed at the wish of Queen Alexandra. The private lying-in-state took place, therefore, on Monday of this week. The royal remains were moved on the Saturday evening, Colour-Sergeants of the 1st Grenadier Guards acting as bearer-party.

"THE ENTIRE GERMAN NATION FEELS TRUE AND HEARTFUL SYMPATHY."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, H. W. KOEKKOEK, FROM A SKETCH BY E. HOSANG.



THE GERMAN REICHSTAG'S SYMPATHY WITH THE ENGLISH PEOPLE: THE MEMBERS STANDING DURING DR. SPAHN'S REFERENCE TO THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD.

At the opening of the sitting of the Reichstag on the Monday following King Edward's death, Dr. Spahn, the Vice-President, said: "The unexpected news of the demise of his Majesty King Edward VII. has deeply moved his Majesty the Emperor and the entire Imperial House. The bereavement is all the harder because ties of blood closely bound our Emperor to the deceased monarch. The entire German nation feels true and heartful sympathy for the mourners . . . Grief lieth heavy on the kindred English people, whose mourning for the sudden decease of the King is deep and universal. We associate ourselves with the sympathy of the entire world at the heavy loss which the British Nation, with its royal family, has suffered. As a sign of your sympathy you have risen from your seats, and thus shown that you approve of my words."

THE BURIAL OF KING EDWARD: THE SCENE OF THE SERVICE AT WINDSOR.

PHOTOGRAPH BY RUSSELL; ADAPTED BY OUR ARTIST.



THE WELL IN THE FLOOR THROUGH WHICH THE REMAINS OF HIS LATE MAJESTY WILL BE LOWERED TO THE PASSAGE LEADING TO THE ROYAL TOMB-HOUSE—THE INTERIOR OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

The remains of King Edward VII. are to be interred in the royal vault beneath the Albert Memorial Chapel, which closely adjoins St. George's. The body of the King will be lowered through the floor of the chapel, and then conveyed, through the subterranean passage, to the actual vault. There is an entrance to the vault at the east end of St. George's Chapel. That the position of the well into which the body will be lowered may be shown, our Artist has drawn upon the photograph.

THE ROYAL BURIAL-PLACE WHICH BUT FEW HAVE SEEN:

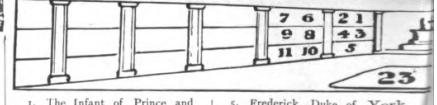
DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



THE LAST RESTING-PLACE OF EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER: THE ROYAL SLAB UPON WHICH

The royal tomb-house beneath the Albert Memorial Chapel, in which the body of King Edward will lie, is, perhaps, the most jealously guarded royal vault in the world. Few, save members of the Royal Family, have been in it. Privileged visitors, indeed, could almost be counted on the fingers of both hands. The vault was built by George III., and was designed to contain eighty-one bodies. Sleeping their last sleep there are George III., George IV., William IV., the Duke of Kent, the Duke of York,

[*Continued opposite.*



1. The Infant of Prince and Princess Christian, 1876.
2. The still-born Infant of Prince and P'cess Christian, 1877.
3. The Infant of the Duke of Clarence, 1821.
4. The still-born Infant of the Duke of Cumberland.
5. Frederick, Duke of York, 1827.
6. The Infant of Princess Frederica of Hanover, 1881.
7. Edward, Duke of Kent, 1820.
8. The Infant of Princess Charlotte, 1817.
9. Princess Charlotte, 1817.

THE POSITIONS OF THE

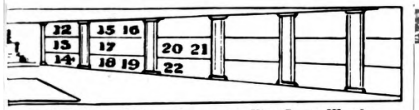
THE TOMB-HOUSE IN WHICH KING EDWARD IS TO BE BURIED.

UR SPECIAL ARTIST AT WINDSOR.



TOMB-HOUSE BENEATH THE ALBERT MEMORIAL CHAPEL, SHOWING THE STONE THE COFFIN WILL REST.

Queen Adelaide, George V. (King of Hanover), the Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Teck, with others. Temporarily, it held the remains of the Prince Consort and the Duke of Albany. Columns support the roof and the stone shelves upon which rest the coffins. When, some eleven years ago, Queen Victoria had certain alterations made in the Royal Vault, the coffins that now have place upon the stone shelves were set in that position. Before that time they rested on the large stone table which runs down the centre of the hall.

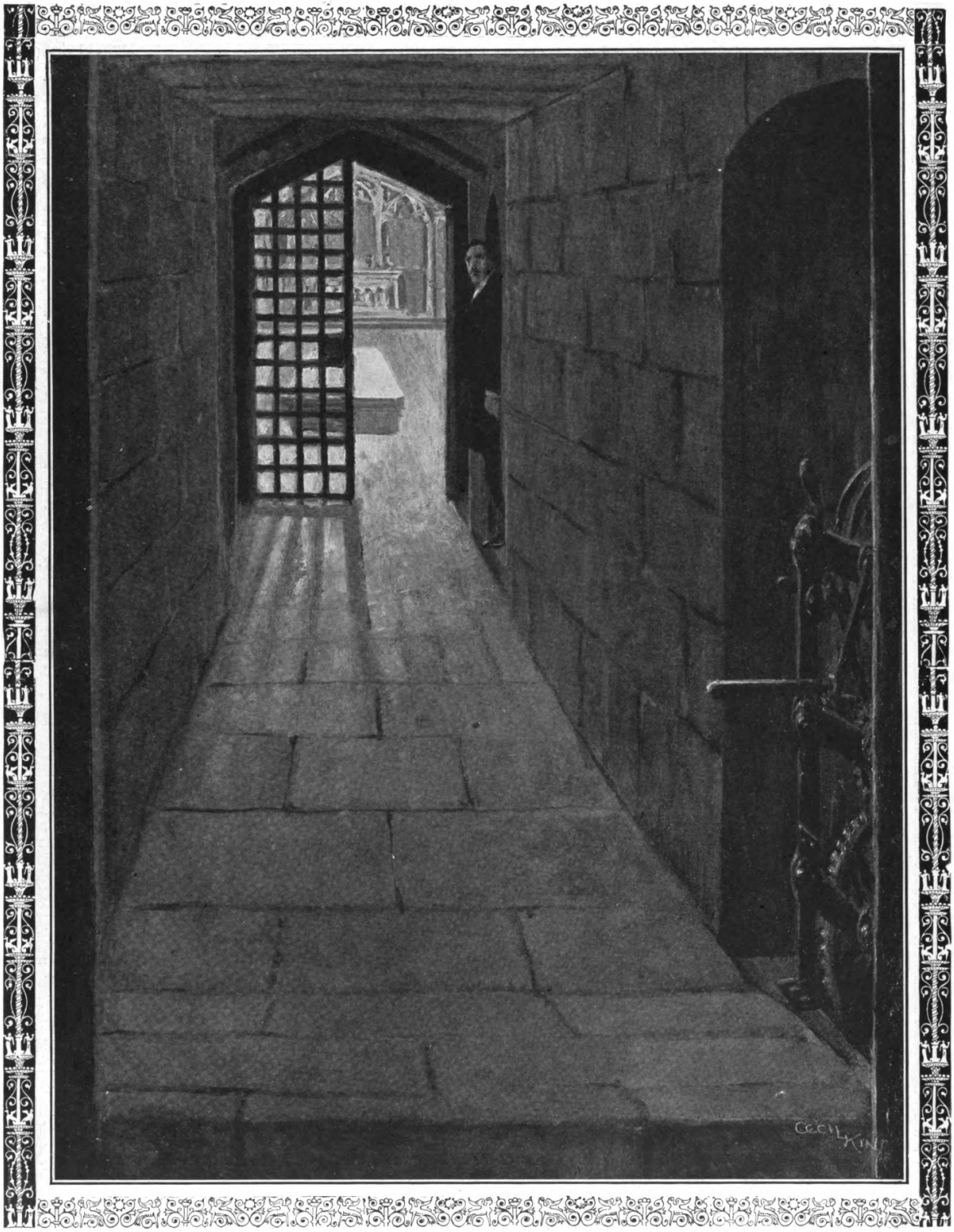


10. The Duchess of Brunswick, 1813.
11. Princess Augusta, 1840.
12. Prince Octavius, 1783.
13. Princess Amelia, 1810.
14. Prince Alfred, 1782.
15. King George III., 1820.
16. Queen Charlotte, 1818.
17. King George IV., 1830.
18. King William IV., 1837.
19. Queen Adelaide, 1849.
20. The Duchess of Teck, 1897.
21. The Duke of Teck, 1900.
22. The King of Hanover (George V.), 1878.
23. KING EDWARD VII.

ROYAL BURIAL-PLACES.

IN THE SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE LEADING TO KING EDWARD'S TOMB.

DRAWN BY CECIL KING FROM SKETCHES MADE BY W. B. ROBINSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT WINDSOR.

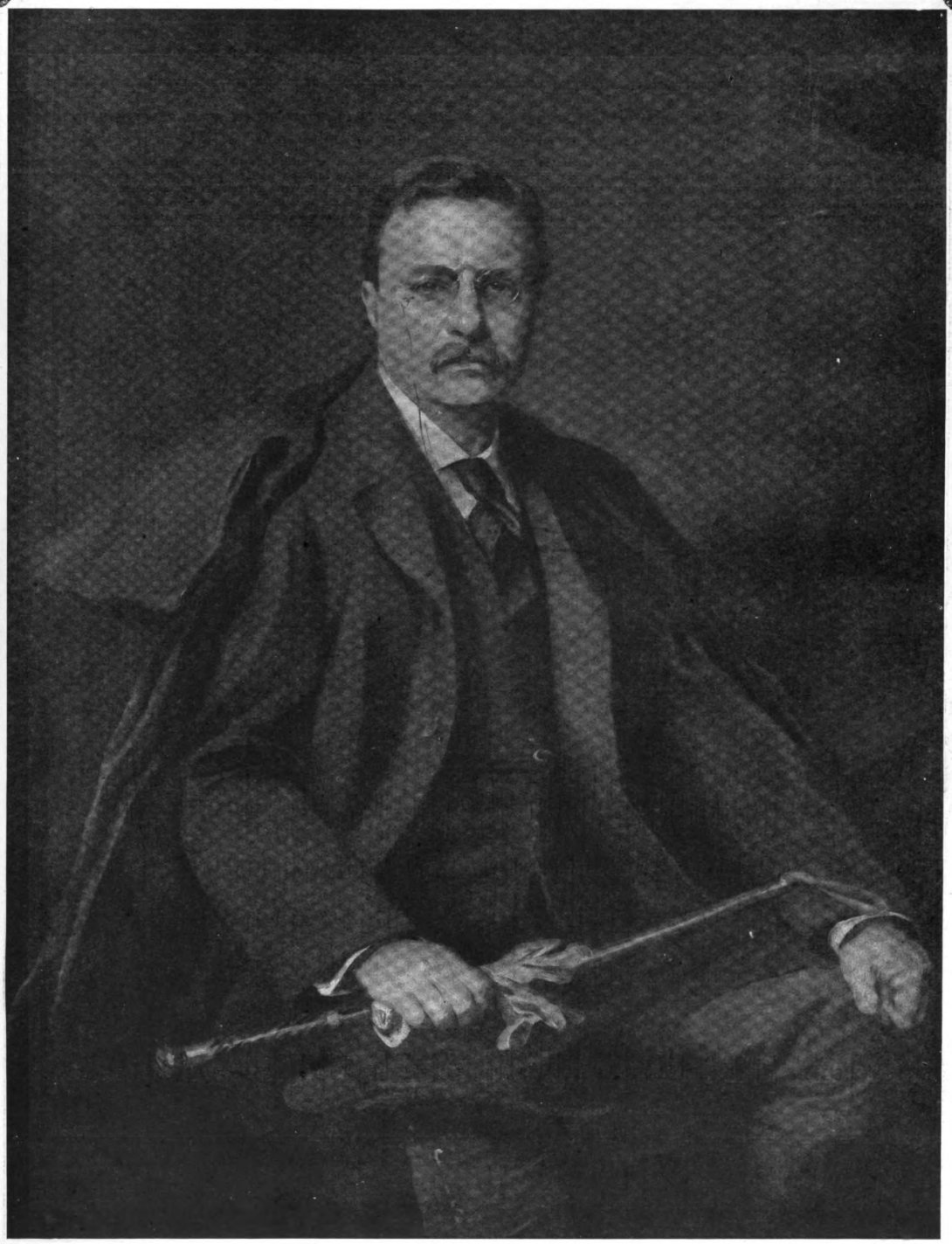


THE PASSAGE BY WHICH HIS LATE MAJESTY'S REMAINS WILL BE CONVEYED FROM ST. GEORGE'S, THE SCENE OF THE BURIAL SERVICE, TO THE PLACE OF INTERMENT BELOW THE ALBERT MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

The remains will be lowered through the floor of St. George's Chapel, resting on a kind of lift worked by means of the winch shown in the foreground of this drawing. Having been lowered to the bottom of the well, the coffin will be conveyed along the subterranean passage here shown, taken through the gates seen in the background, and placed on the stone table within the royal tomb-house below the Albert Memorial Chapel.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GREAT ENGLISH-SPEAKING REPUBLIC,

AND A MOURNER OF KING EDWARD.

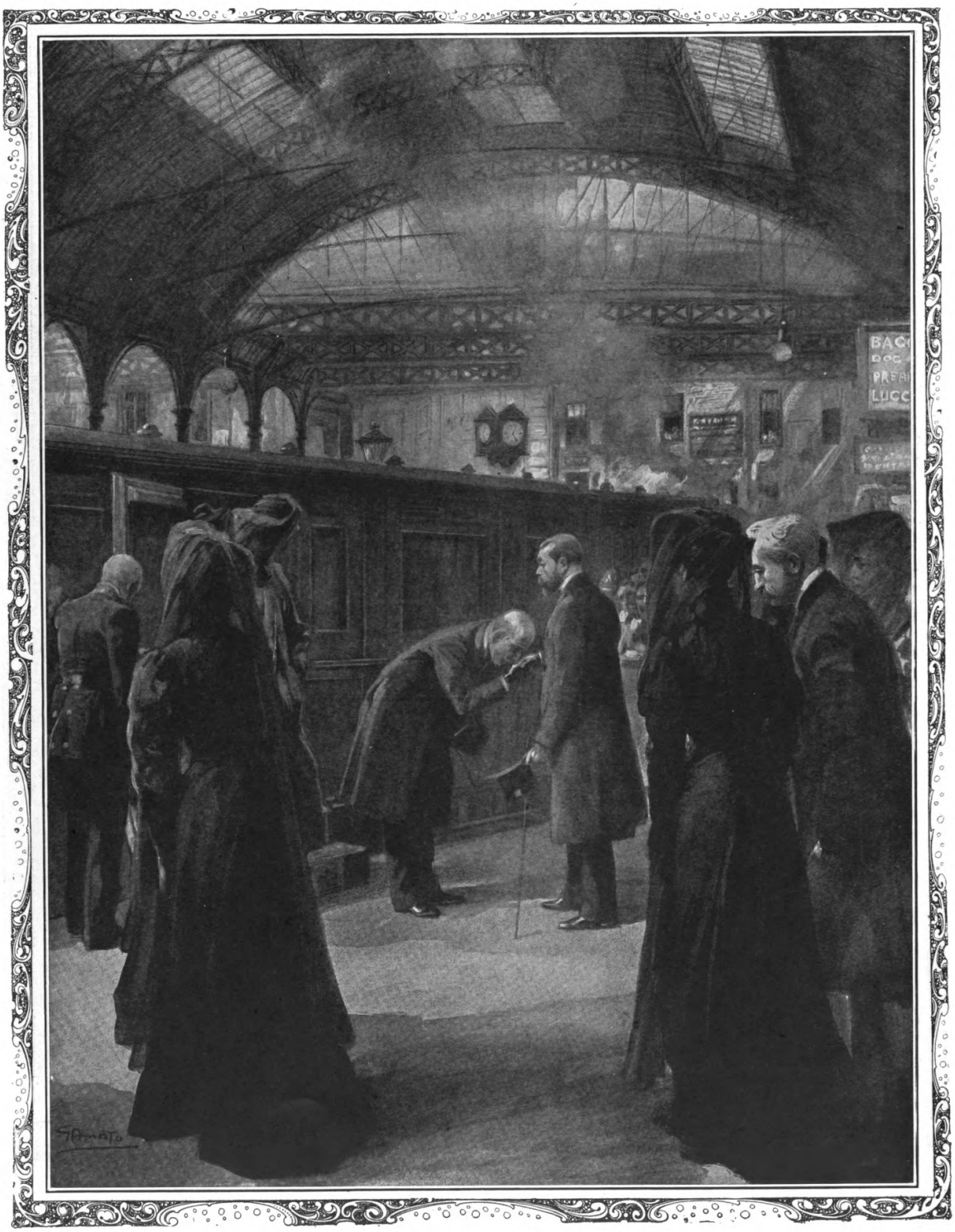


TO RIDE IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF KING EDWARD AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF AMERICA: MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Roosevelt, no less than the British nation, will deplore the fact that his long-planned visit to this country has been turned into one of mourning and condolence. His reception on his arrival last Monday was doubtless more subdued than it would have been but for the shadow of grief which is overhanging all social occasions. His welcome, however, is none the less sincere and hearty. Little did he think when he arranged his engagements in Great Britain that his first sad duty would be to act as special representative of the United States at the funeral of the King who was to have been his host in the course of his sojourn here. The ex-President has, of course, cancelled various projected Court visits, but he still has an extensive programme of lectures and other functions, including his reception by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London at the Guildhall.—[FROM THE PAINTING BY PHILIP LASZLO.]

KING EDWARD'S BROTHER SALUTING THE NEW KING.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. AMATO.



KING GEORGE GREETED AS SOVEREIGN BY HIS UNCLE: THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT KISSING HIS MAJESTY'S HAND ON HIS ARRIVAL AT VICTORIA STATION.

The Duke of Connaught, with the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, reached Victoria Station on Friday of last week. King George was there to meet him. The Duke made a genuflection to the new Sovereign and kissed his hand; then embraced him and kissed him on the cheek. It will be recalled that the Duke first heard of the death of his late Majesty on reaching Port Said. It may be noted, perhaps, that both men and women meeting their Sovereign for the first time immediately after the Accession kneel, and kiss hands.

THE ONLY DAUGHTER OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY:

THE PORTRAIT PREFERRED BY THE QUEEN.

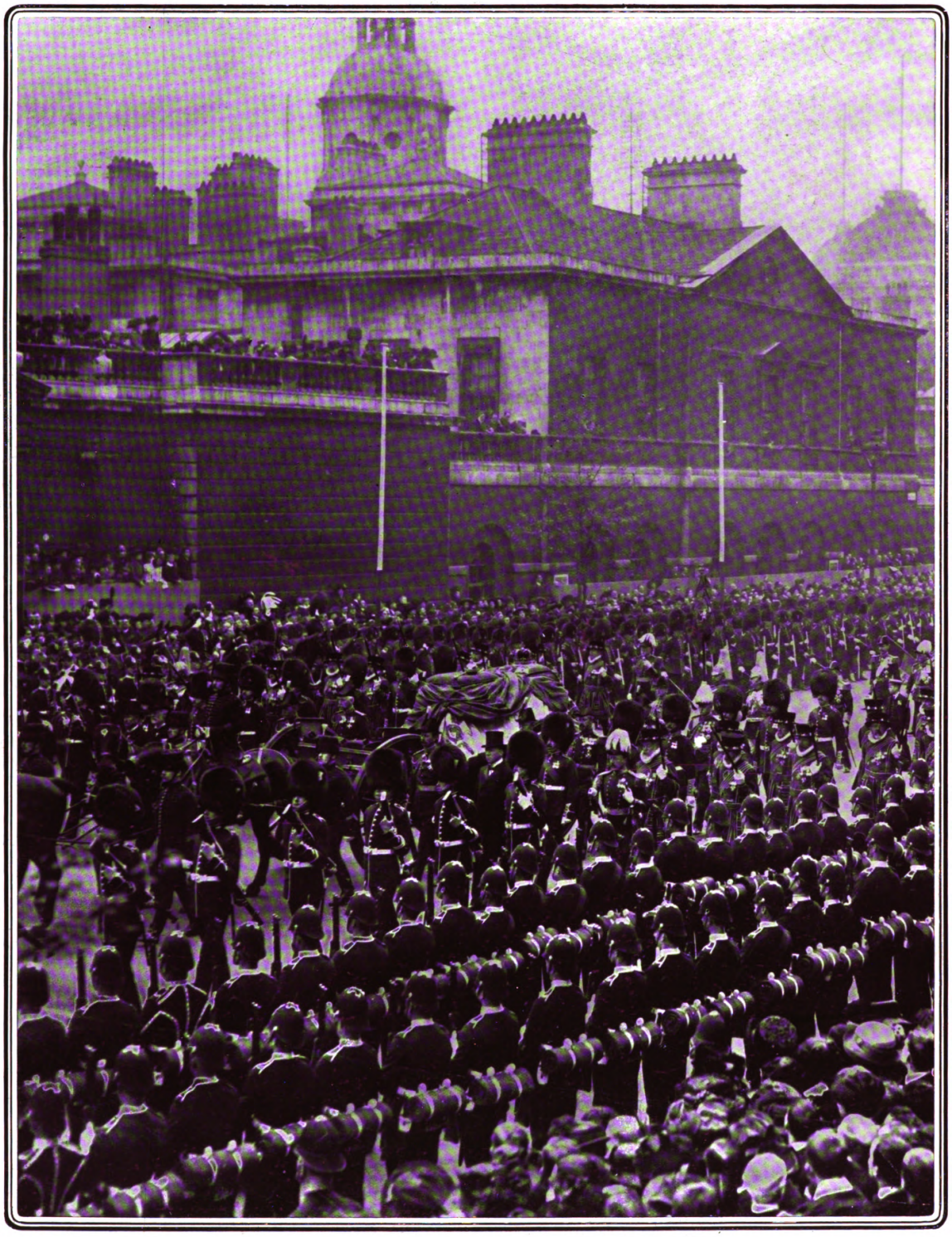


HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS MARY.

Princess Mary is the only daughter of King George and Queen Mary, and was born on April 25, 1897. Of her five brothers two are older than herself—namely, the Duke of Cornwall, who was born in 1894, and Prince Albert, who was born in the following year. The Princess has been brought up on those principles of domestic simplicity which, both in this and previous generations, have made our royal household the type and model of an ideal English home. Among other good habits she has been taught those of thrift and economy, and has often been seen in the post-office opposite Marlborough House depositing her savings in her own account. When in the fullness of time she comes to take the lead in philanthropic work, such experience will doubtless be of the utmost value to her.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY ALICE HUGHES.]

THE REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY C. N.

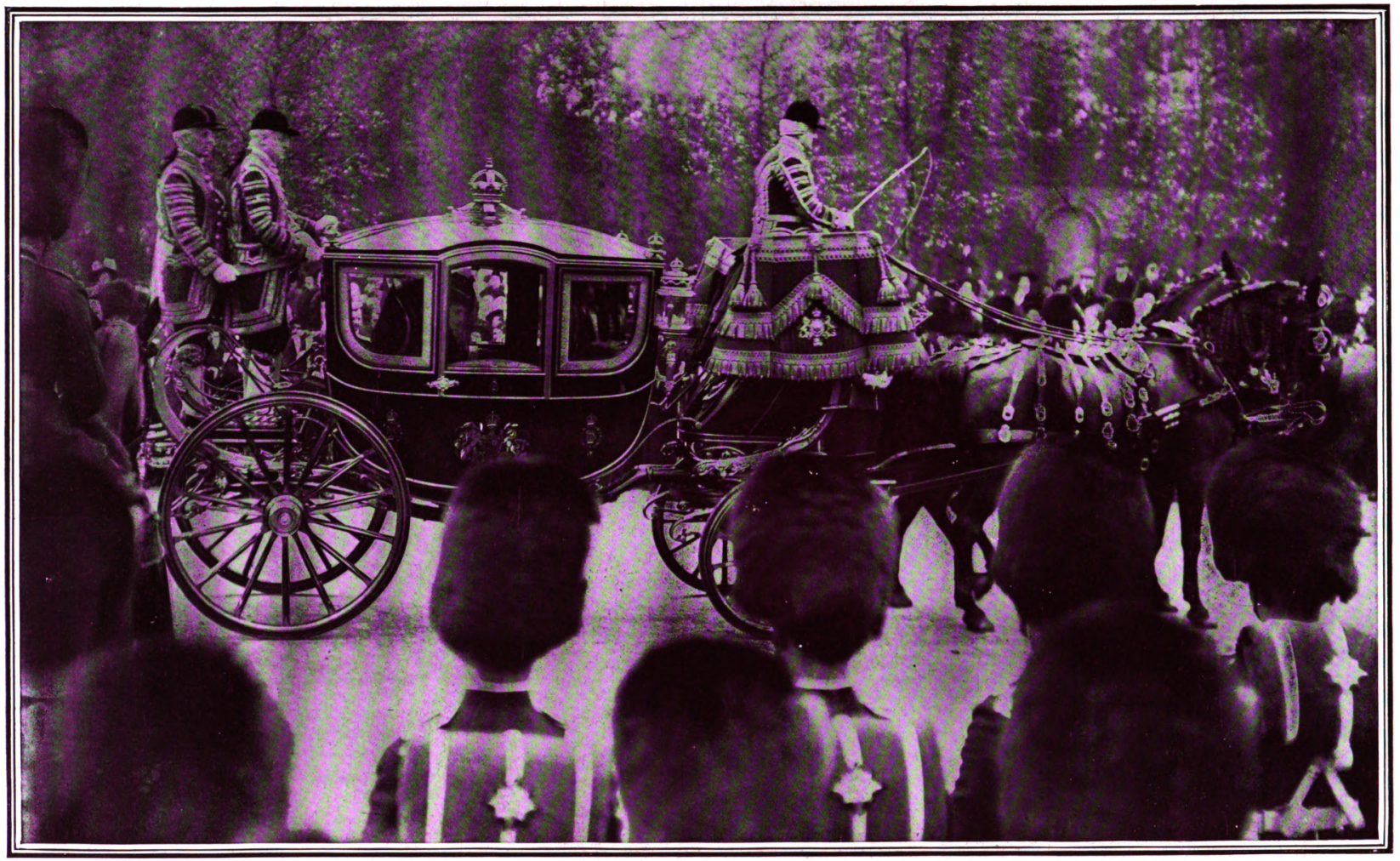


THE SAD MARCH FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO WESTMINSTER HALL: THE GUN-CARRIAGE BEARING THE REMAINS OF KING EDWARD FOLLOWED BY THE ROYAL MOURNERS, IN WHITEHALL.

Immediately following the gun-carriage walked King George accompanied by the Duke of Cornwall, (the Heir to the Throne), and Prince Albert, and preceded by the Royal Standard. After him came the royal mourners. On the coffin were the Crown, the Orb, the Sceptre, and the insignia of the Garter.

"HOWSOEVER MUCH THEY MAY DESIRE SILENCE, THEY CANNOT WEEP BEHIND A CLOUD."

From the Remarkable Photograph taken by Montagu Dixon.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA FOLLOWING THE BODY OF HER BELOVED HUSBAND, THE LATE KING, ON ITS JOURNEY FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO WESTMINSTER HALL, FOR THE LYING-IN-STATE.

Undoubtedly the most pathetic figure amongst the mourners who followed all that was mortal of King Edward from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall was the Queen Mother, whose recent message to the nation had opened all hearts to her. Her Majesty, with other royal mourners, showed poignantly that there is added to the griefs the great must bear this grief: "that howsoever much they may desire silence, they cannot weep behind a cloud."

BEARERS OF THE WORLD'S SYMPATHY:

THE KINGS AND THE NOTABLES WHO ARE



1. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ (MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ).
2. HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON. WHITELAW REID (U.S.A.).
3. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO (MONTENEGRO).
4. HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE YUSSUF-IZZEDDIN (TURKEY).
5. HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK (DENMARK).
6. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF DENMARK (DENMARK).
7. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-MOTHER OF PORTUGAL (PORTUGAL).
8. HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PORTUGAL (PORTUGAL).
9. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCE FERDINAND OF ROUMANIA (ROUMANIA).
10. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF AOSTA (ITALY).
11. HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE MOHAMED ALI PASHA (EGYPT).
12. HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE SADANARU FUSHIMI (JAPAN).
13. HIS IMPERIAL AND ROYAL MAJESTY THE GERMAN EMPEROR (GERMANY).
14. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE CHARLES OF SWEDEN (SWEDEN).
15. HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE TSAI-TAO (CHINA).
16. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE (GREECE).
17. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE CHRISTOPHER OF GREECE (GREECE).
18. HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF NORWAY (NORWAY).
19. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF NORWAY (NORWAY).
20. HER MAJESTY THE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF RUSSIA (RUSSIA).
21. M. J. GASTON CARLIN (SWITZERLAND).
22. HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS HÉLÈNE OF SERVIA (SERVIA).

Seldom before has there been such a gathering of rulers, or their representatives, assembled for any royal funeral as has been the case at the burial of King Edward the Seventh. Besides our own Bulgaria, Belgium, Spain, and Portugal. In addition to these, the procession included numbers of reigning and other royal Princes, Grand Dukes, and Ministers representing, among

Photographs by Bieber (1 and 13), Wilhelm (2), Elfelt (5 and 6), Maude (9), Bossi (10), Bolak (12), Forbech (18), Anderson (19), Boissonnas and Eggler (20), Elliott and

MOURNERS FROM ACROSS THE SEAS.

TO ATTEND KING EDWARD'S FUNERAL.



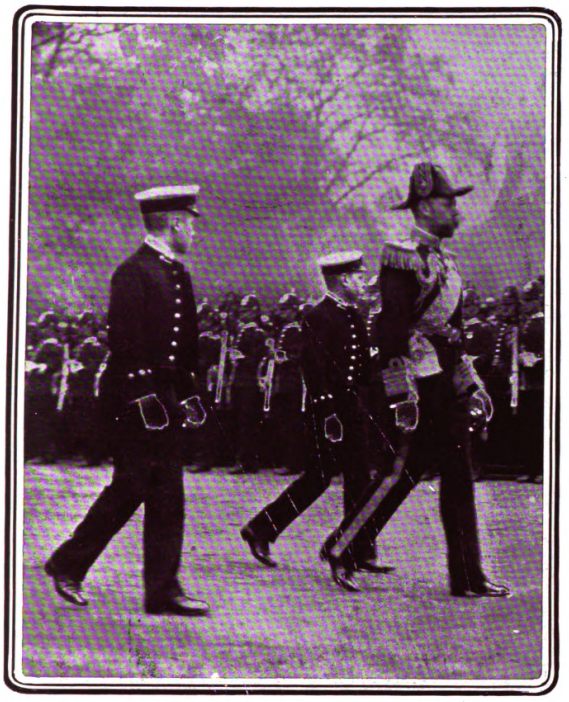
23. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS (HOLLAND).
24. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE RUPERT OF BAVARIA (BAVARIA).
25. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG (SAXE-COBURG).
26. HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SPAIN (SPAIN).
27. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE (GREECE).
28. HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE MAXIMILIAN OF BADEN (BADEN).
29. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCE ALEXANDER OF SERVIA (SERVIA).
30. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA (THE GERMAN NAVY).
31. HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA (AUSTRIA-HUNGARY).
32. HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS (BELGIUM).
33. HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF SAXE-COBURG (SAXE-COBURG).
34. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-DOWAGER OF THE NETHERLANDS (HOLLAND).
35. HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREECE (GREECE).
36. HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL ALEXANDROVITCH (RUSSIA).
37. M. PICHON, FRENCH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (FRANCE).
38. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN (MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN).
39. HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BULGARIANS (BULGARIA).
40. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS DUKE ALBERT OF WÜRTEMBERG (WÜRTEMBERG).

King George, no less than eight Kings or Emperors of great countries came in person to do honour to the dead monarch. These were the German Emperor, and the Kings of Greece, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, every country of any standing in the world. This unparalleled assemblage of foreign representatives is in itself a magnificent tribute to the late King's universal popularity.

...ery (21), Lutzel (24), Franzen (26), Jagerspacher (28), Pietzner (31), Boute (32), Uhlenhuth (33), Kameke (34), Böhringer (35), Heuschkel (38), and Mai es Társa (39).

TO THE TOLLING OF BIG BEN: MOURNING A GREAT KING.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU AND SPORT AND GENERAL.



MOURNING THE KING AND THE MAN: KING GEORGE, WITH THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND PRINCE ALBERT, WALKING BEHIND THE GUN-CARRIAGE BEARING THE BODY OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.



THE GREATEST LIVING COMMANDERS OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD THE PEACE-MAKER: LORD KITCHENER AND LORD ROBERTS TALKING TOGETHER BEFORE THE FORMATION OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.



ALL THAT WAS MORTAL OF KING EDWARD ON ITS WAY TO ITS PUBLIC LYING-IN-STATE: THE GUN-CARRIAGE, BEARING THE BODY, ENTERING WHITEHALL.

King George, their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cornwall and Prince Albert, the Duke of Connaught, and other royal mourners followed the gun-carriage on foot. Queen Alexandra, Queen Mary, and others drove. Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts marched side by side. It may be added, as a note of particular interest, that for the first time in its history the bell of Big Ben was tolled—four times a minute—from the moment at which the funeral procession left Buckingham Palace until the time at which the coffin was set in its place in Westminster Hall.

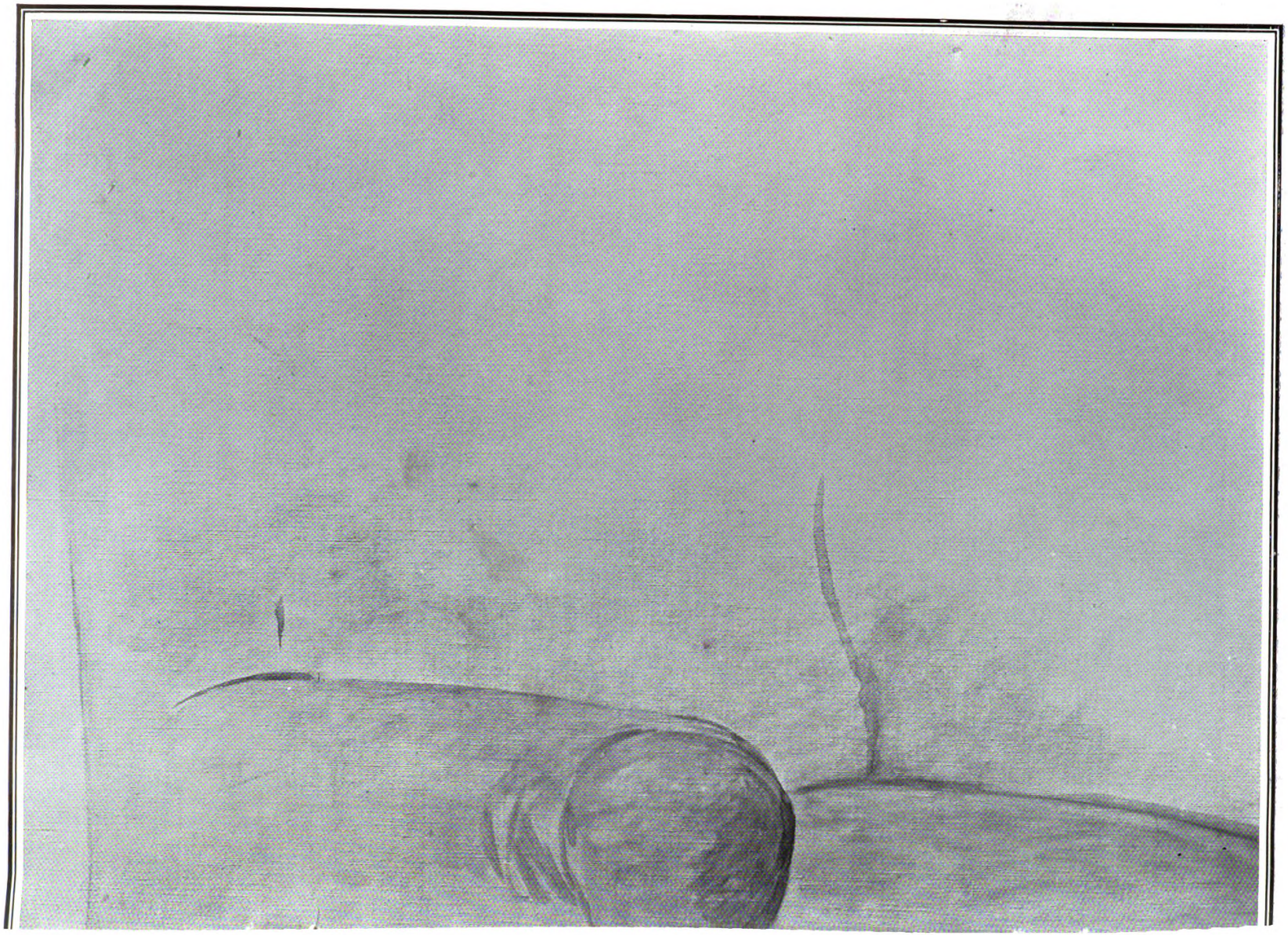
TO THE WAIL OF THE PIPES: THE HIGHLAND SOLDIERS' LAMENT.

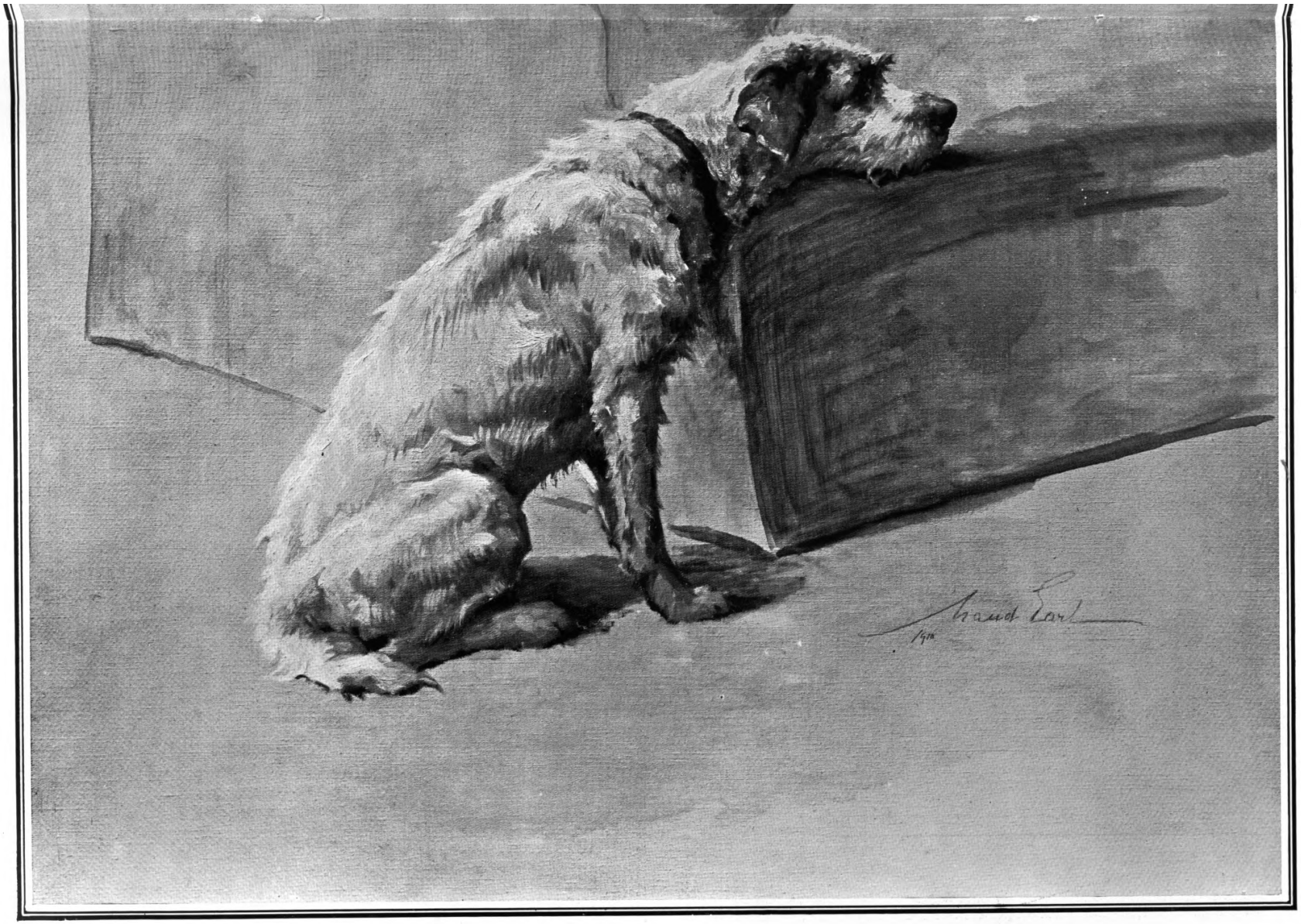
FROM THE SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, R. CATON WOODVILLE.



"THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST ARE ALL WEDE AWAY": PIPERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS PLAYING THE GREATEST OF ALL SCOTTISH ELEGIES DURING THE TRANSFERENCE OF THE BODY OF KING EDWARD TO WESTMINSTER HALL.

The massed bands of the Brigade of Guards, with Drums and Pipers, immediately preceded the gun-carriage bearing the remains of King Edward, and the mournful wail of the pipes was heard in the strains of the great lament, "The Flowers of the Forest," that is played at the burial of all Highland soldiers.





SILENT SORROW.

KING EDWARD'S FAVOURITE TERRIER, CÆSAR, MOURNS HIS MASTER.

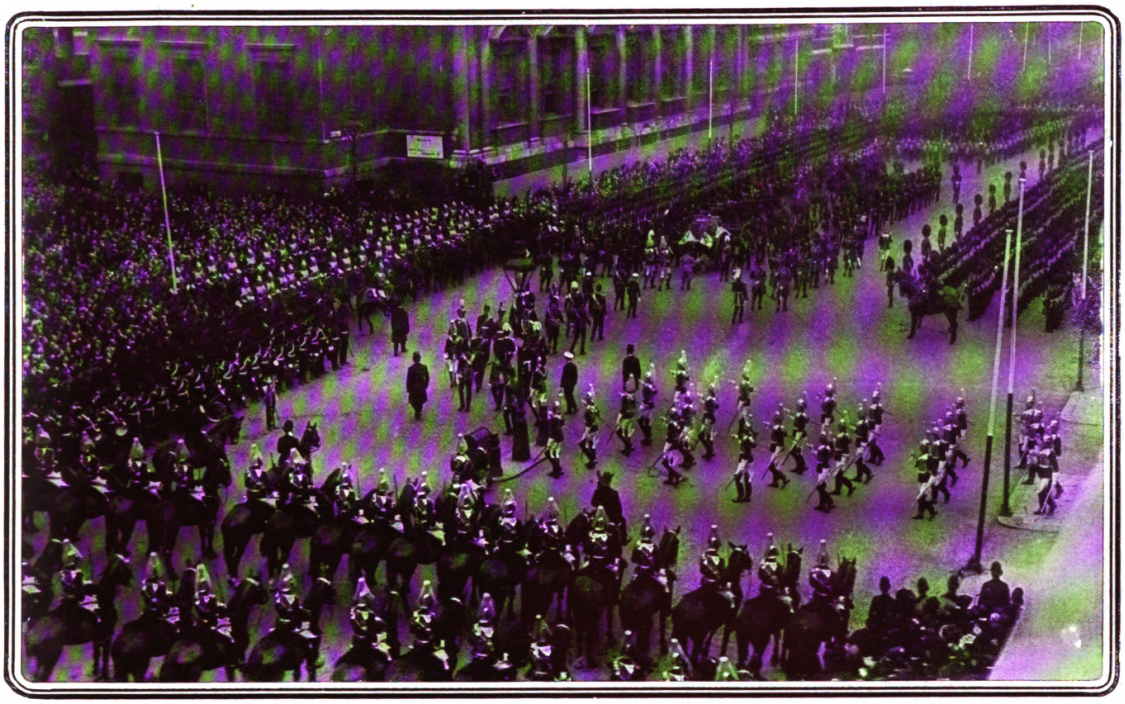
Cæsar, King Edward's wire-haired fox-terrier, was one of his late Majesty's most faithful and devoted friends. He was seldom separated from his master: he accompanied him on all his travels abroad, and was really happy only when he was with him. Now he is inconsolable, a silent mourner. He succeeded Jack, who died some five years ago. On his collar were the words: "I am Cæsar, and belong to the King."

SPECIALLY PAINTED FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY MAUD EARL.

N.B.—Two Supplements inserted here.

"THE SUN, FOR SORROW, WILL NOT SHOW HIS HEAD":

THE REMOVAL OF THE ROYAL REMAINS.



THE BODY OF HIS LATE MAJESTY OF BLESSED MEMORY ON ITS WAY TO WESTMINSTER HALL: THE PROCESSION ENTERING WHITEHALL.



PASSING IN DEATH THE GATE HE OFTEN PASSED IN LIFE: THE GUN-CARRIAGE BEARING THE BODY OF KING EDWARD LEAVING THE HORSE GUARDS' PARADE.

The cortège appeared under the Horse Guards' archway to the strains of Chopin's Funeral March, which were succeeded almost immediately by those of the Dead March in "Saul," to the solemn music of which the procession passed to Westminster Hall. As though the elements themselves were sharing in our national grief, a pall of clouds overhung the sky during the passage of the mournful cavalcade.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N.]

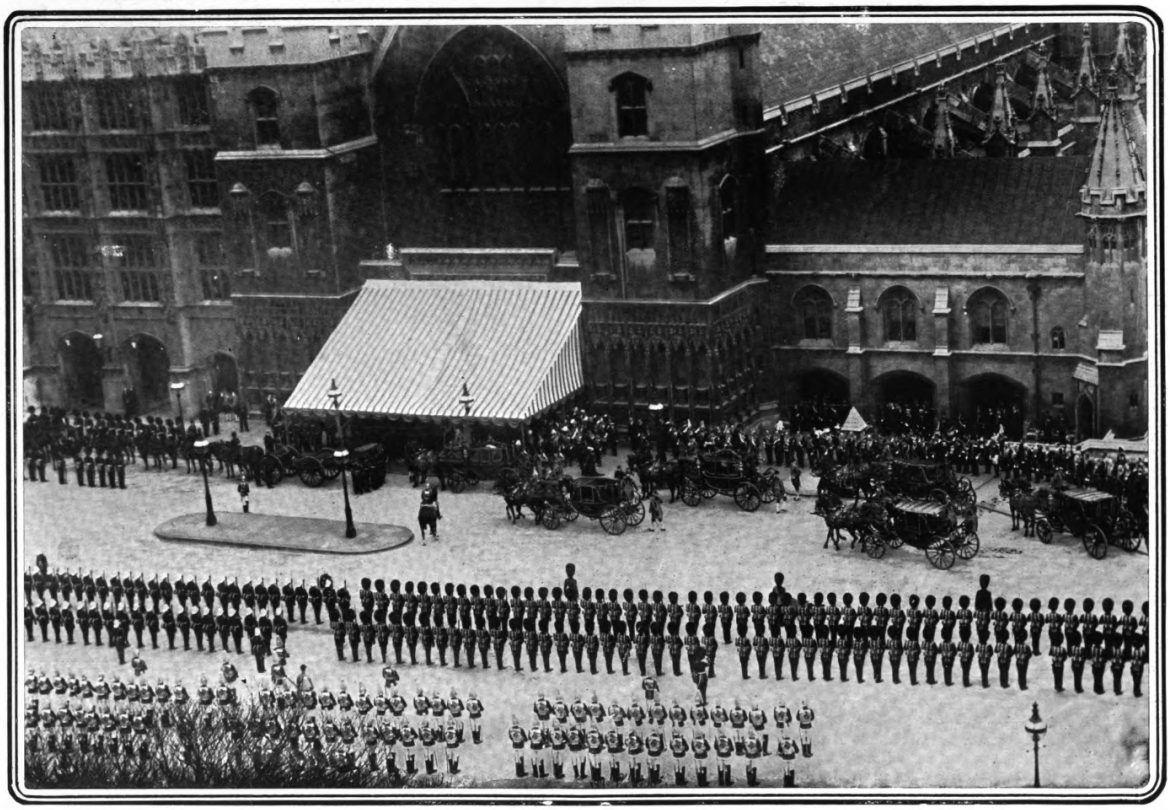
ROYAL MOURNERS; AND THE ENTRY INTO WESTMINSTER HALL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A. AND SPORT AND GENERAL.



REPRESENTATIVES OF MANY A GREAT ROYAL HOUSE FOLLOWING THE REMAINS OF KING EDWARD VII.

Immediately after King George, the Duke of Cornwall, and Prince Albert, walked the Duke of Connaught, with the King of Norway on his right and the King of Denmark on his left. Afterwards, walking four abreast, were Prince Christian, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, and Prince Arthur of Connaught; Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Andrew of Greece, the Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch, and the Reigning Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont; the Duke of Teck, Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Duke of Fife, and the Duke of Argyll. Then, three abreast, Prince Francis of Teck, Prince Alexander of Battenberg, and Prince Maurice of Battenberg; Count Gleichen, Prince Alexander of Teck, and Prince George of Battenberg. The names read from the foreground to the background.

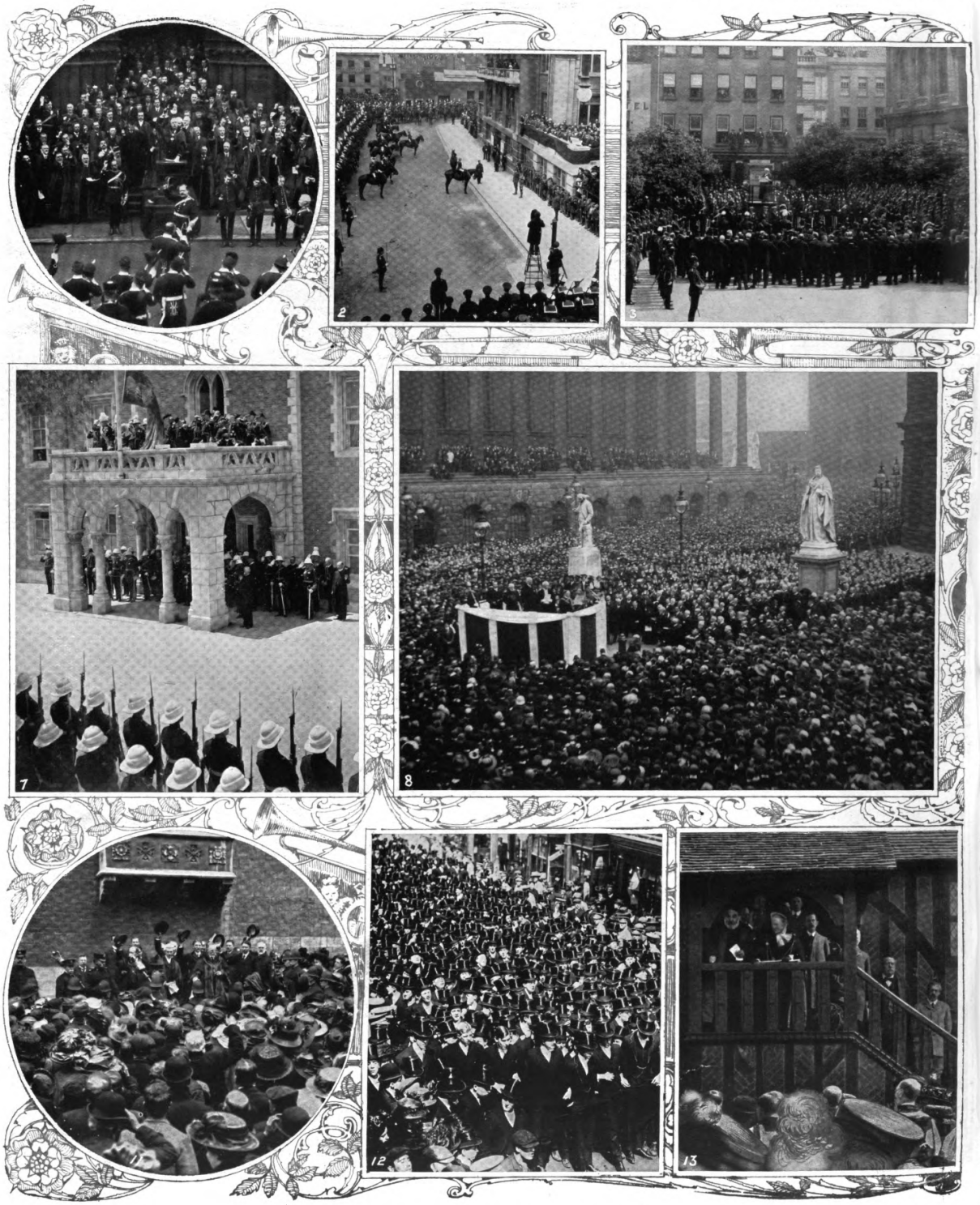


THE BEARER PARTY OF THE KING'S COMPANY OF GRENADIER GUARDS CARRYING THE ROYAL COFFIN INTO WESTMINSTER HALL.

The body was carried into Westminster Hall by a bearer party of the King's company of Grenadier Guards. The Royal Standard was draped about the coffin. Behind was borne a panel, draped with the royal pall and the Union Jack, on which were the Crown, the Orb, the Sceptre, and the Insignia of the Garter.

"THE HIGH AND MIGHTY PRINCE GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT IS

SCENES OF THE PROCLAMATION



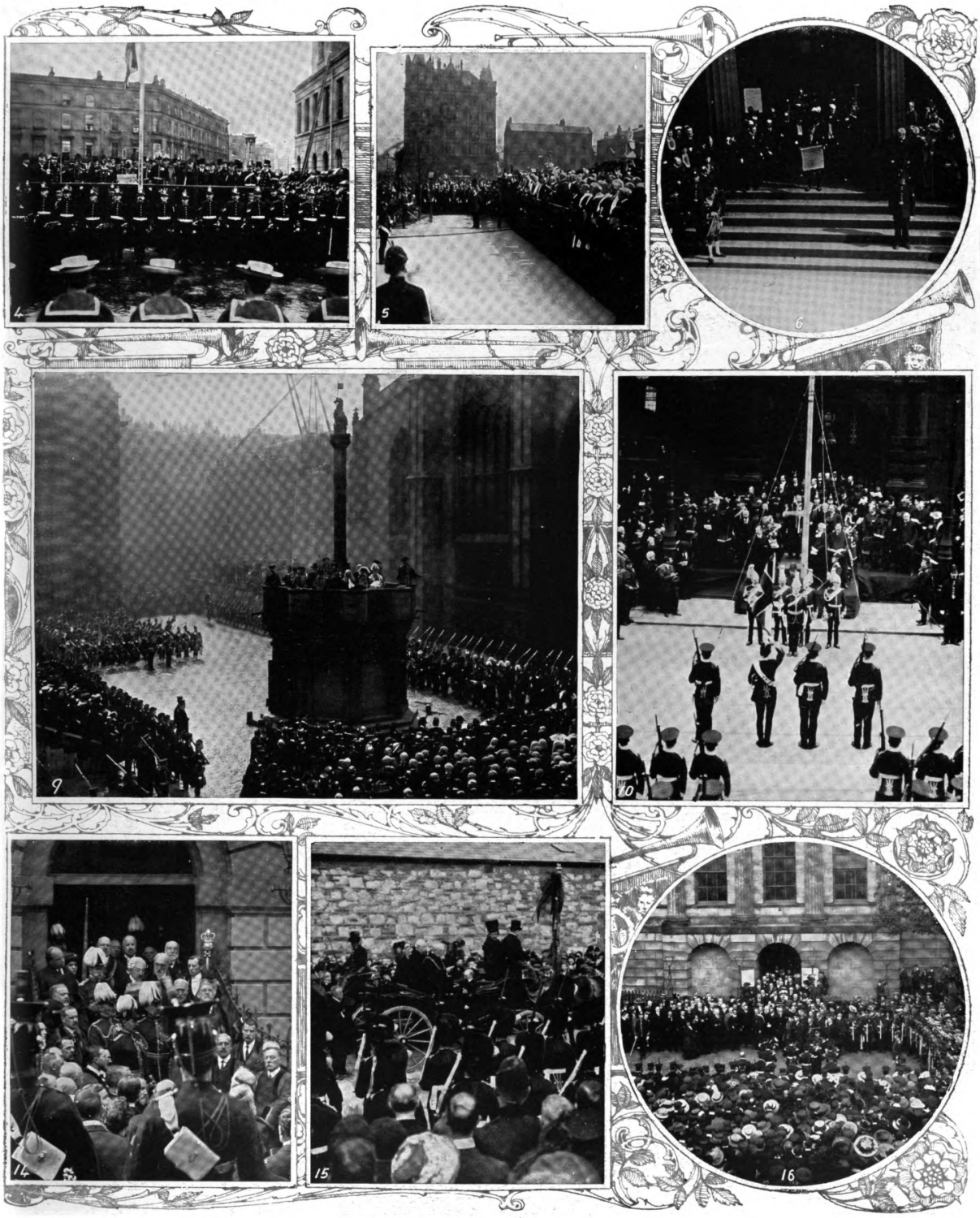
1. AT BRADFORD: GIVING CHEERS FOR KING GEORGE AFTER THE PROCLAMATION CEREMONY.
2. IN KING EDWARD'S "WEEK-END BOROUGH": THE READING OF THE PROCLAMATION AT BRIGHTON.
3. IN "CÆSAR'S ISLE": PROCLAIMING KING GEORGE IN THE ROYAL SQUARE OF JERSEY, THE ANCIENT "CÆSAREA."
4. IN THE TOWN BY WHICH KING EDWARD ENTERED ENGLAND FOR THE LAST TIME: THE PROCLAMATION SCENE AT DOVER.
5. IRELAND'S RECOGNITION OF THE NEW KING: PROCLAIMING HIS MAJESTY IN BELFAST.
6. OUTSIDE THE MOOT HALL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: PROCLAIMING KING GEORGE.
7. MARKING THE BEGINNING OF KING GEORGE'S REIGN ON THE "ROCK": THE PROCLAMATION AT GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, GIBRALTAR.
8. AT A GREAT CENTRE OF IMPERIALISM: PROCLAIMING KING GEORGE IN BIRMINGHAM.
9. THE DOUBLE PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE AT THE MERCAT CROSS, EDINBURGH, BY LORD PROVOST BROWN AND LYON KING OF ARMS.

As a matter of fact, the only strictly official and necessary Proclamations of a new Sovereign are the four which are made in London—namely, at to be read by the Mayor, or the Town Clerk, or some other official, and these ceremonies, as our photographs show, are productive of

Photographs by Scott, Fry, Smith, Lambert Weston, Illustrations

NOW BECOME OUR ONLY LAWFUL AND RIGHTFUL LIEGE LORD GEORGE V.":

CEREMONIES OUTSIDE LONDON.



10. IN ONE OF THE GREATEST OF ENGLAND'S MANUFACTURING CITIES: THE PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE IN SHEFFIELD.

11. THE ACCESSION OF THE SAILOR KING: PROCLAIMING KING GEORGE AT PLYMOUTH, THE GREAT NAVAL STATION.

12. THE NEW KING AND THE ROYAL BOROUGH: ETON BOYS LISTENING TO THE READING OF THE PROCLAMATION ON WINDSOR BRIDGE.

13. THE ONLY LADY MAYOR PROCLAIMING KING GEORGE: MRS. GARRETT ANDERSON READING THE PROCLAMATION AT ALDEBURGH.

14. BEFORE THE MANSION HOUSE AT YORK: THE TOWN CLERK READING THE PROCLAMATION.

15. IN THE CORN MARKET AT CORK: THE LORD MAYOR READING THE PROCLAMATION.

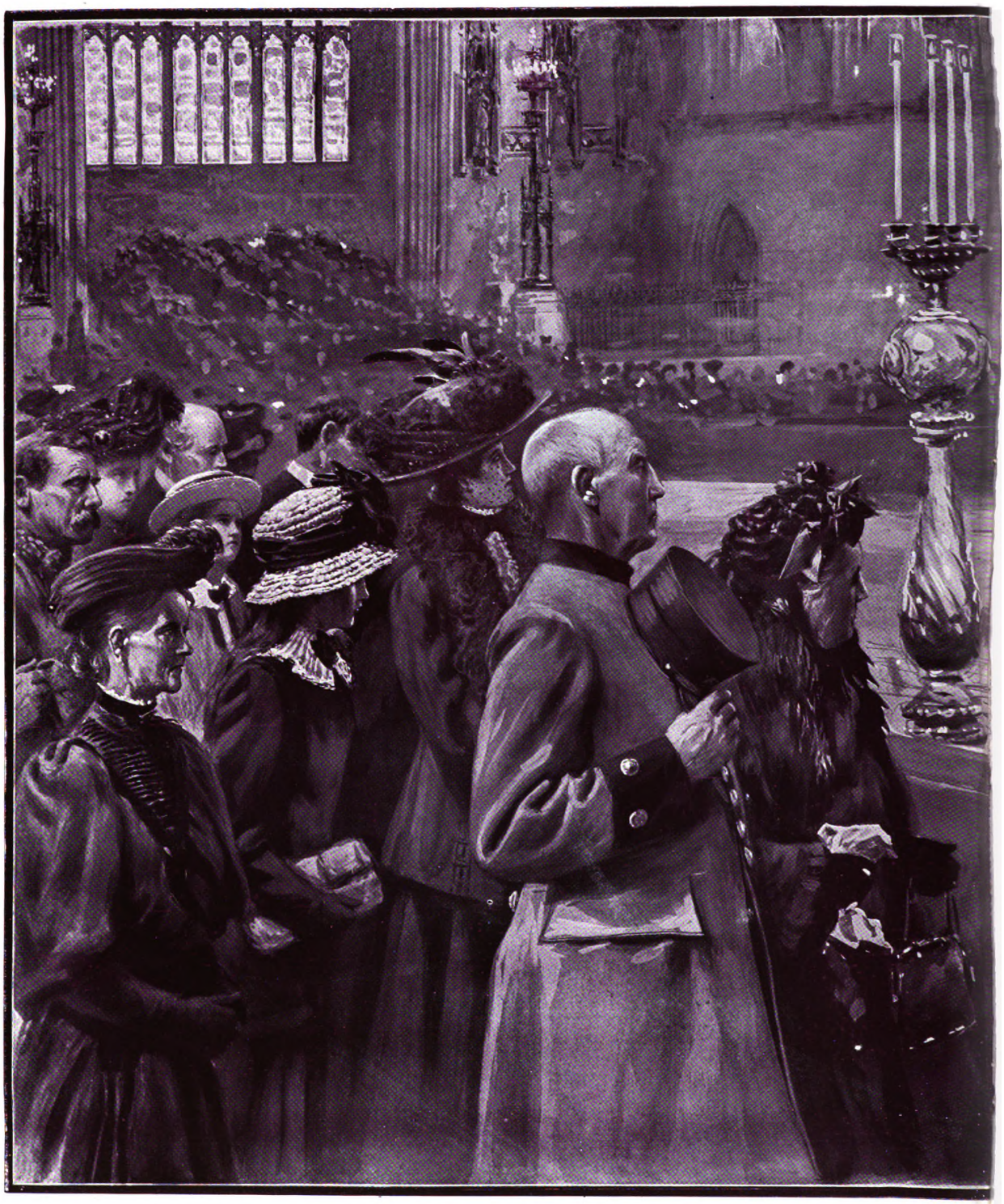
16. PROCLAIMING KING GEORGE AT STAFFORD: THE SCENE IN MARKET SQUARE.

St. James's Palace, Charing Cross, Temple Bar, and the Royal Exchange. In all the large towns of the provinces, however, it is usual for the Proclamation many picturesque and interesting scenes. Many towns have peculiar and time-honoured customs, which are always observed on such occasions.

Bureau, Benabre, Browne, Sport and General, Clarke, and Conroy.

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUTE TO THE PEOPLE'S KING:

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST



A SILENT FAREWELL TO THEIR DEAD SOVEREIGN: KING EDWARD'S

When the doors of Westminster Hall were opened at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, that the people might pay their last tribute to the people's King, it was to pass by the coffin in an hour; and it may be said safely, therefore, that it was within the power

THE LYING-IN-STATE IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

IN WESTMINSTER HALL.



SUBJECTS PASSING BEFORE THE COFFIN OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.

estimated that 40,000 persons were in waiting, the queue extending at that time from the Hall to the new Vauxhall Bridge. It was possible for 18,000 people of 700,000 of the late King's subjects to pay their respects to their dead Sovereign lying-in-state.

"WHEN THE DAY OF TOIL IS DONE": THE LYING-IN-STATE IN THE THRONE ROOM OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

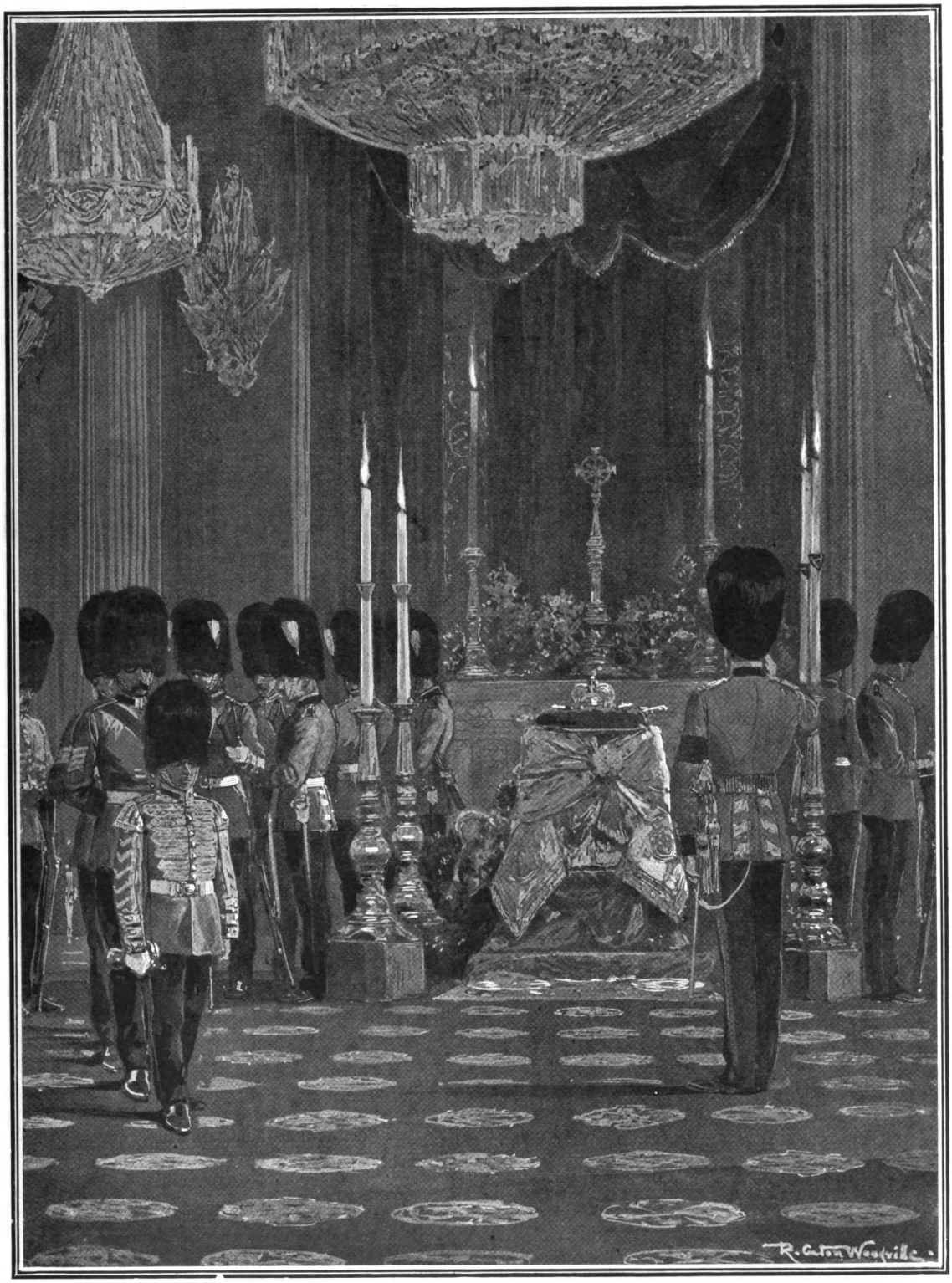


WITH THE CROWN OF ENGLAND AT HIS HEAD AND THE STANDARD OF THE GRENADIER REGIMENT ON THE GROUND BENEATH HIS FEET: ALL THAT WAS MORTAL OF KING EDWARD VII. LYING IN STATE IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The remains of King Edward lay in state in the Throne Room of Buckingham Palace from Saturday evening until Tuesday morning last. The coffin was covered with the pall used at the funeral of Queen Victoria. At the head of it was placed the Crown of England, and near this was the King's diamond Garter. Then came the Sceptre and the Orb, at the foot. Below, on the floor, lay the King's Company Colour or Regimental Standard of the 1st Grenadier Guards, which is used whenever the King is on parade. A small replica of this is to be buried with the King. In the photograph, the Grenadiers are seen keeping watch over the catafalque.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.]

THE SOLDIERS' VIGIL: WATCHING OVER THE BODY OF THE DEAD KING.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

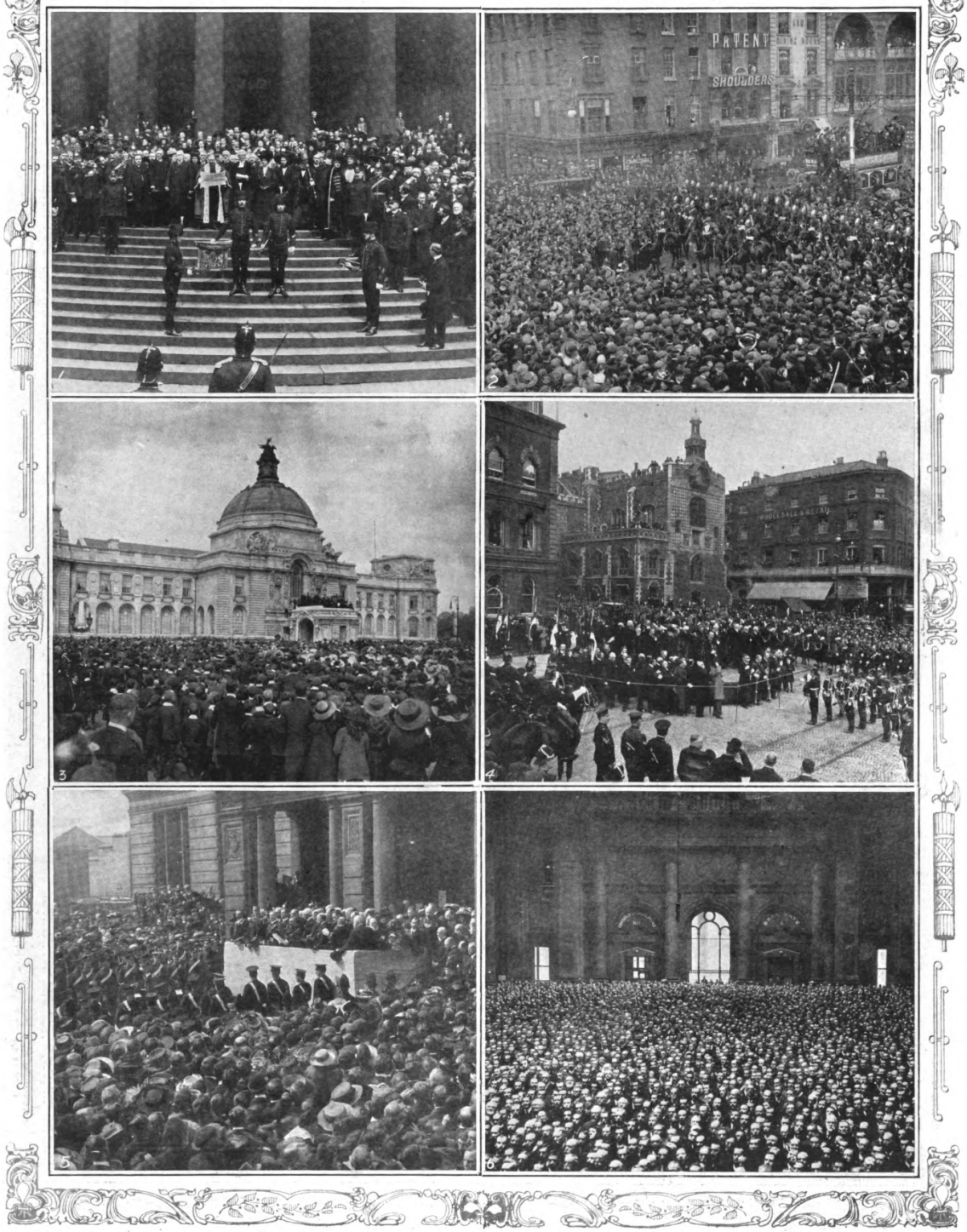


AFTER MOST HONOURABLE, BUT MOST ARDUOUS DUTY: CHANGING THE GUARD IN THE THRONE ROOM AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE DURING THE LYING-IN-STATE OF KING EDWARD.

While the body of the late King lay in state in the Throne Room of Buckingham Palace, the guard was kept by Grenadiers. One of the men stood at each corner of the bier, head bowed and arms reversed. Also present were a sergeant and an officer. At first the watch were on duty for an hour at a time, standing still as statues. So much did the immobility try the men that King George suggested more frequent reliefs; and, as a result, it was decided to change the guard every half-hour.

WHEN THE FLAGS WERE HOISTED TO THE MAST-TOP:

PROCLAIMING KING GEORGE.



1. IN A CITY THAT HAS FLOURISHED AS AN IMPORTANT PLACE SINCE SAXON TIMES: PROCLAIMING THE NEW KING IN LEEDS.
2. LOYALTY IN THE CAPITAL OF IRELAND: ULSTER KING-OF-ARMS PROCLAIMING KING GEORGE IN SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.
3. MARKING THE ACCESSION OF KING GEORGE IN WALES: PROCLAIMING HIS MAJESTY AT CARDIFF.
4. IN KING EDWARD'S HOME-COUNTY: PROCLAIMING KING GEORGE IN THE MARKET SQUARE, NORWICH.
5. PROCLAIMING THE NEW KING AT THE GUILDHALL, NOTTINGHAM: THE SCENE AT THE READING OF THE PROCLAMATION.
6. MANCHESTER AND THE NEW KING: SEVEN THOUSAND MANCHESTER MERCHANTS PASS A RESOLUTION OF LOYALTY TO KING GEORGE.

While the Proclamation of King George was being read, both in London and provincial towns, the flags on the public buildings were temporarily raised to the top of the masts, and subsequently lowered to half-mast again when the ceremony was at an end. This is one of the many picturesque and symbolic details in connection with Proclamation ceremonies. It symbolises, of course, the idea that while the death of a King is an occasion for grief and for the signs of grief, the accession of a new King is, in itself, a matter for rejoicing, but that such rejoicing must necessarily be tempered by thoughts of mourning, and its outward signs are therefore brief and temporary.

Photographs by Bacon and Sons, Chancellor, Topical, and Kirk.

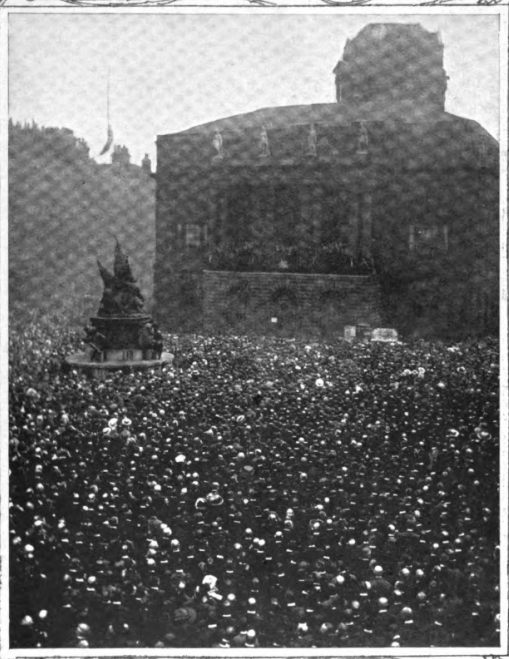
"WE DO NOW HEREBY PUBLISH AND PROCLAIM."



PROCLAIMING KING GEORGE FROM A CARRIAGE: READING THE PROCLAMATION AT LINCOLN.



ANNOUNCING THE ACCESSION OF THE NEW KING IN THE ROYAL BOROUGH: KING GEORGE PROCLAIMED BEFORE WINDSOR CASTLE.



IN A GREAT SEA-PORT: READING THE PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE V. IN LIVERPOOL.



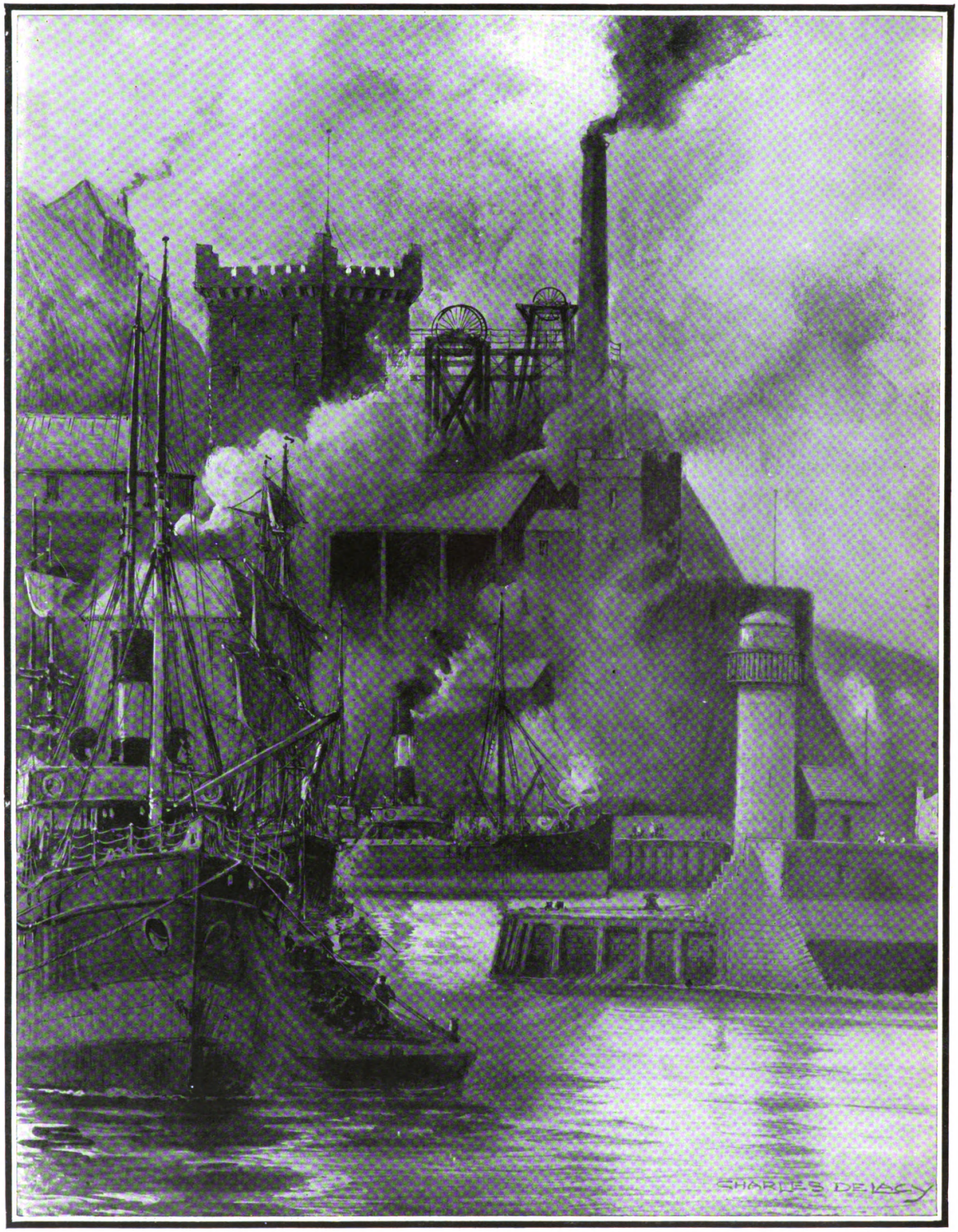
IN A GREAT CURE-CITY: THE SCENE AFTER THE PROCLAMATION AT BATH.

A part of the Proclamation of King George read: "We . . . do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert is now . . . become our only Lawful and Rightful Liege Lord George V."

Photographs by Walker, Central News, Brown Barnes, and Lewis Bros.

THE UNDER-SEAS TOMB OF OVER A HUNDRED MEN.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. J. DE LACY.



THE SCENE OF THE GREAT MINE DISASTER AT WHITEHAVEN: WELLINGTON PIT, WHICH EXTENDS FIVE MILES UNDER THE IRISH SEA.

The Wellington Colliery at Whitehaven—the scene of the terrible disaster which took place last week—has a striking situation on the Cumberland coast. Like a grim fortress, its buildings stand on the cliffs above the Irish Sea, overlooking Whitehaven Harbour. The pit was sunk a little more than fifty years ago, and its workings, which are at a depth of 600 feet, extend no fewer than five miles beneath the sea. The cause of the catastrophe was, it is believed, an explosion some three miles from the shaft. Out of 142 men at work in the mine at the time, only six escaped. Rescue parties toiled heroically for twenty-eight hours, but it was impossible to penetrate the smoke and fire, and the heat was unendurable. Eventually the entrance to the burning part of the pit was bricked up, by order of his Majesty's Inspector of Mines, Mr. J. B. Atkinson, with the sanction of the Chief Inspector of Mines at the Home Office (Mr. Redmayne) and the Home Secretary. The step was taken only when all possibility of rescue was past, and continued attempts would have led to further loss of life. King George was one of the first to express sympathy, and commanded that information should be sent to him from time to time.

THE COUNTRY HOUSE OF TO-DAY.

THE alteration, enlargement, or decoration of a country house demands experience, practical facilities of skilled labour and machinery, and sympathy. Whether an architect be employed or not, the craftsmen must be men of taste and discernment, or the result will be a woeful jumble of incongruous factors. Many a fine old place has been spoilt through being "modernised" in an unsympathetic spirit. Yet modernisation is a necessity. Modern sanitation is essential, electric-light installations are at least desirable, heating and ventilating science has to be pressed into service to correct the blunders of pre-scientific builders; and this has to be done without impairing the note of antiquity, without destroying the period character of the house. The skilful transformer is he who, when putting the new wine into old bottles, is able to give to the former the quality and flavour of a rare old vintage.

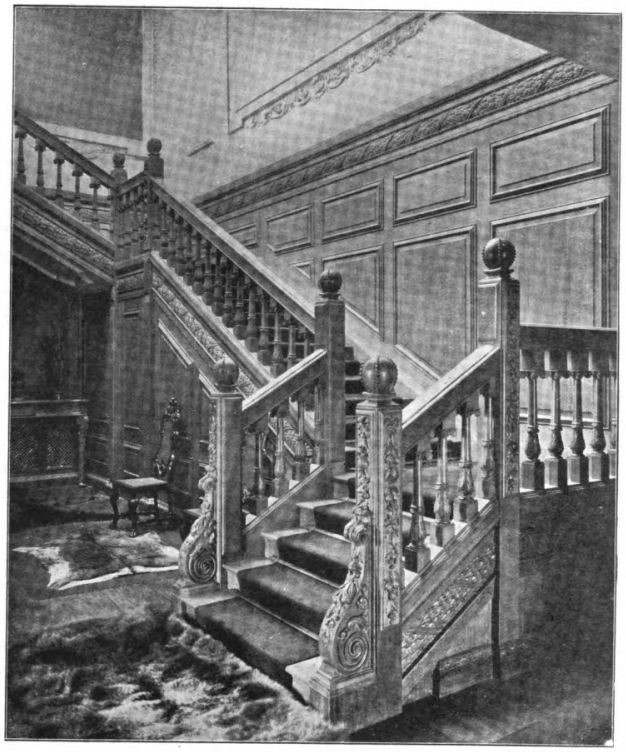
The contractor for such work should have a specialised knowledge of, and unrivalled resources for, every branch of building, sanitation, heating, lighting, and decorating. Such a firm is that of Waring and Gillow, whose unrivalled experience in the erection, decoration and equipment of palaces and mansions gives them the premier position for taking in hand an old country house and giving it every modern comfort and convenience without sacrificing one iota of its interest and historic charm.

Waring and Gillow have behind them two centuries of the highest artistic traditions. The house of Gillow was eminent for fine furniture and decorative arts two centuries ago. The same principles of period correctitude, sound craftsmanship, and conscientious thoroughness animate their successors to-day.

For the moment let us focus attention on this inherited capacity for doing fine work in a fine spirit. Behind every workman, be he bricklayer, house-painter, or paper-hanger, there is the silent dominating force of educated taste. No old country house can be invested with twentieth century civilisation without this educated taste. Any attempt to do without it would end in a garish mixture of styles, and a disconcerting exhibit of anachronisms. An old country house brought up to date by Waring and Gillow retains its "atmosphere." The electric lights are designed so as not to interfere with the tradition of the family ghost. The transformed hall and the new wing, or the added colonnade, are contrived so as to fall harmoniously into the Jacobean or Georgian scheme of the original building. The taste in decorative art which has gained Grands Prix and Gold Medals at nearly fifty international and other public exhibitions is at the disposal of every gentleman who wants to make his home as worthy of the present generation as it was of those that are past.

Design is the key-note of all new decorative arrangements, but design has to be accompanied by execution. Waring and Gillow are supreme in both. One of the most notable facts about their great enterprise is the extent, variety, and quality of their output. We hear of their exploits in all parts of the world; of their decorating great ocean liners with the luxury of floating palaces, and yachts for Kings, Emperors, Princes and Maharajahs; of their achievements in places so remote as Cairo and Buenos Ayres, Sydney and Zurich, Berlin and Cape Town, Indore and Athens, Smyrna and St. Petersburgh. But we seldom pause to think of the machinery behind all this—the great factories throbbing with activity, the thousands of workmen plodding quietly on, week in, week out, the wonderful organisation that keeps the machine oiled and overhauled and in the highest state of efficiency.

Waring and Gillow's factories give form and substance to the ideas born in Waring and Gillow's studios. Here the exquisite modelled plasterwork is made, the beautiful draperies are arranged, the panelling is manufactured, the glorious wood-carving is executed by craftsmen worthy to have been Grinling Gibbons' disciples. The house of Waring and Gillow, is as wide in the scope of its operations as it is illimitable in its area. It has departments for everything that can possibly be required in the home. And whether it be in structural alterations, or decoration, or furnishing, the Waring battle-cry is "Expedition." Their wonderful resources enable them to do everything for the country house, not only well, but promptly. The customer is not wearied by vexatious delays, nor is he driven to his wits' end by the workmen of four or five different firms waiting about for each other and squabbling amongst themselves. Waring's work to time, and time, in these days, is money. They have been schooled to this as a habit by the force of many urgent contracts. To the traditional artistry of the more leisurely eighteenth century days when Gillow's were making their great name are now united the energy and foresight which make up the quality of expedition.





THE PLAYHOUSES.

"PARASITES," AT THE GLOBE.

THERE have been too many hands concerned with the piece which provides Mr. Arthur Bourchier with his newest part for the result to be a play that is composite and harmonious. Adapted and readapted from a story of Balzac's, it is the oldest amalgam of comedy and tragedy, of farce and melodrama, and in the process of modification has lost any claim to be a study of provincial manners in early nineteenth-century France, and does not carry conviction even as a story written round the "Aventurière" motif. It lacks style, it lacks atmosphere, it lacks distinction of dialogue, its arrangement of plot and its characterisation are alike crude; what is to be found in the production given at the Globe is a certain breezy, boisterous, swaggering humour lent by Mr. Bourchier himself to a figure that might be a burlesque of Don Annibal. There is a constant clash between the roistering buffonery of Colonel Bridau, half-bravo, half-farceur, and the domestic emotions of Flora Brasier and her fellow-parasite, and the old man they endeavour to fleece and deceive. It is the business of Bridau, as old Rouget's nephew, to play with and overreach the scheming Flora on the one hand, and to deal chastisement on her lover and companion-conspirator on the other; but, as managed in this play, the dotard's infatuation for the young woman, her miserable devotion to a reprobate, the comic intervention of the Colonel, and the latter's fateful duel with the lover, combine to form a hotch-potch of drama in different styles which is bewildering and full of discords. The players add to the impression of inharmoniousness by each, as it were, interpreting his or her character on independent lines, without any regard to ensemble. Mr. A. E. George, as the senile Rouget, aims at realism, and produces successfully, up to a certain point, an effect of childish imbecility. Miss Constance Collier accentuates the note of pathos in Flora's love for her miserable ally, and so makes the punishment of Gilet by death seem extreme. And Mr. Bourchier's highly coloured and masterful

[Continued overleaf.



PROCLAIMING KING GEORGE IN THE COUNTY TOWN OF DEVON: THE PROCLAMATION READ AT EXETER.

In Exeter, the county town of Devonshire, and one of the most ancient cities of the West Country, the Proclamation of King George V. was read amid loyal enthusiasm. Exeter Cathedral, which dates from the twelfth century, is famed for its glorious West Front.

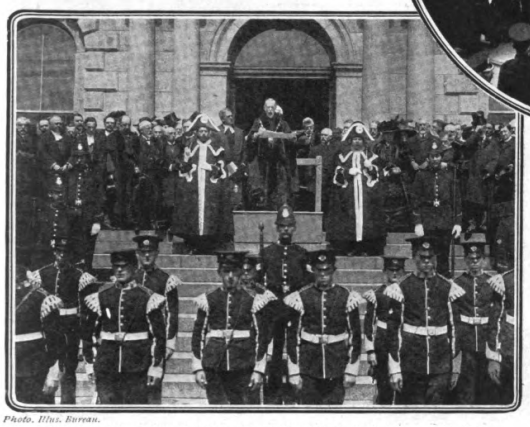


Photo. Illus. Bureau.

PROCLAIMING KING GEORGE AT "THE FIRST AND LAST BOROUGH IN ENGLAND": THE PROCLAMATION READ AT PENZANCE.

Penzance has been called by Cornishmen "the first and last borough in England," that is, of course, in the geographical sense. The Proclamation was read by the Mayor with all due ceremony. Since the times of the old Cornish mystery plays, the people whom the new Duke of Cornwall must now regard as peculiarly his own have a racial instinct for dramatic occasions and spectacular effect.



Photo. General Press.

KING GEORGE PROCLAIMED IN THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF ENGLAND: THE MAYOR OF WINCHESTER READING THE PROCLAMATION AT THE CITY CROSS.

With time-honoured ceremony the Proclamation of King George V. was read at Winchester by the Mayor, Mr. H. Stratton. In the procession to the City Cross the Mayor and Corporation were preceded by four Mace-bearers and the City Champion. There were also present the Dean (the Very Rev. W. M. Furneaux) and Chapter of the Cathedral, in their robes, with the choir and the processional cross; the Head Master of Winchester College (the Rev. H. M. Burge), the other masters and the boys.



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TO THE CANADIAN ROCKIES



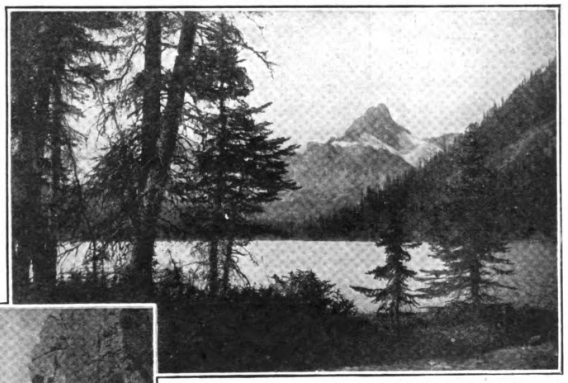
Alpine climbing in the Rockies.



Lake Minnewanka.



A camping trip in Yoho Valley.



Cathedral Peak



Little Yoho Falls.



10,000 ft above the Sea.



Lake Oesa. Photo. Harman, Banff.

No more delightful holiday could be imagined than a holiday in the Canadian Rockies. Here the Canadian Pacific Railway has erected mountain hotels, from which all sorts of expeditions can be made — sporting, fishing, mountain-climbing and camping. In the Yoho Valley permanent summer camps are maintained which are exceedingly popular with those who desire an unconventional holiday in this romantic country. Particulars may be had on application to the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W. (Opposite the Nelson Monument)

Bridau seems too genial a grotesque to act as *deus ex machina* in a story of sordid passions. Perhaps, if the farcical side of the play were elaborated, it might stand a better chance than it seems at present to have of popularity with Londoners.

"THE DAWN OF A TO-MORROW." AT THE GARRICK.

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett is known to play-goers as author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "A Lady of Quality." The one was a success on the stage, and has a plot too well known to need recalling; the other was a romance of a sort of justifiable homicide which failed to recommend its *motif*. Both relied on unabashed sentiment; and this woman novelist's new play, "The Dawn of a To-Morrow," which comes to us with the imprimatur of American approval, is a sentimental melodrama of slum life, extravagant in its incidents, and partly redeemed by its study of a street waif, who has the charm of unconquerable cheerfulness. In the story on which the play is based, "Glad"—for that is the girl's name—is supposed to melt a would-be suicide—a man of broken nerves, who is preparing to do away with himself, but is given a new zest in life by association with the slum child and by the infection of her spirit of optimism and the need of assistance which her helpless associates seem to him to demand. For stage purposes Mrs. Burnett exalts her would-be suicide to the rank of a baronet and millionaire, raises the girl's age to about eighteen, and gives her as lover a criminal of the thief type who is in danger of "swinging"; and she writes round these characters a sensational drama of crime, in which the millionaire acts as *deus ex machina*, his nephew plays villain and attempted seducer, and the heroine runs risks by visiting the nephew's rooms in the small hours to save her lover. It is all very lurid and crude drama, and it is difficult for the actress, Miss Gertrude Elliott, who assumes the rôle of Glad, to keep the girl natural and convincing in her odd surroundings. Still, she succeeds fairly well, especially in a scene which opens with a realistic picture of a London fog, and shows her gay and bright and helpful under depressing slum conditions. Her catchword, "I'm alive, I'm alive," is delivered by the actress with great gusto, and Miss Elliott gets the accent and light-heartedness of the type very happily; while Mr. Ainley as the explosive criminal who is Glad's lover, and Mr. Herbert Waring as the wealthy man who seems to himself to have received sentence of death, both provide capital support.

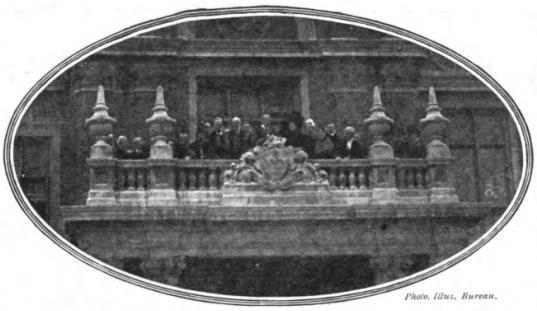


Photo. Illus. Bureau.

KING GEORGE PROCLAIMED AT EASTBOURNE: THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE READING THE PROCLAMATION.

At Eastbourne the task of reading the Proclamation of George V. appropriately fell to the Duke of Devonshire, whose uncle, the late Duke, did so much for the prosperity of that popular seaside resort, and who is himself equally interested in its welfare. He was elected Mayor of Eastbourne last year.

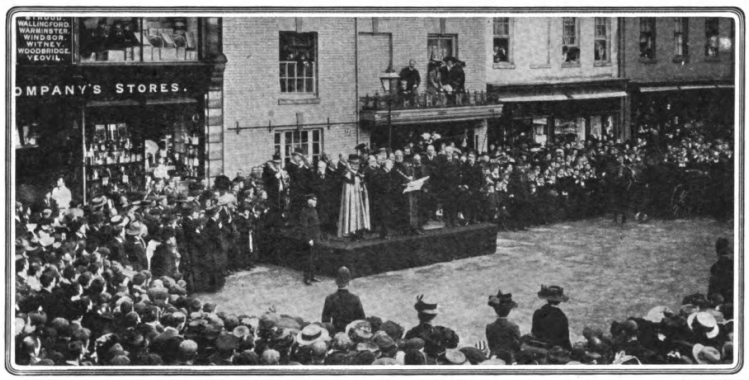


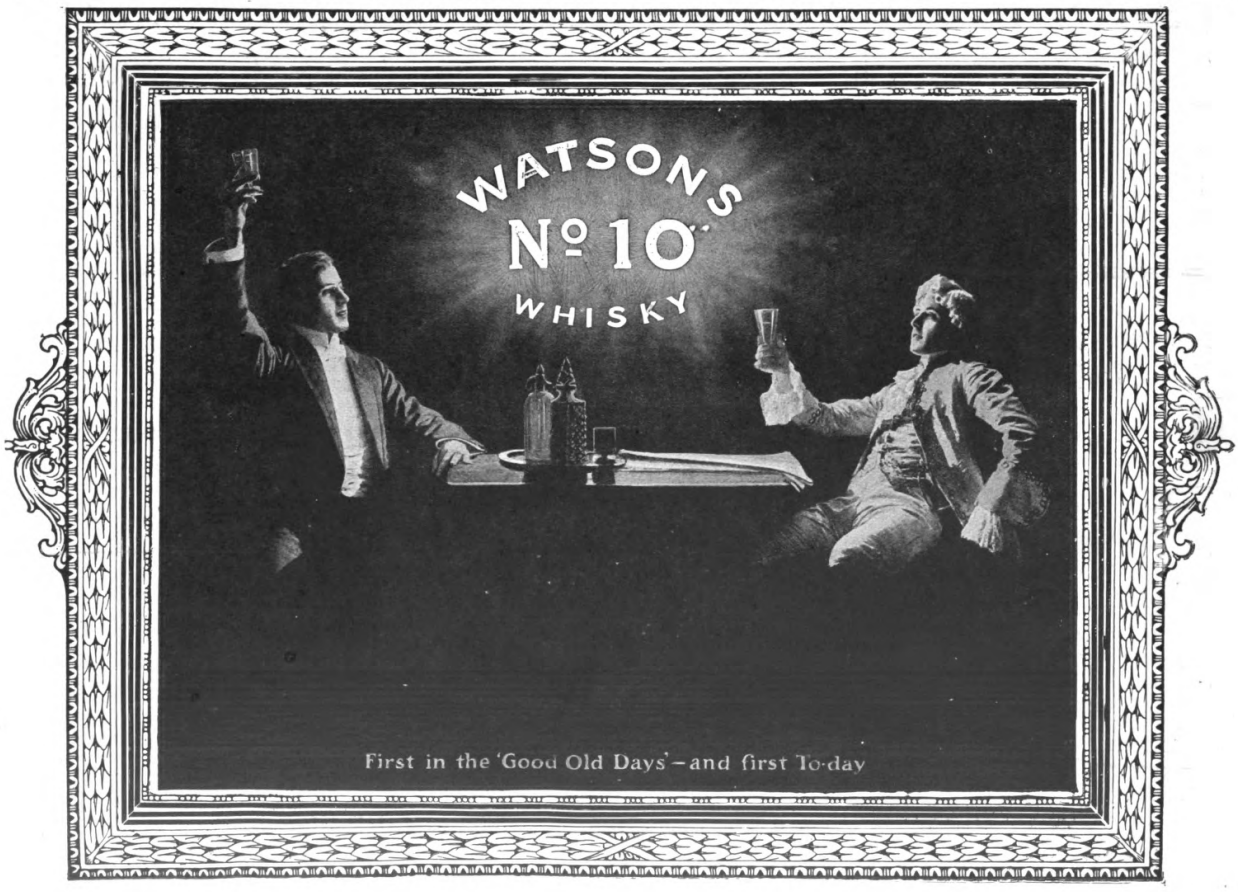
Photo. McNeile.

PROCLAIMING KING GEORGE IN THE CAPITAL OF SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTY: THE PROCLAMATION READ AT WARWICK.

The Proclamation of King George V. at Warwick would have delighted the heart of Shakespeare, with his love of locality and his eye for historic ceremonies. Many a time must he have passed through the old streets of his county town, which is only eight miles distant from his home at Stratford-on-Avon.

"CANADIAN BORN."

BEHIND the charming heroine of "Canadian Born" (Smith, Elder) a perspicuous eye can see Mrs. Humphry Ward on her "happy journey" through Canada, alert, observant, and properly enthusiastic, being shown the right thing by the right persons at the right time. It takes some mental effort on the part of the reader, indeed, to subjugate this vision to the interest of the story, seeing that the author has somehow failed to do it for him. However, once accomplished, the rest is plain sailing, for "Canadian Born" is a neatly constructed novel, which, without approaching to the excellence of Mrs. Ward's earlier work, moves in persuasive order to the pre-ordained conclusion. George Anderson, the Canadian born, is a vigorous figure, full of the potentialities of his rising nation. Elizabeth Merton is English to her finger-tips—the cultured English of long descent, be it understood. Their creator contrives to persuade us that the union between them, which seems, as she describes it, to partake of the loftiness of some high political alliance, will never be regretted by the woman who forsakes the old country, the old-established order, for the raw, pulsing life of a new continent. She states her case with her cultivated eloquence and with enthusiasm; but it does not do to forget it is a special case. The description of the journey on the Canadian Pacific is written with much fine and artistic feeling.



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LADIES' PAGE.

TO Queen Alexandra the heart of the nation has gone out at this time of her trial, and her Majesty, with that tender affection for the people which has always distinguished her, has in memorable and touching words shown her appreciation of public sympathy. The Queen-Mother has now to make new precedents, for, curiously enough, there has been no Queen-Dowager in these realms for over two centuries—with the exception, indeed, of Queen Adelaide, widow of William IV., who had, however, been so short a time married to an English Prince that her position was absolutely unlike that of the lady who has led our society, and won so much love and admiration, during forty-seven years of married life in our land. The last preceding widowed Queen was the wife of Charles II. William III. and all the four Georges died widowers; so that there has been no Queen-Dowager (to use the historic term) since Catherine of Braganza, the widowed Queen of Charles II., died in 1705 (except for the brief time of Queen Adelaide).

In the picture-gallery of my memories, how many of the most charming sketches have Queen Alexandra as their central figure! I see her descending the staircase at Lord Leighton's house with her left hand held up over her shoulder to take the hand of another Princess, the action defining a most graceful figure to perfection. I see her lovely, flower-like face bending over a large, flat basket filled with a profusion of choice blossoms, while she selects rapidly but with unerring taste breast-knots to suit the gowns of her daughters and all the other ladies near by. I see her with her hands clasped in genuine anxiety as a trooper is being extricated from under his horse at the Military Tournament. I see her giving away the prizes at a great girls' school, smiling so encouragingly on each youthful winner, and trying on her own finger the gold thimble that formed the needlework prize before fitting it on its proud owner's hand. I see her moving pityingly, yet cheerily, round a hospital ward; and I see her, in sweeping, shimmering robes, crowned with a tiara and glittering with jewels, at many functions of state. With tender interest I watch her coming down the Abbey nave on the great Jubilee day, holding so closely, so comfortingly and sympathetically, the hand of her sister-in-law, the Crown Princess of Germany, who, shaken by her knowledge of her husband's dangerous illness and moved deeply by love for her illustrious mother, had broken down in a close embrace after doing homage to that mother seated in her Coronation chair. Many and many another picture rises up, each and all of a lovely, lovable, and gracious personality. May we not lose that presence for long!

Queen Mary also brings precious and noble attributes to her new sphere. She gives the impression of great intellectuality and of firmness of character. It may be that these are more valuable in and more conducive to the happiness of a Queen regnant than of a Consort. It is historic fact that if a King does well and succeeds, his Queen receives little credit, but if a reign be unfortunate, the influence of the Queen is at once called in to explain all calamities. Every superficial student of history is convinced that the Empress Eugénie made the Franco-German War (which Bismarck arranged deliberately), that Marie Antoinette was by her extravagance and light-hearted conduct the main cause of the French Revolution (that was wholly the work of previous monarchs and the conditions they had produced), and that Henrietta Maria was the chief element in Charles the First's misfortunes (which Strafford and Laud brought about). On the other hand, I have just read in one of the most important of London daily papers that "the wives of the Georges were even ostentatiously kept apart from public affairs," whereas the fact is that George I. and George IV. lived apart from their respective wives, but that Caroline, the Queen of George II., was the leading influence in the successful politics of her time. Lord Hervey, the most intimate friend of that royal couple, says that "her will was the sole spring on which every movement of the Court turned; her power was unrivalled and unbounded; she governed this country." But, as Queen Caroline's action was beneficial, her services to the nation are forgotten. In some respects Queen Alexandra and the present Queen resemble each other—in charity and kindness and devotion to strict duty above everything.



A GRACEFUL BLACK GOWN.

In black ninon-de-soie with satin bands, and buttons, and embroidered chemisette and belt.

Black has been almost universally donned by all ranks, and the way in which the sudden demand has been supplied by the dressmakers and milliners is marvellous. It reflects great credit on the enterprise and energy of a business largely conducted by women. The simple, graceful fashion of making now prevailing lends itself well to the building of thin summer frocks in black voile, crêpon, fine cashmere, crêpe-de-Chine, and foulard. A Princess gown in one of these materials, trimmed with bands of black silk embroidery, and having a chemisette of black net or Ninon, can have the black yoke replaced by white on June 17, that being the date fixed by the King for changing the national mourning to half-mourning. Heliotrope and grey, and white, with a touch of black, are also correct then.

For the hot weather particularly, there is no beverage so refreshing as the good old English drink, cyder. It is so slightly alcoholic that it cannot be objected to on the score of "headiness," and pure cyder is found to be a healthful drink in conditions in which all wines are forbidden. Whiteway's Devonshire Cyder stands at the head of the apple county's "wine." It is the product of Whiteway's own orchards at Whimple, specially suitable apples being there grown; while the skill and care of the manufacture, and the honest, unadulterated, and pure quality of the product make it a delicious and refreshing table beverage, and far more wholesome than any foreign wine, while it is far less expensive. This pure apple-juice is recommended as a cure for gout and rheumatism. Everybody interested should send for a price-list to Messrs. Whiteway, Whimple, Devon, or 22, Victoria Embankment, London. FILOMENA.

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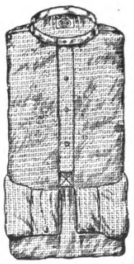
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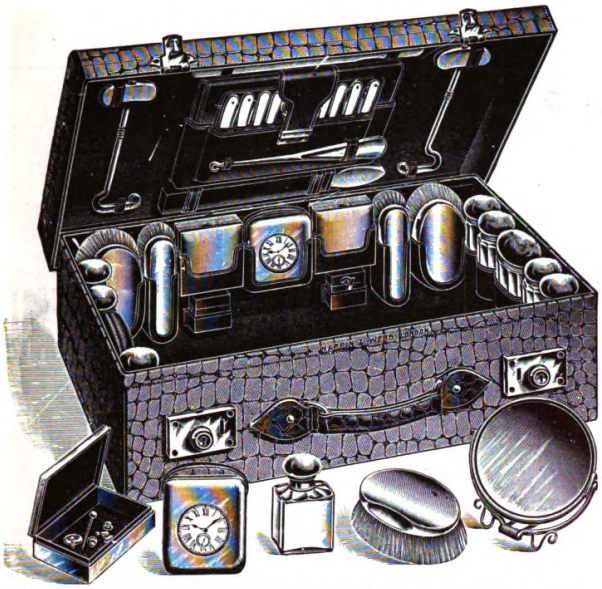
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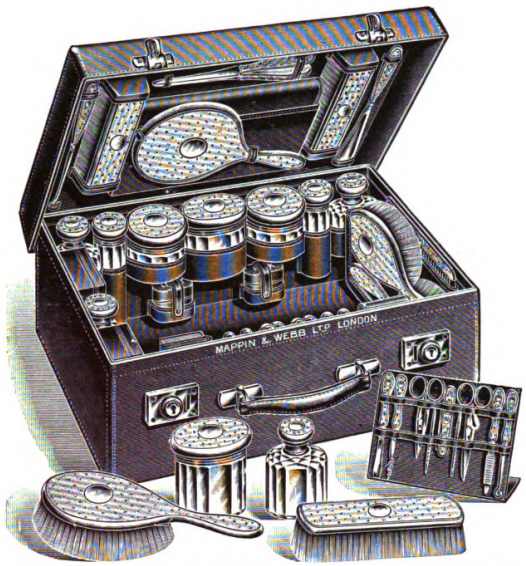
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

IN the lamented demise of his late Majesty King Edward VII., of blessed memory, every phase of motoring—the industry, the sport, and the pastime—has lost a true friend and a strong supporter. When public opposition was at its height, when the outlook was dark indeed for the industry, when rumours and signs portended repressive legislation, his Majesty's acceptance of the patronage of the then Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland—by which it became the Royal Automobile Club—came in the very nick of time, and showed the estimate held by our lamented monarch of the great future of the movement. Very early in the history of automobilism his late Majesty adopted the modern means of road locomotion by honouring the Daimler Motor Company, of Coventry, with an order for a powerful and particularly roomy car. Since then many cars, mostly Daimlers, have been added to the royal stud, and very largely used for country journeys. As a set-off to the sorrow at King Edward's demise, motorists have some consolation in the reflection that King George V. is a keen automobilist, and, while Prince of Wales, evinced the greatest personal interest in the mechanical progress of the automobile.

* * * * *

In chronicling the act of a chauffeur who smashed up his master's car, left it at the point of disaster, returned, drew his wages, and, without informing the owner of the car of the occurrence, departed for another clime, an evening paper describes the act as the height of "automobile" impudence. One is left to marvel why the noun is used as an adjective in this way. Presuming the accident had concerned a horse-drawn vehicle and its driver, or a wheelbarrow and its wheeler, or a perambulator and its propelling nurse, would our contemporary have qualified the noun "impudence" with the words horse-and-cart, wheelbarrow, or perambulator as adjectives? If not, why not? Surely it would be just as sensible as to talk about automobile impudence! The reporting of motor incidents would appear to inflict the ordinary chronicler with a temporary mental twist!

* * * * *

For some time past the interesting question of arched *v.* straight axles has been under discussion in the correspondence columns of the *Autocar*. The letters have been provoked by an able article on the subject by Mr. R. W. Harvey Bailey, M.I.A.E., who, in summing up the whole matter, appeared to conclude that a gain in appearance only was the net result of fitting arched, as opposed to straight, back axles. Well, appearance is a matter of taste, after all, and as I always regard a motor-car from a purely mechanical point of view, the straight axle has always appeared to me to be the most favourable, and to accord most completely with the chassis as an engineering production. But Mr. A. W. Reeves, the designer of the Crossley car, in a subsequent contribution, makes out quite a strenuous case for the arched axle, and advances most important points in its favour which had hitherto been altogether overlooked. The probability of a live axle of usual construction sooner or later assuming a permanent "sett" is admitted, as well as the consequent necessity of making such axles heavier than would be the case when the arched form resisted all such tendencies.

* * * * *

Further, by the consequent mis-alignment due to the "sett," the live axles, and the bearings in which they rotate, are called upon to sustain undue and unintended strains, so that, if these points are kept in view, stiffer and heavier shafts than necessary are put in, unless bevel-gear trouble is to follow. Now, many makers, De Dion amongst them, have shown that they consider flexibility between the differential gear and the road-wheel to be desirable by the introduction of one or more flexible joints in the driving-shafts. The arched axle permits this flexibility. It also, as Mr. Reeves shows, allows the use of dished wheels, with the bottom spoke vertical, also a desirable thing with artillery-built wheels, while the arching of the axle permits the raising of the centre of the differential gear, and so tends to preserve the horizontality of the propeller-shaft, and lessen the stress and wear on the universal joint.



AN UP-TO-DATE COMMISSARIAT: THE KAISER'S TRAVELLING KITCHEN FOR THE MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

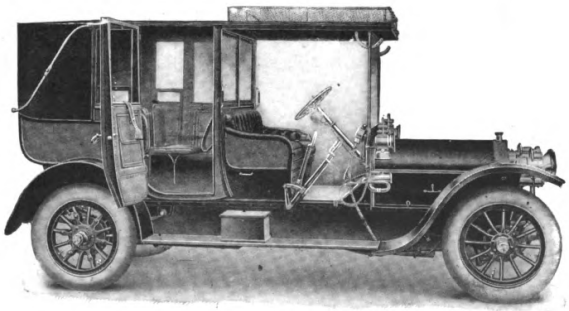
The Kaiser has adopted an up-to-date method of arranging meals during the military manœuvres, in the form of a motor-car equipped as a kitchen. The two cars shown in the photograph are each a 45-h.p. Mercédes. In the kitchen car is carried the complete tent outfit.

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BY ANDREW LANG.

THERE is a mysterious anecdote in the "Reminiscences of Charlotte Lady Wake," who was born in 1800 and died in 1888. The earlier part of the book, about ancient manners and customs in Scotland, is especially curious and interesting. Lady Wake wrote her Reminiscences after 1864, and perhaps, like us all, her early memories were vitiated by information acquired later, and transferred into the past.

Like Sir Walter Scott, whom she knew, she was present at the Coronation of George IV. (July 1821). She describes how Dymoke, the Champion, attended by the Duke of Wellington and the Marquess of Anglesey, all mounted, threw down the glove. The Duke was not a man to stand nonsense! "When the glove was thrown a little bustle took place from our side (which was not explained till afterwards). This was, that from a group in the background a man had advanced to take up the glove. It was he who claimed to be the actual representative of the line of Stuart." A note says, "Father of the so-called Duke of Albany, who died at Biarritz in 1881."

Now Scott, in a long letter to an Edinburgh newspaper, described the Coronation, and tells how the Champion, "a fine-looking youth, but bearing, perhaps, a little too much the appearance of a maiden-knight to be the challenger of the world in a King's behalf," threw down the gauntlet with becoming manhood. But Scott says nothing of the attempt to pick up the gauntlet—a point which would have interested him intensely. There was some talk of a woman lifting the glove at the Coronation of George III., where Prince Charles is said to have been present.

Had Lady Wake's incident occurred, Scott must have heard of it. Clearly, he never did, nor, I think, in 1821, was anyone pretending to be a legitimate descendant of Prince Charles. The two gentlemen calling themselves his grandsons were known to Scott about 1824, as making pretensions to represent the Hays of Errol. Scott says that he saw one of them wearing the badge of the Constable of Scotland in public. They then called themselves Hay Allan, their real name being Allen, grandsons of an Admiral Allen. Of their father, who had been a lieutenant in the Navy, and married a Miss Manning, very little is known. I have read a letter of his, of about 1825, in which he seems to adopt the claims to royal descent, but is not very explicit about this mystery. Probably he was a curious being who acquiesced in the stories developed by his sons, men of many accomplishments. But if he really attempted to lift the Challenger's glove, as Lady Wake certainly believed she heard at the time, the pretension to be rightful King must have come from him, though it was out of keeping with the pretension to be Constable of Scotland.

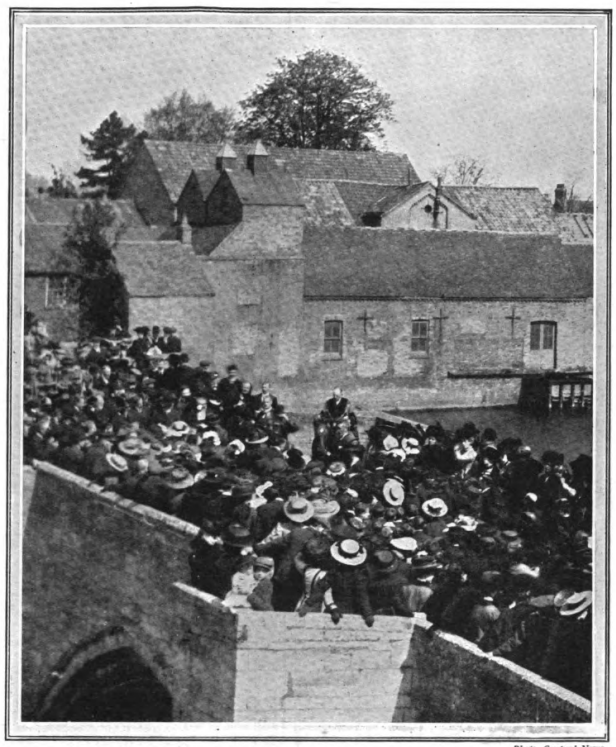


Photo. Central News.

AN ANCIENT PROCLAMATION CUSTOM IN HUNTINGDONSHIRE: THE MAYOR OF GODMANCHESTER PROCLAIMING KING GEORGE ON HORSEBACK.

In accordance with an ancient custom, the Proclamation of King George V. was read at Godmanchester by the Mayor mounted on horseback. The ceremony took place on the old stone bridge of that picturesque town, which is situated between Huntingdon and St. Ives.

While the sons were still only Allans, not Stuarts, one of them published, "copied from an odd leaf pasted into an old MS. History of the Hays," the following ancient verse, among others—

MacGaradh, MacGaradh! red race of the Tay,
Ho! gather, ho! gather, like hawks to the prey—

and so forth. The verses are as antique as 1814, and imitate Flora MacIvor's appeal to the clans. The very name MacGaradh as a Gaelic name for the Hays is, I fancy, purely fantastic, but it reminds me that the sire of these princely youths, the man who did, or did not, try to pick up the glove, used to sign himself MacGaradh. They seem all to have been demoralised by reading the Waverley novels.

The many and varied and exquisite merits of Lady Alma-Tadema's paintings, exhibited at the Fine Art Gallery in Bond Street, must surprise any lover of pictures who, like myself, seldom goes to see exhibitions of modern work. The artist has done, as it were, what the great Dutch painters would have done had they been able to add to their skill a grace more charming than that of the Frenchmen of the eighteenth century. The studies of children, such as "Grandmother's Needle," and "Always Welcome," and "Looking Out," and of musical parties and modish lovers of old times, with the perfection of the painting of old carved oak, old fabrics, old books, are perhaps the most attractive things, till we discover that the skies and moors and hills in the Highland landscapes are, in their own way, as true to nature and as beautiful. *Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit.*

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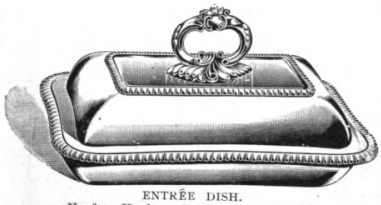
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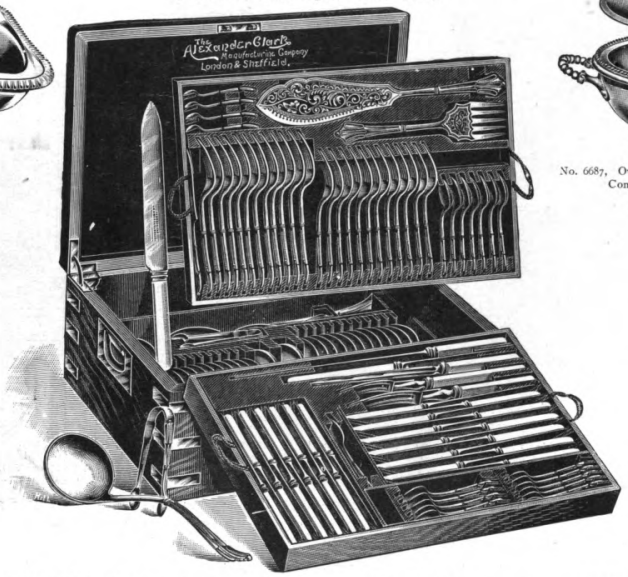
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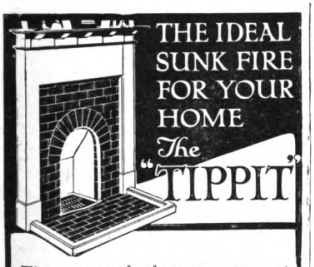


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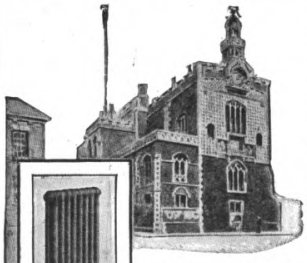
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ART NOTES.

THE charm of the late Lady Alma-Tadema's talent is strongly emphasised in the exhibition at the Fine Art Society's, to which the German Emperor lends "Love's Beginning," and the Manchester Art Gallery lends "Sweet Industry." Hers is the work not exclusively of a painter; it is the work also of a painter's wife. In subject, and to a great extent in technique, it is feminine: without a man's backing it might have grown mannish. Few women possessed of an equal talent have been so little ambitious of the qualities that we commonly regard as masculine. In none of her works does Lady Alma-Tadema too closely resemble Sir Lawrence, and it is easy to know who gave her the courage of this dissimilarity. It is among children that Lady Alma-Tadema painted with surest sympathy and success; but other things sometimes inspired her, as they did when she designed the fine "At Knowle House."

With the exhibition of the work of Wright, of Derby, at Messrs. Graves's Gallery, affording a contrast to the Academicians of the day; and with the modern pictures, in Whitechapel, showing what the Tate Gallery under happier circumstances might have contained, London is kept well informed in British painting. Of British sculpture it knows, and can know, nothing. The Academy is, to all intents and purposes, a blank; elsewhere there is a void. Statues, it is true, stand in gloomy ineffectiveness in the Gibson Gallery; but who cares, or should care? Now that the New Gallery is closed there is no place for the "outsider" to look to. The accommodation at the Grafton Galleries amounts to next to nothing. On this account, sculptors who have hitherto exhibited at "Fair Women," or "International," or ordinary summer exhibitions at the New Gallery have tried for admittance to Burlington House and, in some cases, failed. The need for a society that would arrange exhibitions of statuary, properly spaced and lighted, has never been acuter. When Sir H. Herkomer persuades the R.A. to quit its present quarters and build several palaces in the Green Park, the chisellers may have their chance. But, even so, why is there no Agnew of sculpture, nor ever a "one man" show of modern marbles?

The cause—or the effect—is not far to seek. At the Academy, the two sculpture-galleries present a spectacle lifeless in the extreme. We speak in general terms because we speak of a general impression. It is possible to walk thrice round the two rooms without being arrested save by an occasional piece that is a completer essay in the commonplace than its fellows. Even Sir George Frampton is lost in the mêlée of the undistinguished, and Mr. Bertram MacKennal's "The Mother" proves that an artist still has something to fear for his art when he is elected Associate. Mr. John Tweed has put vigorous modelling into "The Countess Beauchamp," but the companion bust of Lord Beauchamp is as uninteresting as most portraits destined for family pedestals. Mr. Tweed, like M. Rodin, it will be noticed, shirks the sartorial encumbrances of the modern man, and bares his sitter's neck and shoulders.

E. M.



Photo. Bright

IN THE TOWN ABOUT TO CELEBRATE ITS CENTENARY: THE PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE AT BOURNEMOUTH.

Bournemouth has especial reason to appreciate King George's kindly and considerate wish that the national mourning for his father should not disorganise plans or interfere with the recreations of his people. The Bournemouth Centenary fetes, which have long been in preparation, were fixed to begin on July 6, and to last until July 20.



Photo. Walton Adams.

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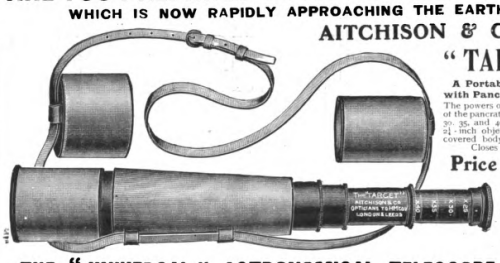
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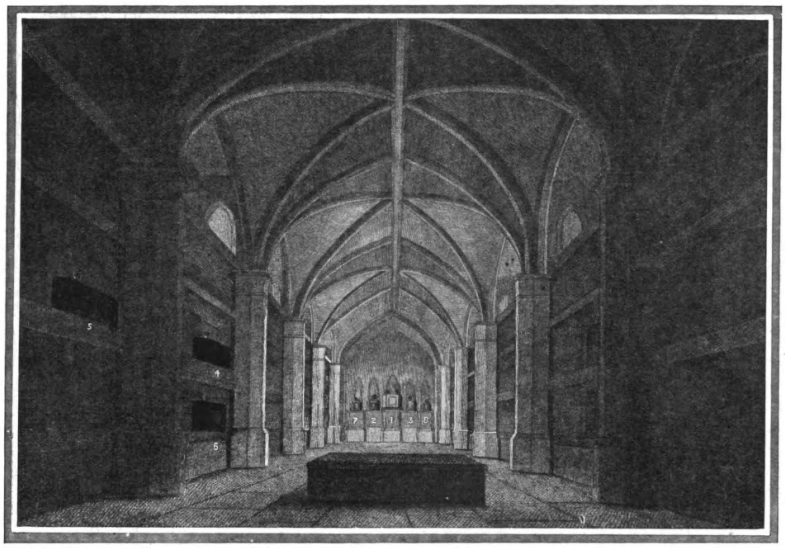
WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MRS. MARY FORD, of 17, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, and Pencarrow, Cornwall, who died on March 4, is now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £175,595. Amongst other legacies are: £15,000 in trust for Captain Richard and John Ford; £2000 each in trust for Mrs. John Dene and Mrs. Myers; £1000 each to Captain Arthur Dene and Dolly Dene; and £500 each to Arthur Myers, Richard Woollcombe, and Robert L. Fulford. The residue is to be held, on sundry trusts, for Sir Lewis Molesworth, with remainder to the Rev. St. Aubyn H. M. St. Aubyn and his son Hugh.

The will (dated July 22, 1909) of MRS. FRANCES MARIA DASHWOOD, of 157, Victoria Street, Westminster, and of Bexley, Kent, has been proved by her son-in-law Colonel Morey Quayle Jones, C.B., and Edmund T. M. Teesdale, the value of the property being £121,184. She gives £1500 to Philip E. A. Brookfield; £1000 to Colonel Quayle Jones; £500 to her granddaughter Phyllis Quayle Jones; £500 to Edmund T. M. Teesdale; £500 to the Rev. Frederic D. Teesdale; £250 each to her two brothers; annuities to her sisters; and the residue to her daughter Mrs. Isabel Quayle Jones.

The will of MR. FRANK HURST, of 18, Cadogan Place, Chelsea, and of Messrs. Hurst de la Bere and Co., 7, Drapers Gardens and the Stock Exchange, has been proved, the value of the property amounting to £176,535. The testator gives £1000 to his wife; £100 a year to his brother Joseph; £150 a year to each of his sisters—Helen, Jessie, and Catherine; £150 a year to each of his nieces Margaret C. Hurst and Gwendolin L. Hurst, and to Countess Elizabeth Gordon Giordano; £2000 to Florence Margaret Cross; £500 each to the executors; £500 to the staff of his firm, and the residue to his daughters.

The will and codicils of MR. ALFRED AMES, of the Junior United Service Club, Waterloo Place, are now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £263,061. He bequeaths £5000 each to the children of his cousin Lionel Ames, except Colonel Henry Ames; £500 each to the executors; and the residue to his nephews and nieces, the children of his brothers and sisters, other than his nieces Mrs. Wilbraham and Mrs. Moulton, who are amply provided for.



WHERE KING EDWARD WILL BE LAID: THE ROYAL MAUSOLEUM UNDER THE ALBERT MEMORIAL CHAPEL AT WINDSOR, AS IT APPEARED IN 1821.

King Edward is to be buried in the royal vault beneath the Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor. This chapel, formerly called the Wolsey Chapel, was restored by George III., who also had the vault made, and was himself buried in it. The last royal burial there was that of the late Duke of Teck, in 1900. The coffins on the shelves are as follows: 1. George III. 2. Queen Charlotte. 3. Princess Amelia. 4. Princess Charlotte and Infant. 5. The Duke of Kent. 6. The Duchess of Brunswick. 7. Prince Alfred. 8. Prince Octavius.

The will and codicils of MR. GEORGE NORMAN MAULE, J.P., of 1, Hillboro' Terrace, Ilfracombe, who died on March 18, have been proved by Richard Walter Tweedie and the Rev. John Draper, the value of the property being £63,528. He bequeaths £500 to his sister Louisa A. Maule; £250 each to Lucy Heaven, Violet Heaven, Jessie McLeod, and Ada McLeod; £300 to Mary Jane Hedges; £300 to the Tyrrell Cottage Hospital; the small silver heart, said to have been worn by Royalist officers in the time of Charles I., to General Henry B. Maule; and other legacies. One half of the residue is to be held in trust for his sister for life, and, subject thereto, the whole is to go to his nephew John Draper and his nieces Myra Maule W. Draper, Frances Emma Poole Draper, and Louisa Flora Parry.

The will (dated Oct. 19, 1909) of MRS. LOUISA SFILLMAN, of 41, Kensington Square, widow, who died on March 18, has been proved by her daughter Mrs. Clara Helena Williams and Edwin Alfred Barton, the value of the property being £96,667 6s. 7d. Subject to an annuity of £200, in trust, for her son George, and to the payment of a few small legacies, everything goes conditionally to her daughters.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. William Henderson, Berkley House, Berkley Frome, Somerset £317,615
Mrs. Harriet Louisa Green, The Hall, Caister St. Edmund, Norfolk £110,401
Rev. Adolphus Leighton White, Mile House, Sulhamstead, Reading £76,816
Mr. Henry Garratt Cumines, The Hermitage, Lewisham Hill £73,111
Mr. Joseph Edward John Phillips, Royston, Herts £65,770



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P. 48.—Ferns & Ivy, Ivy-leaf filling, Border on Table
P. 49.—Bramble & Blackberry border, with Centre piece
P. 50.—Shamrock Border and Centre, Border on Table
P. 51.—Lily & Rose Groups with Centre, Border on Table

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ON

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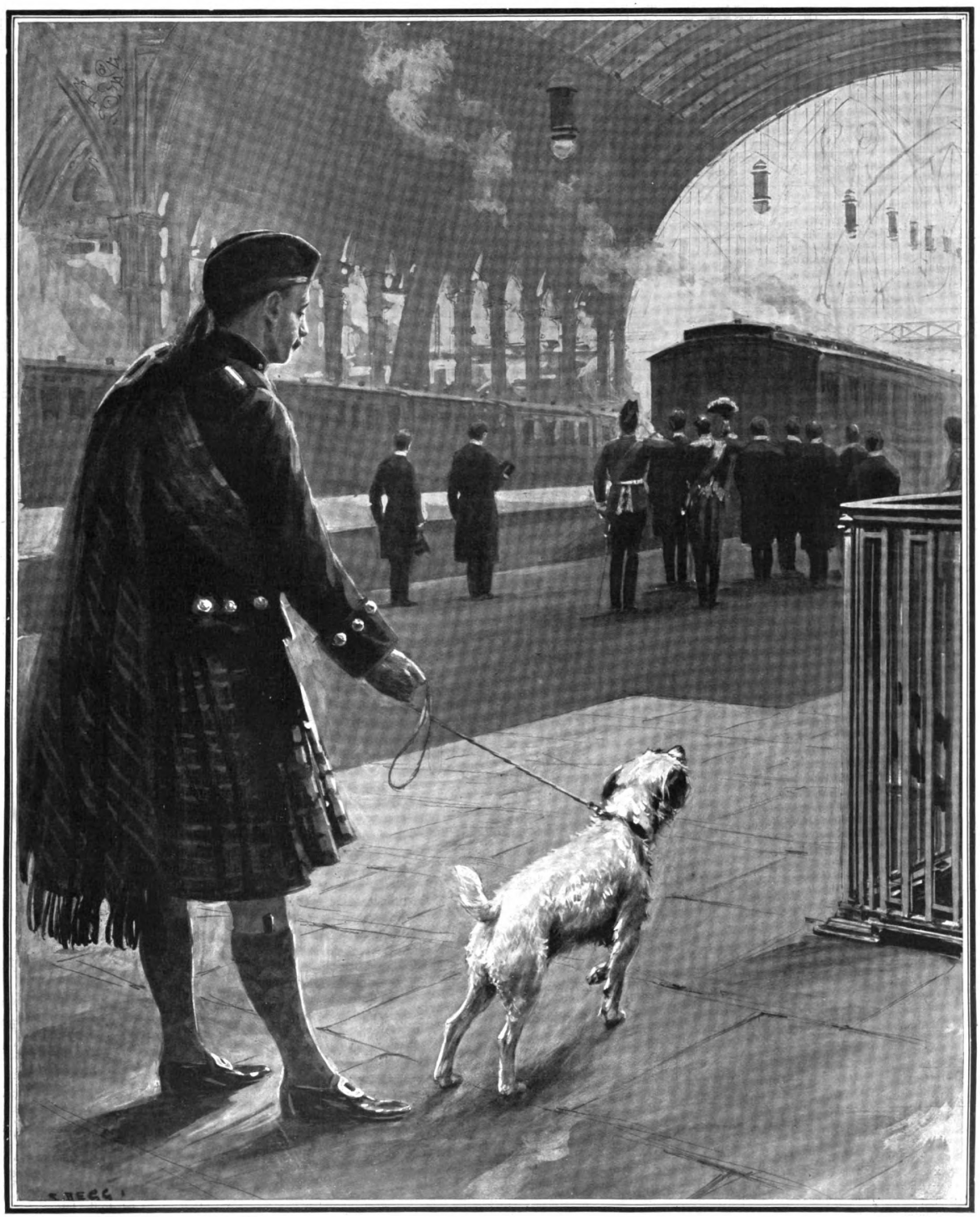
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LEFT BEHIND! KING EDWARD'S FAVOURITE TERRIER, CÆSAR, STRAINING AT HIS LEASH IN AN ENDEAVOUR TO REACH HIS DEAD MASTER'S SIDE AS THE TRAIN BEARING THE ROYAL REMAINS TO WINDSOR STEAMED OUT OF PADDINGTON.

Cæsar followed the remains of his dead master, King Edward, during the stately progress through London. On the platform at Paddington, he strained every limb in an endeavour to find place beside the coffin, and it was not until the train was well out of sight that he could be persuaded to relax his efforts. He is to be the special care of Queen Alexandra.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.

HARWICH ROUTE
TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route.
Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.30 p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train with Dining and Breakfast Cars.
Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.
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Via ANTWERP for Brussels and its Exhibition (Reduced Return Fares every Week-day Liverpool St. Station dep. 8.40 p.m.
Corridor Vestibuled Train with Dining and Breakfast Car.
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Via ESBJERG for Denmark, Norway and Sweden, by the Danish Royal Mail Steamers of the Forenede Line of Copenhagen, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Via HAMBURG by the G.S.N. Co.'s Steamers, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Via GOTHENBURG every Saturday, May-September, by the Thule Line Steamers of Gothenburg

Corridor Vestibuled Train with Dining and Breakfast Cars every Week-day from and to York. Through Corridor Carriages from and to Liverpool, Warrington, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Rugby.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE	No. 9.—Oct. 12 to Nov. 5.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.



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Proofs of this remarkable picture, which was submitted to her Majesty Queen Alexandra, and graciously approved by her for publication in "The Illustrated London News," have been specially pulled by hand on stout art paper (suitable for framing). Copies may be purchased for the sum of 1s. each (post free 1s. 2d.). The size of this plate is 30 by 20 in. It can be obtained from the Publishing Office of "The Illustrated London News," 172, Strand, London, W.C.

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SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE PHASES OF DEATH.

RECENTLY a discourse was reported as having been delivered in London on pre-existence and survival in respect of the doctrine of immortality applied to human life. It cannot be said that the lecturer evolved any new thing in the course of his prelection. On the contrary, he founded a series of suppositions on phenomena relating to the life of cells, such as are familiar to the merest tyro in physiology. For example, there was quoted the well-known fact that the living cells of our body—most of them—illustrate a process of continual death and extinction, losses made good by as constant a production of new cells. Local death in our tissues is as natural a feature of existence as is the taking of nutriment. The old cells of the outer skin are given off in countless numbers daily. They are produced by the under-skin, which is well provided with nerves and blood-vessels, and is, in fact, an extremely vital tissue. As the outer-skin cells are developed, they are active enough, but succeeding growths push them nearer and nearer the skin surface, till they become mere microscopic scales, disappearing under the friction of our garments and the process of ablution. Thus from an organised, if low-class cell, every upper-skin element is destined to die and to be moulted off as a dead unit. This is its fate decreed by nature, and this is one of the physiological examples of the truism that in the midst of life we are in death.

Not all cells reflect in this way the history of the body of which they form part. It is doubtful, for example, if brain or nerve cells can be renewed when they die, as perish many of them do to a certain extent after a certain period of age has been attained. I do not know if there are any researches which go to prove that the cells which make up the aggregate of that great and important colonial gland, the liver, are capable of reproducing lost members. I know that in the case of certain other highly important cells of the organism devoted to the development of the race, we find an enormous number present at the beginning of life, and there are no renewals required, for that matter of it, to counteract the effect of the death-roll. If any conclusion, indeed, can be drawn from the history of our bodily elements, it would seem to be that which asserts that it is the less important cells which are perpetually being cast off, and as constantly renewed. The more important cells, on the other hand, live their life—a longer one, no doubt, than that of the others — and when they die are not succeeded by new generations.

It has always proved a fascinating practice for theorising on the part of many grades of thinkers, to select cell-life in support of the doctrine of that continued personal existence which is summed up in the word "immortality." But, with Omar, we might say that, in so far as either support or denial of that doctrine, we have simply to make our exit by the door we entered. It is impossible to credit any cell, even the highest, with vital features, apart from those which mark the career of the frame of which it represents a living unit. The consideration of a brain-cell and its history does not seem to lend any more or any less support to the doctrine of existence after death than does the consideration of life as a whole. In one sense there is no death, for as we cannot create matter and force, so it is impossible they should be destructible or capable of annihilation. It is the old example of the candle which helps us here. You burn your candle under the eye of the chemist, and he will present you afterwards with grain for grain weight of waste products corresponding to the consumed material.

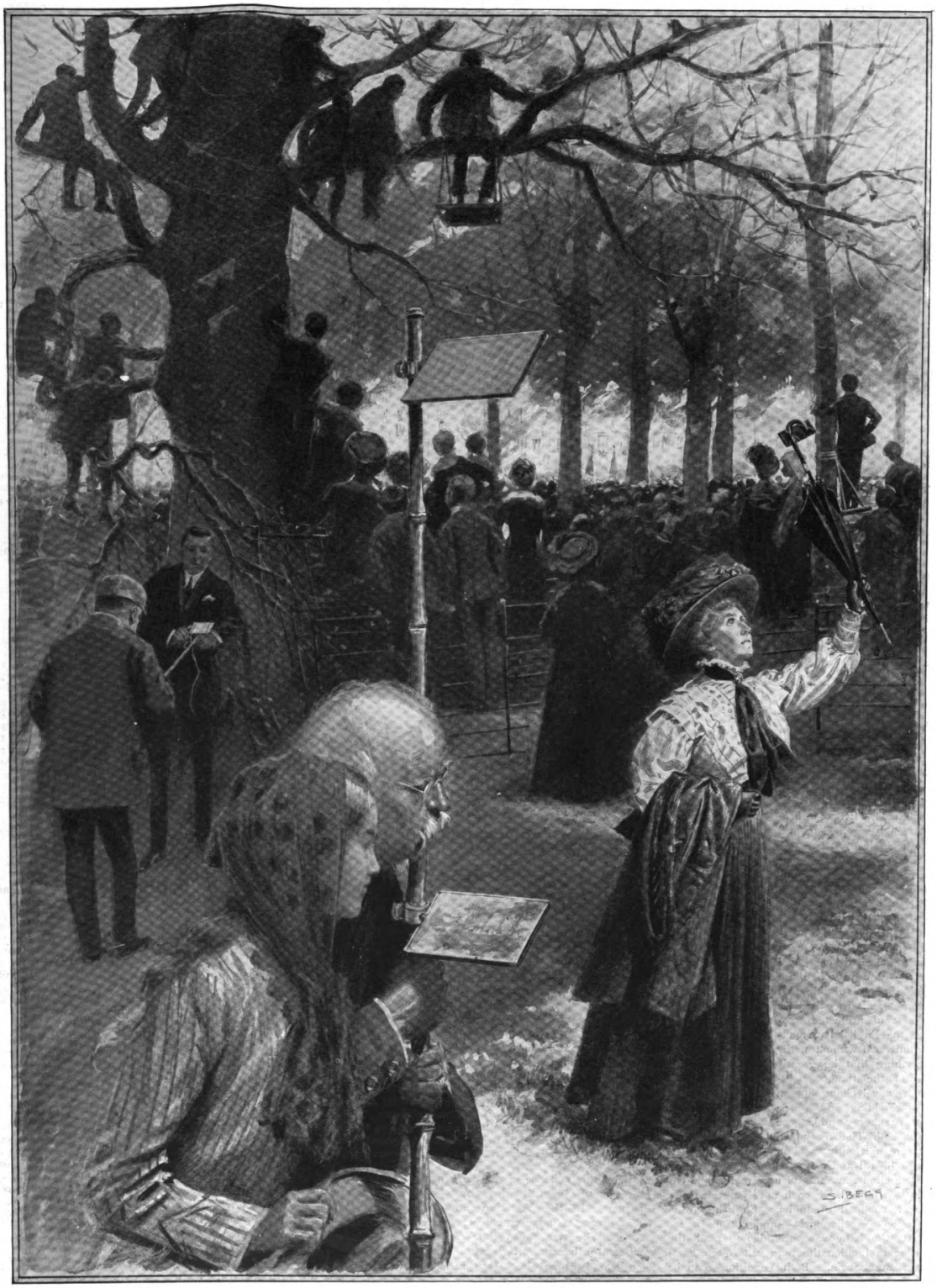
It is so with force. The energy displayed equally by the universe outside and by the body inside it is not lost; it only changes its direction. There is unquestionably an immortality of physical things; that no one denies: whether it extends to the purely vital side is precisely what we do not know, for the plain reason that we do not know what life itself is. If there is no grave argument to be deduced, as a matter of pure science, for the continuance of vital energy in some shape or other, after death, it is equally certain there is to be found no definite argument against such a belief. If life be even a complex collection of energies, why should these not survive—that is, be incapable of annihilation—like all other forms of force? Only, the mode of survival and continuance is not necessarily to be supposed to be represented by the customary and often crude conceptions entertained regarding an after-existence.

In another sense than in that of cell-death we may be said to "die daily," and the reflection of the immortality for which men hope is seen in the opposite process of continual bodily repair. Every breath we give out represents a kind of dissolution of so much of our personality. The body is a machine always at work, and it is always wasting, and always demanding repair in the shape of food. We are debtors to the world in the sense that from the world we obtain matter to build our frames. We pay the debt in little instalments hour by hour, and when we "shuffle off this mortal coil" we pay our debt in full. For all our bodily elements are restored to Mother Earth, and they will enter into new combinations in other forms of life. The flower may thus naturally blossom on the tomb, as the butterfly flits about the sepulchre.

"Imperial Cæsar, dead, and turn'd to clay," represents the great poet's expression of the fact that we are of the earth earthy. Analogy, which may be a deceitful guide, as Darwin remarked, may be trusted here fairly enough to show that, in the constitution of things, there is no death. There is change of environment for living matter whose vitality has ceased; but no extinction, and there can equally be no obliteration of energy either. This great fact should place the question of the actual immortality of things on a safe basis, and from it, those who regard science as a safe teacher may draw comfort and satisfaction. It must be left to the faith that is the substance of things hoped for to mould what science has taught us into the special form which characterises our beliefs in the beyond.

ANDREW WILSON.

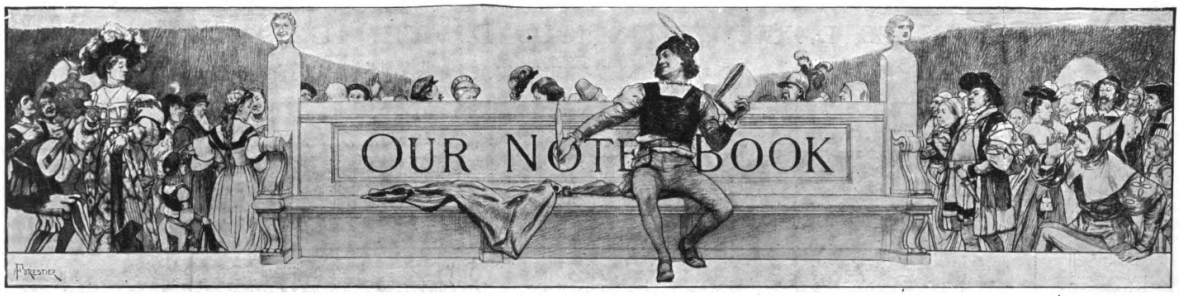
AS IN A GLASS DARKLY: INGENIOUS DEVICES FOR SIGHTSEERS AT THE ROYAL FUNERAL.



MIRRORS USED BY SIGHTSEERS VIEWING THE PROCESSION FROM BEHIND THE CROWD DURING THE PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON: GLASSES FIXED TO A POLE AND TO AN UMBRELLA.

Several ingenious persons, unwilling to take risks in the great crowd, used mirrors to such good effect that they were able to see the procession and yet remain behind the mass of people. Two of the devices favoured are here illustrated. That which was the more elaborate took the form of two mirrors fixed on a pole, the one at the top reflecting the image it received on to the one at the bottom. The less intricate took the form of a mirror mounted on an umbrella and held above the head.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE hot weather, which has been almost coincident with the new reign, might serve, perhaps, as another omen, if I were one who liked omens—or liked hot weather. Unfortunately, I am one of those heretics who tend (during a strong summer) to the somewhat hasty opinion of certain early Christians, that Apollo is a devil. Or if he be a beneficent deity, he is one of a highly searching and even ruthless sort; a flaming fact, picking out and emphasising all other facts; making the world far too realistic. The chief gift of hot weather to me is the somewhat unpopular benefit called a conviction of sin. All the rest of the year I am untidy, lazy, awkward, and futile. But in hot weather I *feel* untidy, lazy, awkward, and futile. Sitting in a garden-chair in a fresh breeze under a brisk grey and silver sky, I feel a frightfully strenuous fellow: sitting on the same garden-chair in strong sunshine, it begins slowly to dawn on me that I am doing nothing. In neither case, of course, do I get out of the chair. But I resent that noontide glare of photographic detail by the ruthless light of which I can quite clearly see myself sitting in the chair. I prefer a more grey and gracious haze, something more in the Celtic-twilight style, through which I can only faintly trace my own contours, vast but vague in the dusk and distance.

And in this way, oddly enough, I think the turn of the year's weather may be found a sort of omen, after all; for the change from the England that is behind us to that more equivocal and mysterious England that is in front of us is not unlike the change from the cool laziness with which I am contented to the hot laziness of which I am ashamed. It is the whole difference between being asleep, and waking up to feel sleepy. The sun of truth is risen; the facts of the world are staring at us with a somewhat sinister clearness; but the Englishman, I fear, has not yet got out of his garden-chair. For that epoch which may vaguely be called Victorian—though it began before Queen Victoria's accession and continued after her death—was very like the subtle relaxation of a suitable and comfortable climate. It was the time of a curious sort of protected freedom, in which the Englishman managed to feel universal without really looking at anything that he greatly disliked. It was the time, for example, when the novel changed from the liberties of Fielding and Sterne to the limits of Thackeray and George Eliot; and yet both Thackeray and George Eliot are obviously priding themselves on a liberal and unlimited view of life. Fiction gave up its universal scope to achieve a universal appeal. French novels were written for adults, and confined to adults. English novels were thrown open to schoolgirls—and cut down for them. In Paris the baby was forbidden to read the man's literature; in London the man was often compelled to read the baby's. Both conditions can be described as liberty.

But without turning the accident of a new reign into too stiff a symbol, there are many indications that the Victorian compromise has broken down. To touch but lightly on the case mentioned above, the ethics of fiction, it is pretty plain that new licence is being claimed, and that of the least healthy sort. A school of novelists, chiefly female, pour on the market tales in which there is not one indecent word and not one decent sentiment. Now these sophists have all the advantage that belongs to those who break an understanding while their opponents keep it. It is poisonous to a people that they should hear half-truths if they must not hear the whole truth. The whole truth is generally the ally of virtue; a half-truth is always the ally of some vice. I personally should prefer that decent people should reply with the whole truth; I would rather refute these writers than repress them. But it is highly probable that we shall do either one or the other; and in either case we violate the balance of the Victorian tradition. If we repress them, we violate Victorian liberty. If we refute them, we violate Victorian decorum.



THE MOST PATHETIC FIGURE IN KING EDWARD'S FUNERAL PROCESSION: THE WIDOWED QUEEN ALEXANDRA IN HER CARRIAGE.

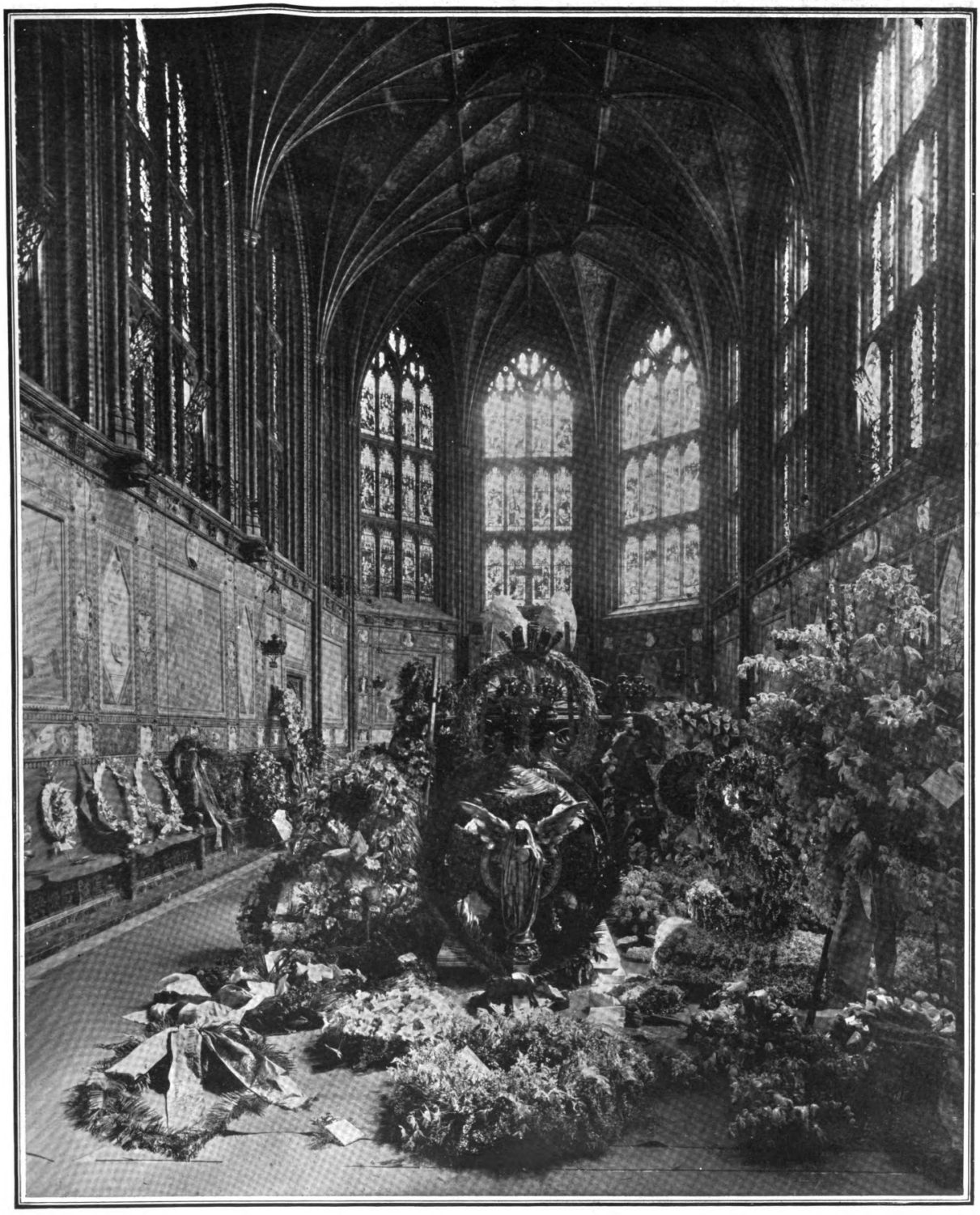
The hearts of the people went out to the widowed Queen Alexandra, the most pathetic figure in the great procession. She rode in the first of the carriages following the foreign Kings and Princes, with her sister, the Empress Marie Féodorovna of Russia, the Princess Royal, and Princess Victoria. The carriage was a glass coach, drawn by a pair of bay horses. At Windsor, Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie drove in a carriage drawn by a pair of greys, the only one in the main procession there. In spite of the suffering visible in her face, her Majesty bowed graciously to acknowledge the sympathy of the people.

But this collapse of the compromise affects numberless other things besides novels—for instance, newspapers. In the Victorian atmosphere a newspaper was a vague, popular voice tempered to a respectful tone. The rich men who owned the journals were moderate because they were rich, but they were positive because they were men; they shared the passions and prejudices of the mass of their readers. For instance, the English Press was incredibly childish in its misunderstanding about foreign politics; it tried to measure everything with a London umbrella, to cover everything under a London top-hat. It tried to talk about the French Revolution without having even understood that it was a Revolution, let alone a French one. They lectured the Roman Church without attempting to understand either the Christian word "Church" or the pagan word "Roman." But though in these matters the Victorian papers were wrong, they were still representative. They did not understand foreign nations, but they did understand their own nation. Ideas about Ireland quite as idiotic as those of the leader-writer on the *Times* possessed the minds of all the compositors who printed the paper. Russia was quite as wildly misunderstood in public-houses even as she was in Parliament; and about the real dogmas of the French Republic the servants in the servants' hall were really almost as ignorant as their masters and mistresses upstairs. These blunders were national blunders; the newspapers only had them because everybody made them. They were only enormous mirrors or reflectors which flashed over the world the local flame or beacon of England; but the flame was local and quite genuine. Therefore under that Victorian compromise the big wealthy newspapers might very well be left as they were. They were rich enough to be a tyranny; but, thank God, they were stupid enough to be a mere mob. They did not misrepresent England, though they misrepresented everything else to the last flaming fringe of the solar system.

But just as we have lived to see the rise of a cold and lewd sort of novel, so we have lived to see the rise of a cold and lawless and quite cynical kind of journalism. It does not share the national prejudices, but only exploits them. Nay, more, it does not accept prejudices; it actually manufactures them. In short, the Press has ceased to be roughly representative, and become almost solely oppressive. The newspaper proprietors now possess England almost entirely because they are typical rich men, and not because they are typical men who happen to be rich. Of course, I know it is not easy to distinguish to a shade between representation and oppression; that is why all oppressors have managed to succeed. If the chief and the clan agree, it is not always simple to decide whether the chief is agreeing with the clan or the clan agreeing with the chief. I only think that in modern England the clan is nowhere.

This puts the newspaper in the same equally poised and perilous position as the novel; it may be attacked from either side. If we have a democratic outburst, the newspaper office may be wrecked by the mob. If we have a despotic reaction the newspaper office may be shut up by the police. But in no case will it have so cosy and respectable a time as it has had during the age of newspapers, the great Victorian epoch. And this, indeed, raises the strongest case of all—the political case; though with this it would scarcely be discreet to deal fully just now. It will suffice to say that nearly everyone is now discussing the political future with a disproportion amounting to folly, for this simple reason: that they will talk of the Socialist Party in the modern House of Commons as if it were the revolutionary party. In the vivid and virile sense, no parties are revolutionary; the Labour Party is no more likely to take to pikes than the Primrose League. In every other sense, all the parties are revolutionary. Imperialism is as wild a revolt against Balfour as is Socialism against Asquith; they have all broken up the Victorian compromise.

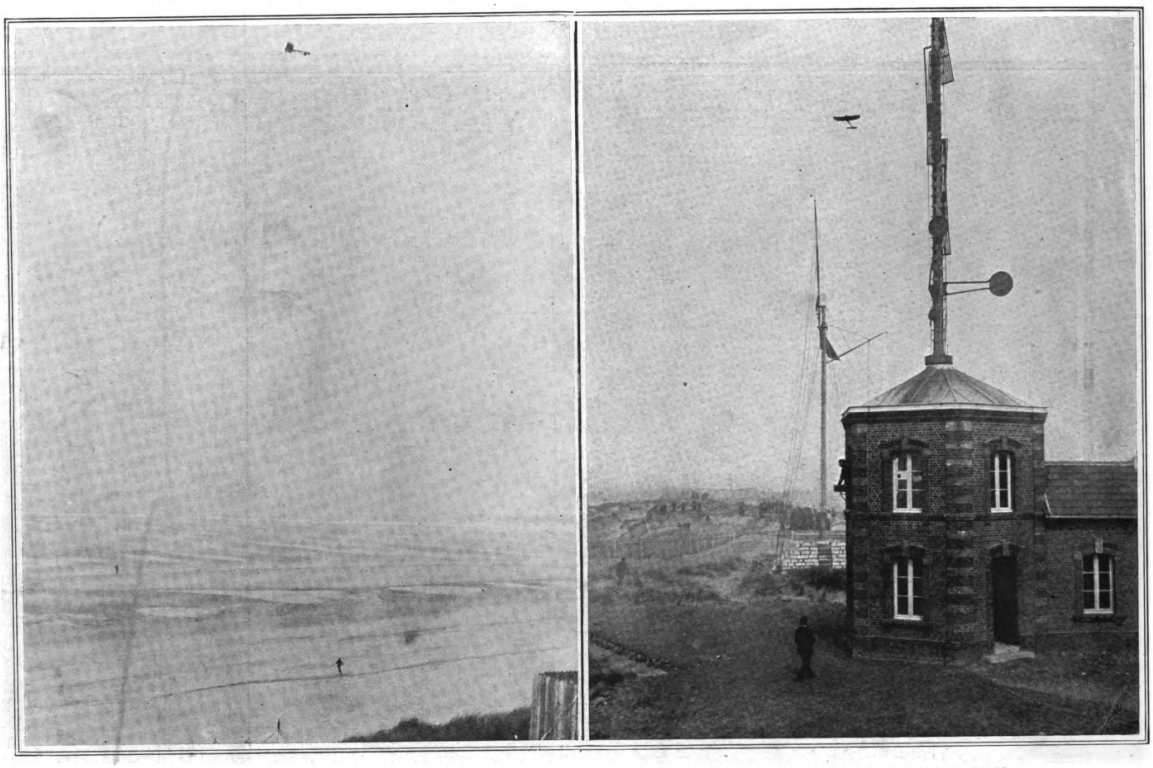
OUTWARD SIGNS OF THE WORLD'S SORROW: FLORAL TRIBUTES FOR THE FUNERAL OF KING EDWARD.



OFFERED TO THE MEMORY OF A GREAT KING: WREATHS IN THE ALBERT MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

Beautiful wreaths and other floral tributes were sent to Windsor in great numbers from all parts of the country, and from other countries as well, for the occasion of King Edward's funeral. They were of every size and shape, ranging from the magnificent offerings of Kings and Emperors to humble bunches of wayside flowers from village folk and little children. They were so numerous that it was impossible to find room for them inside St. George's Chapel on the day of the funeral. Many of them were laid against the chapel walls, and the lawns on the north side were so covered that there was not an inch of grass visible. Dean's Cloisters overflowed with flowers. Others were in the Horseshoe Cloister. King George sent a cross of white orchids, and the Queen a wreath of white may to be placed on the coffin. After the service Queen Alexandra visited the vault and placed on the coffin a wreath of white lilies. The floral offerings were placed on view the next day in St. George's and the Albert Memorial Chapels, by order of the King. It is in the vault beneath the Albert Memorial Chapel that King Edward's body lies.—(PHOTOGRAPH BY RUSSELL.)

The Channel Flown for the Second Time: The Great Flight in a Fog.



FLYING FROM FRANCE TO ENGLAND IN A FOG: M. JACQUES DE LESSEPS LEAVING CALAIS.

For the second time an airman has flown across the Channel, M. Jacques de Lesseps having successfully performed the feat on Saturday of last week, on a Blériot monoplane. The crossing was made in two minutes less than the time taken by M. Blériot; and the aviator had to fly over thick banks of fog which entirely obscured his view.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]

The Great Disappointment: Halley's Comet in its Passage through the Heavens.

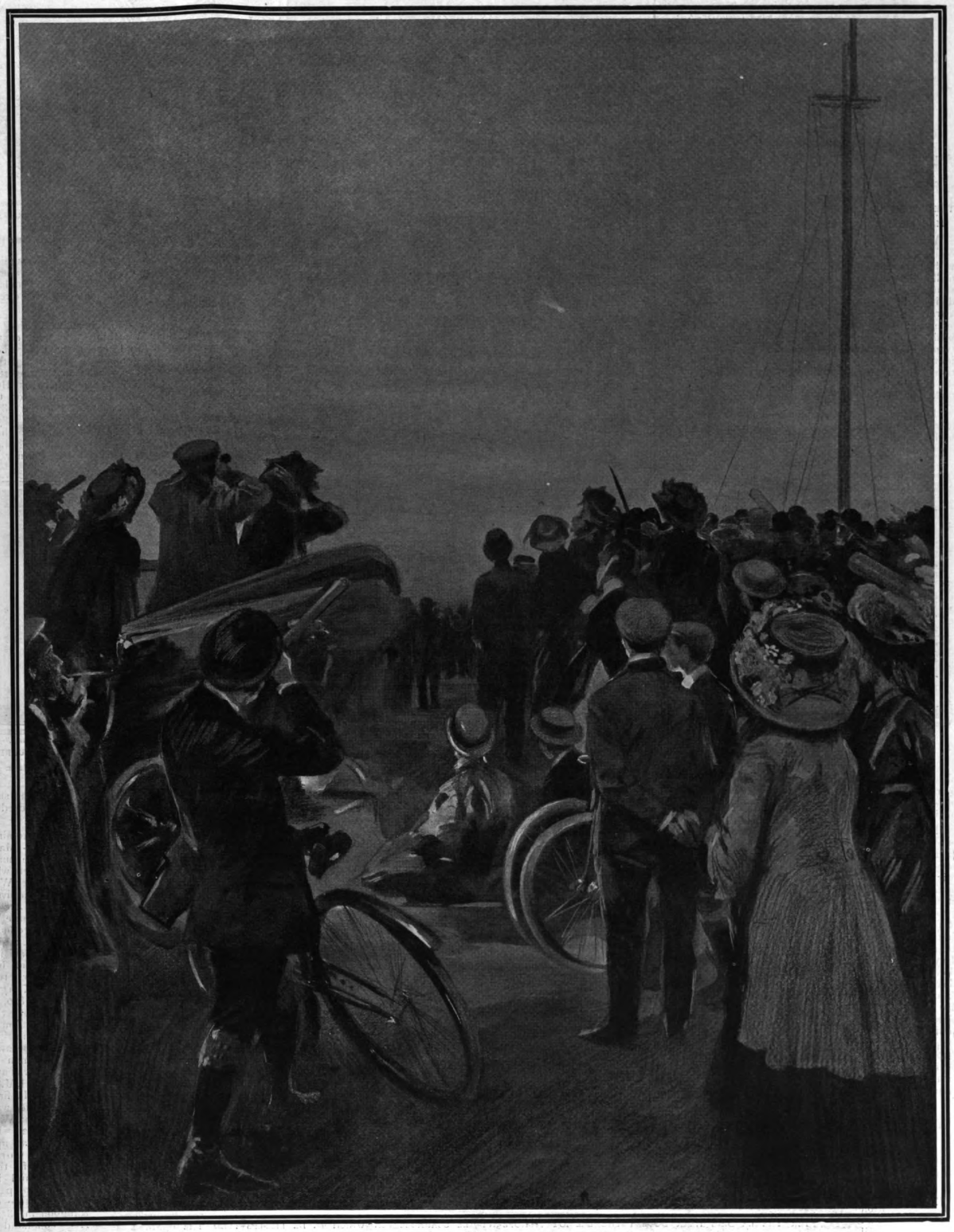


THE SIGHT MANY THOUSANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN HAVE MISSED: HALLEY'S COMET, SHOWING THE GREAT 15-MILLION-MILE TAIL.

This photograph of Halley's Comet was taken on the 5th of this month by Professor F. Iniquez, of the Madrid Observatory. The exposure lasted from 4 minutes past 3 to 48 minutes past 3. The appearance of the comet has been a great disappointment to many thousands in this country who have watched for it in the skies, for, strain their eyes as they might, they have been unable to see the tail. This tail, it may be noted, is said to be 15 million miles in length on the present occasion. Previously, it has been calculated as from 11 to 30 million miles in length.

THE COMET-SEEKERS: LOOKING FOR HALLEY'S.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. D'AMATO.



HAMPSTEAD HEATH ON A COMET NIGHT: THE CROWD ABOUT THE FLAGSTAFF.

Many Londoners have watched for the comet by night, standing on the higher levels of their city. Especially have they gathered about the Flagstaff on Hampstead Heath, which is on about the same level as the Cross of St Paul's. People have arrived at the Heath on foot, by Tube, by tram, by carriage, and by taxi, and have waited very patiently to see, not only the comet, but its tail. At present, the tail has been invisible to them; and at most they have seen what appears to be a rather pale star.



THE LATE LIEUT. BOYD ALEXANDER,
The Well-known Explorer, Murdered near Abeshr.



Photo. Russell.

THE LATE SIR JOHN KINLOCH, Bt.,
Descendant of an Ancient Scottish Family.



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

MR. HARRY MARCH, C.E., M.I.M.E.,
The Discoverer of Radium Mines in Guarda, Portugal.

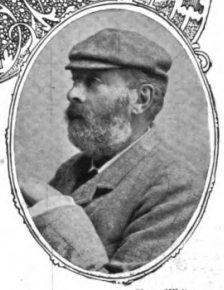


Photo. White.

THE LATE SIR HENRY AUBREY-FLETCHER, Bt.,
M.P. for the Lewes Division since 1885.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES

LIEUTENANT BOYD ALEXANDER'S tragic death in the Congo is the more regrettable since he was one of the most humane and least aggressive of explorers, a man with a touch of poetry in his composition and imbued with the spirit of romance. No one could read his book, "From the Niger to the Nile," without becoming conscious of these qualities and feeling insensibly drawn to the charm of his personality. Unlike many travellers, he had a delightful literary style, rendered still more attractive by his sympathetic as well as scientific interest in nature, especially in birds. He began exploring when only twenty-three, and before his great African journey of 1904 to 1907, he had led expeditions in the Cape de Verde Islands, on the Zambesi, and in Fernando Po. He also took part in the relief of Kumasi in 1900.

Earl Carrington, who has been appointed to discharge the duties of Lord Great Chamberlain under the new King, had joint hereditary claims to the office with the Earl of Ancaster, his cousin, and the Marquess of Cholmondeley, whom he succeeds. Earl Carrington, who recently kept his sixty-seventh birthday, has served the State in many high capacities. He was M.P. for High Wycombe from 1865 to 1868, and from 1881 to 1885 Captain of the Royal Bodyguard. In the latter year he became Governor of New South Wales, which he ruled for five years—and where he was very popular. From 1892 to 1895 he was Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and four years ago he was made President of the Board of Agriculture. As owner of large estates himself, he is well known as a liberal and enlightened landlord.

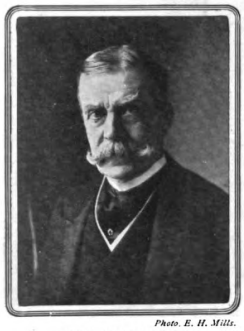


Photo. E. H. Mills.

EARL CARRINGTON,
The new Lord Great Chamberlain.

By his remarkable flight in a fog across the Channel on Saturday, M. Jacques de Lesseps has won the prize of £500 offered by the firm of champagne-growers, MM. Ruinart, for the first airman who, after giving ten days' notice, should cross the Channel on a Saturday or Sunday during the present year. His achievement also wins for him the £100 cup offered by the *Daily Mail* for the second airman to fly across the Channel. M. de Lesseps, who was born in 1883, is the youngest son and eleventh child of the late Baron Ferdinand de Lesseps, the famous engineer, whose association with the Panama Canal is so well known. Having independent means, he took up aviation as a sport, and not as a profession. He began only eight months ago, and in December flew sixty-two miles at Issy. He has since made six other long cross-country flights. His machine, called "Le Scarabée," is the two hundred and seventh which the Blériot Company has built, a fact that in itself speaks for the great progress aviation is making.

Sir John Kinloch, who has died at his seat in Perthshire, belonged to a very ancient Scottish family, among whose early documents is one dating from 1210. Two baronetcies have been held by the family. The first was conferred by James VII. of Scotland, in 1685, on David Kinloch. The third holder of this baronetcy, however, Sir James Kinloch, forfeited his title and estates for having taken up arms in the Rebellion of 1745. He was condemned to death, but escaped to France. The late Baronet's grandfather, Captain George Kinloch, also had to flee the country, in 1819, and was outlawed for advocating reform. He became in 1832 the first representative of Dundee in the Reformed Parliament. The second baronetcy was conferred on the late Sir John Kinloch's father in 1873. Sir John himself, who was born in 1849, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He married, in 1878, Miss Jessie Lumsden, and succeeded to the title three years later. He sat in Parliament for East Perthshire as a Gladstonian Liberal for fourteen years, from 1889 to 1903. In the latter year he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. He is succeeded by his eldest son, George, who was born in 1880, and four years ago married Miss Ethel Hawkins.



Photo. Rol.

M. JACQUES DE LESSEPS, SON OF THE GREAT ENGINEER,
Who has Won the Ruinart Prize by his Cross-Channel Flight.

Mr. Harry March is a well-known mining engineer whose discovery of radium-mines in Guarda, Portugal, it is said, should secure for Great Britain the monopoly of the world's radium market. Mr. March is largely interested in the new National Radium Bank, the institution of which in London received King Edward's great approval, and which will afford British medical science preferential use of radium in experiments for the cure of cancer. Mr. March is popularly known among his friends in scientific circles as the "Radium King."

Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, who died at Angmering, near Worthing, was one of the most respected and experienced members of the House of Commons. He had sat in Parliament for thirty years: first, from 1880 to 1885 as Conservative member for Horsham, and since 1885 as member for the Lewes Division of Sussex. Born in 1835, he succeeded as fourth Baronet in 1851. He was descended from that Henry Fletcher, of Cockermouth, who entertained Mary Queen of Scots in 1568 on her journey to Carlisle. The baronetcy was conferred in 1782 on another Henry Fletcher, a director of the East India Company. The late Baronet was formerly in the Grenadier Guards, retiring in 1859, when he married a daughter of Colonel Sir John Morillyon Wilson. From that time he took an active interest in the Volunteers and in the National Rifle Association. In 1903, having inherited the large Aubrey estates in the counties of Buckingham, Oxford, and Glamorgan, he assumed the additional surname of Aubrey. He had no son, and is succeeded by his brother Lancelot.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR W. G. LUARD,
Who Entered the Navy in the Reign of William IV.

By the deaths of Admiral Luard and Admiral Robertson-Macdonald, the number of officers who served under William IV. and lived to see the accession of George V. is reduced to four. Admiral Luard's career is an interesting link between our two sailor Kings. Born in 1820, a member of the Huguenot family of Ightham, in Kent, he became a midshipman in 1835, and was appointed to H.M.S. *Actæon*. His first active service was in the China War of 1840-42. In 1850 he was appointed Commander of the *Serpent*, and in this ship took part in the capture of Rangoon in 1852. He commanded the *Conqueror* in the China War of 1864. He became a full Admiral in 1885, retiring in the same year. In 1897, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, Admiral Luard was made a K.C.B.

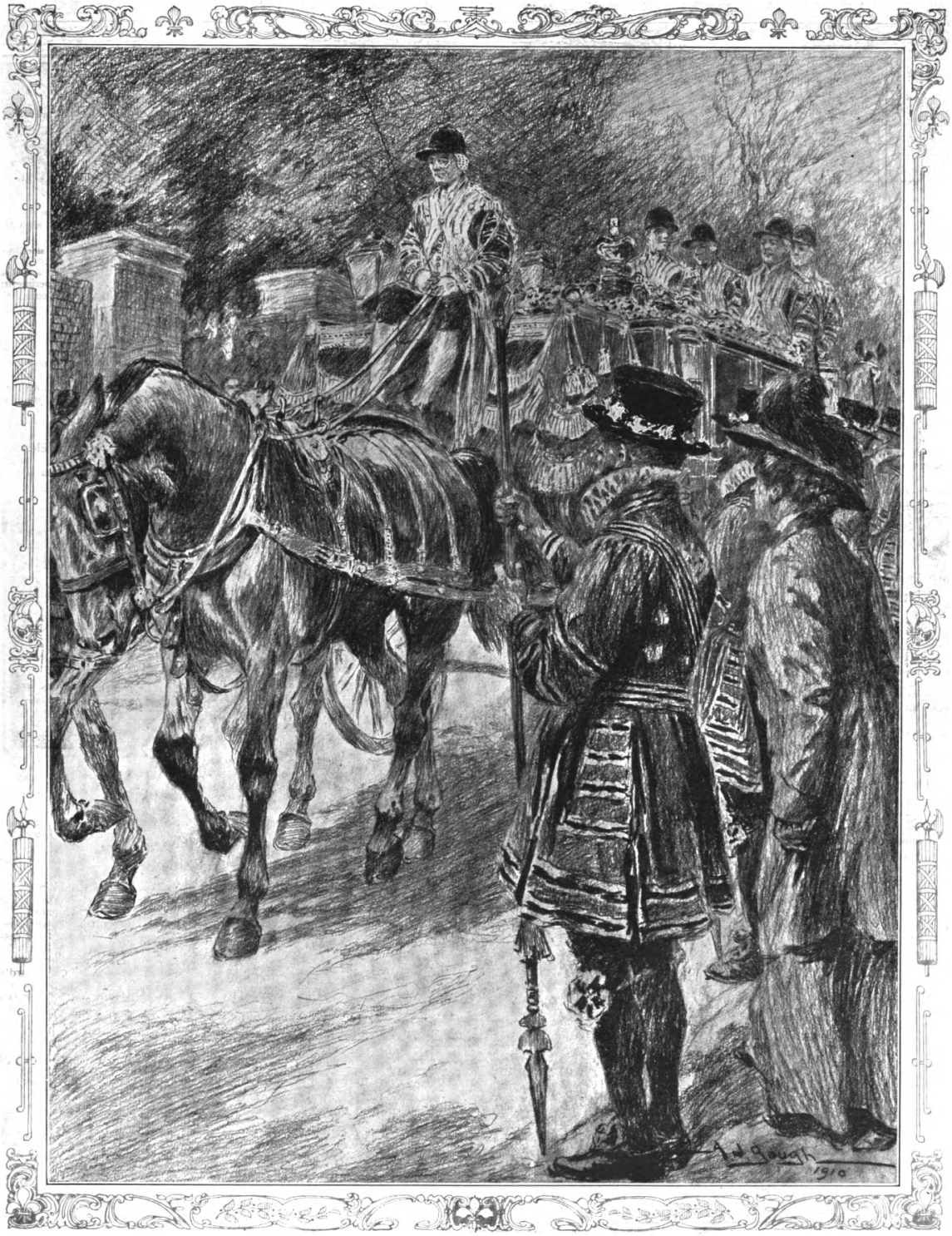


Photo. Montague Dixon.

AFTER THE LANDING NEAR DOVER: THE BLÉRIOT MONOPLANE "LE SCARABÉE" IN WHICH M. DE LESSEPS FLEW THE CHANNEL.

KING GEORGE'S CONSORT IN THE PROCESSION.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. J. GOUGH.



QUEEN MARY DRIVING THROUGH LONDON DURING THE PROGRESS FROM WESTMINSTER HALL TO PADDINGTON.

In the first carriage that followed the remains of his late Majesty were Queen Alexandra, the Empress Marie Féodorovna of Russia, the Princess Royal and Princess Victoria. In the second were the Queen, the Queen of Norway, the Duke of Cornwall (the Heir to the Throne), and Princess Mary. Both Queen Alexandra and Queen Mary drove in a glass coach drawn by a pair of bay horses. The carriages that followed theirs were dress landaus. In St. George's Chapel Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie stood near the coffin. Queen Mary and other royal ladies sat in the Queen's Gallery.

THE GOOD SAMARITANS: SEAT-HOLDER

DRAWN BY OUR SPE



HELP FOR THE CROWD: MEMBERS OF WHITE'S CLUB RESCUING FAINTIN

Nothing was more conspicuous on the occasion of the funeral procession in London than the way in which the people gathered to witness it helped one another. A notable scene, for instance, outside White's Club, the members of which not only handed water to those in the street, but lifted a number of women and children soaked the sponge in water, and then lowered it to the crowd, who were only too glad

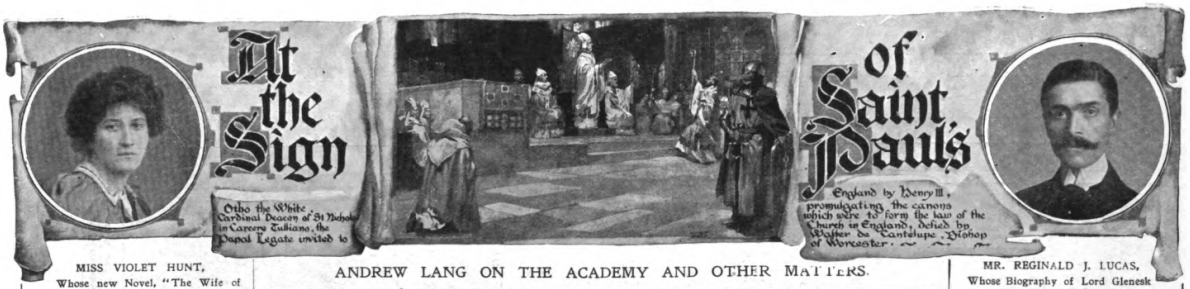
ND THE WEARY PEOPLE IN THE STREET.

TIST. G. AMATO.



WOMEN AND CHILDREN; AND A LADY LOWERING A WATER-SOAKED SPONGE.

Those on stands and in the buildings lining the route and those less fortunately placed in the crowd did all that was possible to aid the weak. There was a who were in danger of fainting over the barrier into the sanctuary of the club premises. Next door to the club a lady on a balcony tied a sponge to a long string, to sprinkle the water from it on their foreheads. The sponge was lowered again and again.



MISS VIOLET HUNT,
Whose new Novel, "The Wife of Altamont," has been Published by Mr. William Heinemann.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

MR. REGINALD J. LUCAS,
Whose Biography of Lord Glenesk is to be Published by Mr. Alston Rivers.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

ANDREW LANG ON THE ACADEMY AND OTHER MATTERS.

THE pictures at Burlington House seem to me to constitute rather "a good Academy." The show will be spoken against by the Press, for there are few, if any, "impressionist" masterpieces. One of these was lately created in France, I have read, by smearing a donkey's tail with all sorts of colours, and then rubbing the tail of the donkey over a canvas. The impressionist, if I understand the term, records his impressions of the external world, which is grey and mauve, and a queer green, very much blurred. A shortsighted person like myself ought to share these impressions, but I do not. If the impressionist, like Turner, says, "No; but don't you wish you did?" I reply that I am thankful that I do not. The strange thing is that, whereas you would expect one impressionist to suffer from impressions different from those of another, they all have similar "visions of their own," as Wordsworth had of Yarrow. I wonder what Wordsworth thought that Yarrow was like.



LADY MACBETH.



PRINCE HENRY PUTTING ON THE CROWN.



SHAKESPEARE.

At the Academy the painters usually see things as they appear to the non-impressionist world, and as artists of previous ages have seen them, bright and distinct, when the sun shines. This is a comfort, and there are interesting situations, as when "The Conspirators" (Elizabethan apparently) smell a rat outside, and a conspirator, Guy Fawkes perhaps, goes to investigate with a bowl-hilted dagger and a long sword. With such do the Mignons tool, in Dumas's great duel. I do not say that I want to see this kind of picture in perpetuity, but it is interesting.

There are two commemorations of the American Reb—I mean War of Independence. Mr. Abbey's study of a camp, with men drilling in all sorts of costumes, reminds us of Boers of the eighteenth century. There is also a battle of Lexington, where the British were whipped, and I do not wonder at it. Apparently, the red-coats drew up in line, at a distance of, say, three hundred yards, a length which their *muskets* would not carry, while the patriots knelt, and fired with rifles. The redcoats were mere targets, and they seem to have had no guns. Grapeshot was indicated, as at Culloden. A company of the Black Watch would have crossed the fire-zone before the patriots could have fired twice—no breech-loaders in those days, no magazine rifles—and then the claymore or the bayonet would have been in action.

With *furichinish*, and bide a while,
And speak a word or twa, man,
She's gi' a straik out o'er the neck,
Before ye win awa', man!

So says the Highlandman in the old song of "Killicrankie."

Mr. Beadle's "Rear-Guard Action before Corunna" (Crawford's Light Brigade) is another good military picture. The handsome, melancholy, mounted officer is the fated Sir John Moore, perhaps: one does not suppose that the fiery Crawford was so fair to see. Mr. Sargent's "Vespers" appears very worthy of his genius.



HAMLET.



FALSTAFF.

SHAKESPEARE'S MEMORIAL IN HIS NATIVE TOWN: THE GOWER MONUMENT AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

The splendid group of bronze statuary executed, as a memorial of Shakespeare, by Lord Ronald Sutherland-Gower, and presented by him to Stratford-on-Avon, is well known to all who have visited the poet's native town, and is perhaps the most interesting of all Shakespeare memorials. On the top of the monument is the seated figure of Shakespeare himself, and around the base are Lady Macbeth, Prince Henry (Henry V.), Hamlet and Falstaff, representing severally Shakespeare's work in Tragedy, History, Philosophy and Comedy. This great work occupied Lord Ronald Sutherland-Gower for twelve years. It was unveiled by the late Lady Hodgson in 1888.

Photographs by James Ball.

One pleasure never palls — that of having ceased to be an art-critic. I went and looked at the contested Venus again, and withdraw previous and invidious observes. As one has seen little of Velasquez, except in portraits, one does not know how he would have been likely to paint a mythological piece. As for a signature, it was not visible to me. That signature seems to be like the celebrated "N" rays, from human beings and other objects—so few men of science could see them that they were abandoned as hallucinatory, like Reichenbach's rays. It is a rough test, but we have no other.

An authentic and well-reported case has been sent to me of two men in a coal-mine. One heard a voice calling, the other did not, but they arranged their lamps so as to throw as much light as possible and guide the lost wanderer. The cries were repeated; only one man heard them, and he thought that he recognised his brother's voice.

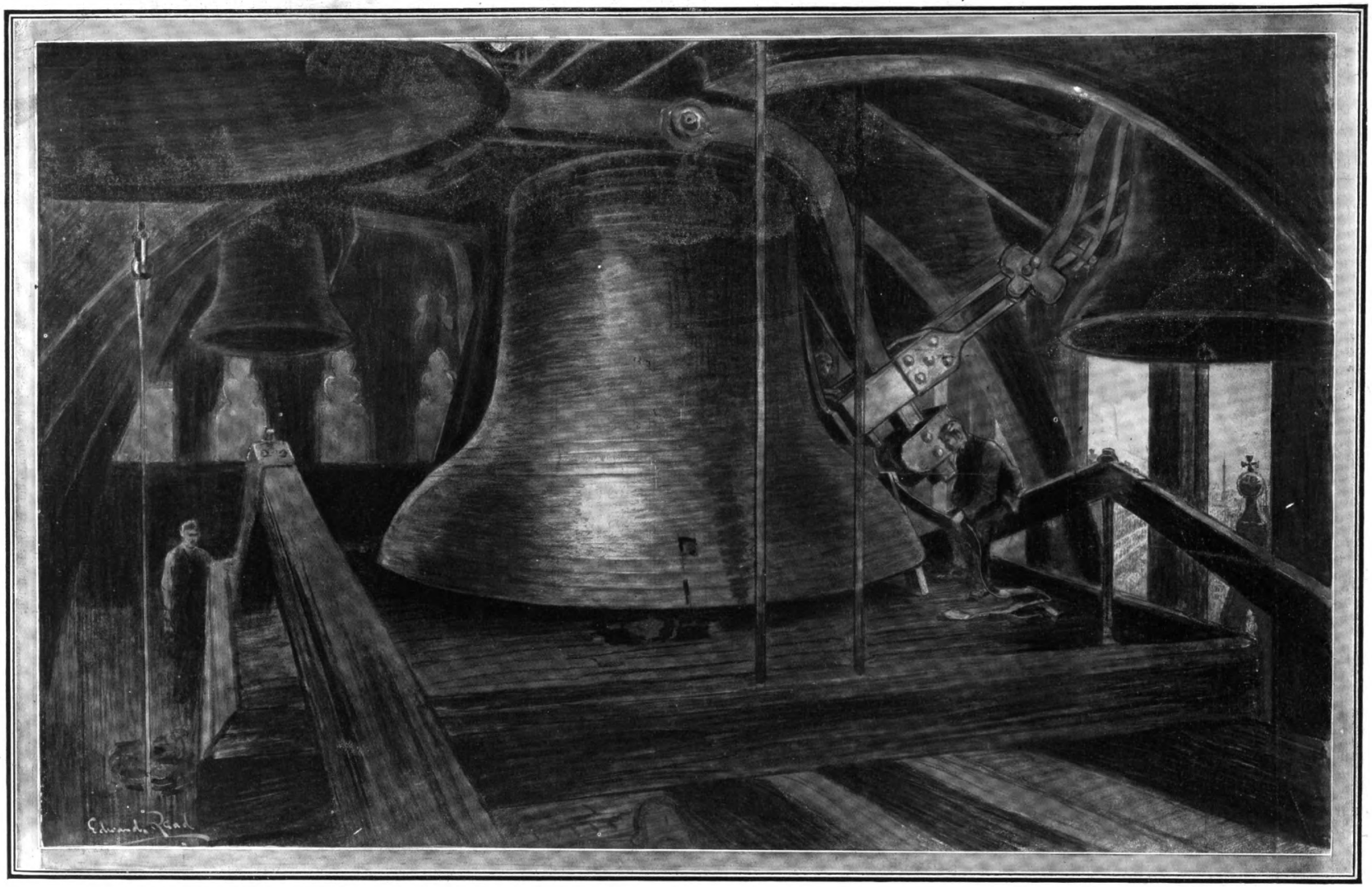
Presently he was sent for, and received the news that his brother had just been fatally injured by an accident in a district of the mining-ground distant about a mile from the place where he heard the cries. I do not know if he had previously had any such experience, like Dr. Johnson when he heard himself called, in London, by his mother, who was at Lichfield. There was nothing the matter with his mother. The son rejoiced, the philosopher may have been rather disappointed.

A lady informs me that the two first lines of the Northumberland "counting-out rhyme," recently published here, were taught to her by her father, a Northumbrian, as referring to the six Sundays in Lent.

"Barl Sunday" was kept in memory of a siege of Newcastle—at what date, I wonder?—when the starving people were relieved by the arrival of a ship laden with peas, which they fried in fat, with pepper and salt. Where they got these condiments, history does not deign to inform us. The peas, barl, were solemnly cooked and eaten on every subsequent Barl Sunday, the second Sunday before Easter. The custom existed thirty years ago, whatever its origin.

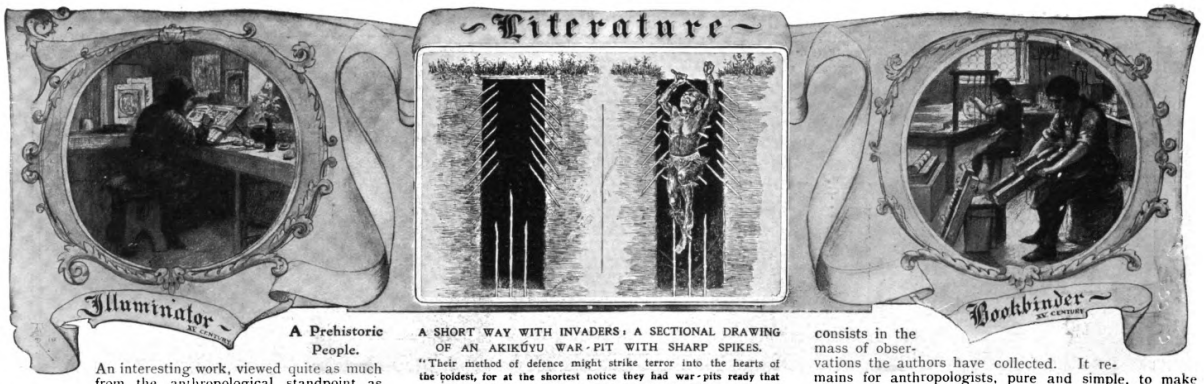
BIG BEN TOLLED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ITS HISTORY: GIVING THE BELL ITS FUNEREAL TONE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, EDWARD READ.



THE TOLLING OF BIG BEN AT THE FUNERAL OF KING EDWARD: HOLDING A LEATHER PAD BETWEEN THE HAMMER AND THE BELL TO SOFTEN THE CLANG.

For the first time in its history, Big Ben was tolled on the occasion of the transference of the body of King Edward from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall. It was tolled also during the funeral procession. The drawing shows a lesther pad held between the hammer and the bell, that the strongly marked metallic tone might be muffled. Special mechanism had to be provided by Messrs. Dent. The hammer-head at present on the bell weighs 500 lb. The old hammer-head, which was discarded as dangerous, weighed 800 lb. It was necessary for a fresh leather pad to be inserted after each stroke of the bell, as it was smashed by the weight. The bell itself weighs 13 tons, 10 cwt, 3 quarters and 15 lb. It was cast in the twenty-first year of the reign of Queen Victoria.



A Prehistoric People.

An interesting work, viewed quite as much from the anthropological standpoint as from that of the traveller pure and simple, is "With a Prehistoric People, the Akikúyu of British East Africa," by W. Scoresby Routledge, M.A. (Oxon), and Katherine Routledge, M.A. (Dublin). Illustrated. (Edward Arnold.) It is probably the anthropological side of the authors' studies which have most directly appealed to them, an appeal reflected in the dedication of the work to Professor E. B. Tylor. Mr. and Mrs. Routledge have been indefatigable travellers: still more have they proved keen observers of facts relating to the life of a tribe whose ways, it is justifiable to say, do certainly reflect the common usages of prehistoric people. We are told that the great area of the Akikúyu people has not been wholly or completely defined by the British Government. Its northern boundary roughly coincides with the Equator, but the authors tell us that owing to the height of the land the climate is temperate. The plains of Athi run to the south, and the railway runs through them. The Akikúyu maintain that they are derived as a race from the Akamba, who to-day live to the south-east of Akikúyu territory. The details of personal decoration have been well worked out by the authors, and their observations support the view that even in primitive mankind the sense of beauty, the striving after æsthetic effects, are duly represented. The garments are primitive enough, witness the N'g-ĝo of the men and boys. Ear-ornamentation is common here, as elsewhere in primitive life, the "ear-blocks" figured by the authors being of somewhat complicated nature. In the art of war the Akikúyu have developed ingenious strategy, including their war-pits with sharpened spikes in the interior impaling the victims who fall into the traps. A curious testimony supporting the view that alcohol in one form or another is found used in the most primitive races is afforded by the practice of beer-making among the people whose ways our authors describe. Native beer is made from the juice of the sugar-cane slightly fermented, and forms the chief alcoholic beverage of the Aikúyu. A quart, it is stated, is "a reasonable amount" for a man to take. No man is allowed to drink the native beer until he has attained the age of an "elder." It says something for Akikúyu morals that the young men seem to be abstainers. As usual, the "medicine-man" figures prominently in the list of officials of the primitive tribe. He represents in himself the priest and the doctor, and also the teacher of a higher evolution. The section dealing with the initiation of the medicine-man is highly interesting, and the ritual the native doctor carries out suggests, in respect of the causes of uncleanness, some of the prominent laws of the Jewish code itself. The medical phases of the life of this primitive tribe are interesting. Our authors remark that where every man carries a life-preserver fractured skulls are necessarily of frequent occurrence. Wounds, roughly sewn up, heal very well—a result due probably to pure surroundings. Such a fact has been noted among the Zulus, for example. The wounded, carried to the pure air of the mountains, have their wounds healed with marvellous rapidity. The value of this book consists in the mass of observations the authors have collected. It remains for anthropologists, pure and simple, to make use of the vast store of material collected, and to place this primitive people's ways in relation to the great mass of information already at hand concerning the process of human evolution.

A SHORT WAY WITH INVADERS: A SECTIONAL DRAWING OF AN AKIKÚYU WAR-PIT WITH SHARP SPIKES.

"Their method of defence might strike terror into the hearts of the boldest, for at the shortest notice they had war-pits ready that rendered any track or paths almost impassable."



A PRIMITIVE BREWERY: AKIKÚYU WOMEN MAKING NATIVE BEER.

"Native beer (n'jo-hi) . . . is the pure juice of the sugar cane slightly fermented. No water is added. . . . It has a slightly acid taste, yet somewhat resembles a soft cider. . . . In the tree trunk are excavated shallow mortars for pounding the cane. Down its length the women stand alternately — not facing one another."



COMING-OF-AGE CUSTOMS: AN AKIKÚYU NEOPHYTE.

Elaborate ritual accompanies the ceremony of initiation to manhood among the Akikúyu. The costumes worn by the youths taking part in it are highly ornate. The above is a neophyte in dancing costume. Note the shaved head, the thigh rattle, and the monkey-tail hung from the elbow.

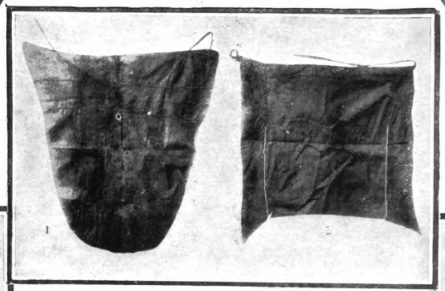
A LIVING TRIBE IN THE PREHISTORIC STAGE OF CIVILISATION: THE AKIKÚYU OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Illustrations reproduced from "With a Prehistoric People," by W. S. Routledge and Katherine Routledge, by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. Edward Arnold.



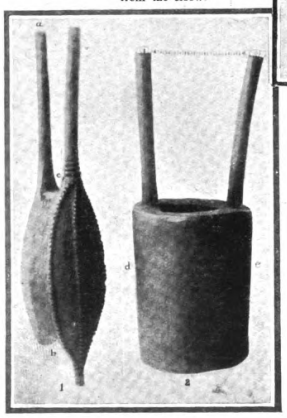
A STORK-LIKE ATTITUDE: AN AKIKÚYU SHEPHERD LAD.

"Their hair is short and curly and their skins are black. . . . Amongst boys and lads when herding the flocks, the habit is not infrequent of standing on one leg, whilst the sole of the other foot is placed against the inner side of the thigh of the leg that carries the weight."



SPECIMENS OF AKIKÚYU WOMEN'S DRESS: A CLOAK (No. 1) AND A SKIRT (No. 2).

The skirt is "24 in. by 21 in., oblong in form, and pointed at the lower corners; it is fastened by strings round the waist. The upper part of the body is protected by a cloak 47 in. in its greatest length. . . . This is tied and is worn either over one shoulder and under the arm or over both, or in any way which suits the fancy."



THE LOBE OF THE EAR AS A RUBBER TYRE: AKIKÚYU EAR-BLOCKS OF CARVED WOOD.

In No. 1 "the spike *a* is passed through the distended lobe of the ear. The lobe is . . . slipped over the lower point *b*." In the groove between *b* and *c* the lobe lies like a rubber tyre on a bicycle wheel. In No. 2 "the lower end of the cylinder is thrust into the loop formed by the lobe, which lies around it at the level *d-e*."



THE ONE AND ONLY GARMENT OF AKIKÚYU MEN AND BOYS: THE N'GŨ-O.

No. 1 is a n'gĝ-o folded to show the manner of wearing it. The size of this example is 44 by 22½ inches. No. 2 is another specimen spread out flat to show the cut. The size of this one is 42 by 22 inches. These garments are sometimes made of skins of goats or other animals, sometimes of calico and similar material.

"Across the Sahara."

"The desert has left an impression on my soul which nothing will ever efface. I had entered it frivolously. . . . I left it as one stunned, crushed by the deadly majesty I had seen too closely." In these words Mr. Hanns Vischer sums up his impressions of a daring journey from Tripoli to Lake Chad by way of Murzuk, Yat, and Bilma. The story is set out in a well-illustrated, finely written volume, "Across the Sahara" (Edward Arnold), and though published at a time when books of travel are all too numerous, this one at least should be assured of a hearty welcome and a wide circulation. Mr. Vischer is a Swiss gentleman, educated and naturalised in England, and is Director of Education in Northern Nigeria. He felt the call of the desert, and decided to travel to Bornu from Tripoli across the Sahara with a mixed company of Arabs and Negroes. A man of marked courage and resource, he faced undaunted the many difficulties and dangers of the road. His insight and keenness of observation have been productive of most interesting results. He discovered in the Sahara many traces of the Roman occupation of Northern Africa and stone implements of the Neolithic and Palæolithic ages. Every few miles of the journey would seem to have brought forward some fact worth recording for the benefit of the archæologist, the anthropologist, or the naturalist, while there are more than enough stirring incidents for the general reader. Sir Harry Johnston, who contributes a foreword to Mr. Vischer's book, is right when he says that nobody who opens it and reads a few lines is likely to lay it aside until the last page has been turned. "Across the Sahara" is the worthy record of a splendid venture.

COUSINS FOR THE SECOND TIME IN HISTORY:

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF KING EDWARD.



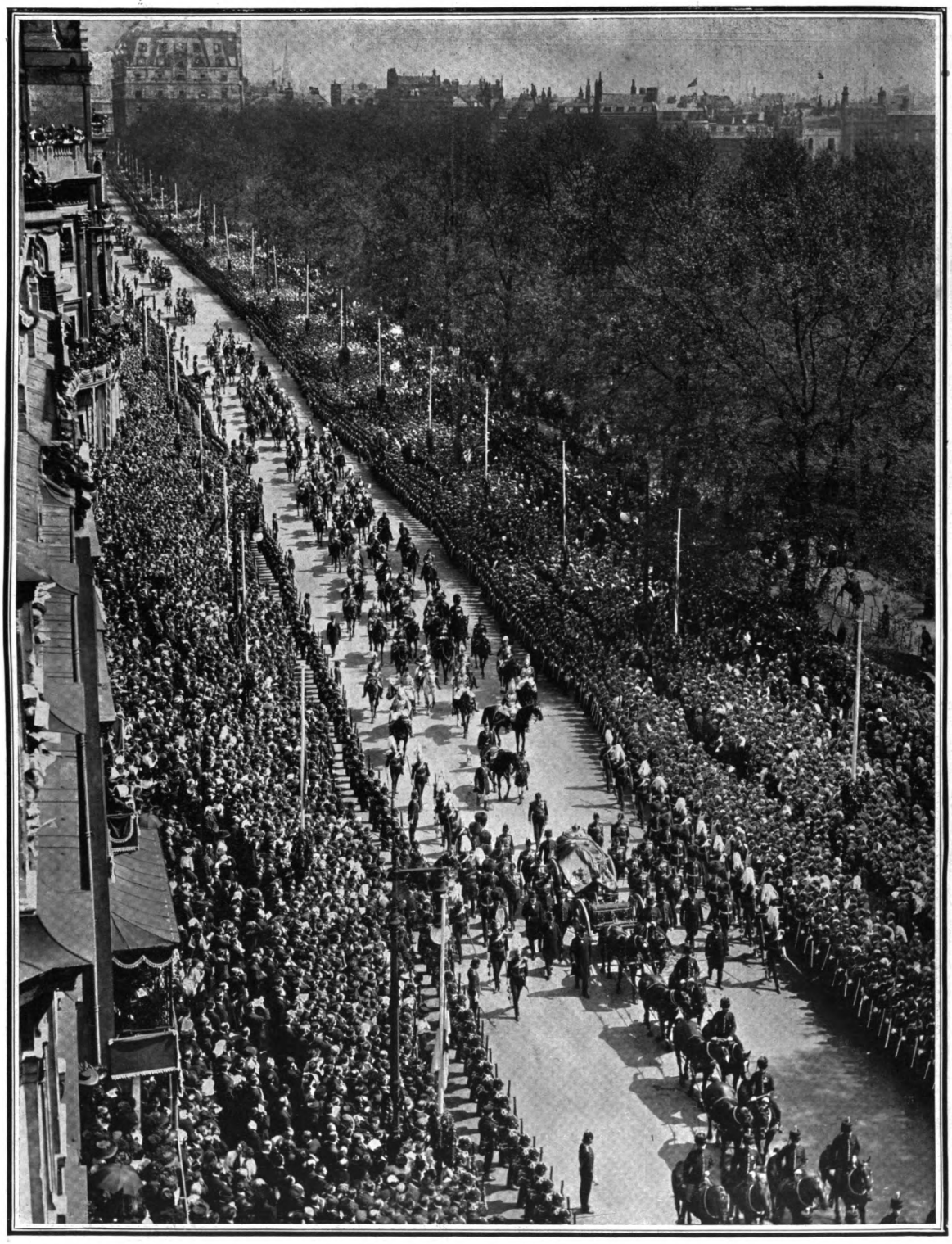
A GROUP THAT HELD ALL EYES: KING GEORGE, RIDING BEHIND THE BODY OF HIS FATHER, WITH THE GERMAN EMPEROR ON HIS RIGHT AND THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON HIS LEFT.

So soon as the gun-carriage with its precious burden had passed, all eyes were turned to the first of the many royal mourners—King George, his late Majesty's successor, the German Emperor, and the Duke of Connaught, King Edward's brother. The King is not yet a Field-Marshal, and was in General's uniform. The Kaiser and the Duke of Connaught wore their uniforms as Field-Marshals of the British Army. Especial interest was attached to the group by those who recalled that for the second time in history the Kings of England and Prussia are cousins. This was the case also in the time of George II. and Frederick William I. of Prussia, though it may be remarked that the latter monarchs were just as unfriendly as the present monarchs are friendly.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MONTAGUE DIXON

THE LAST JOURNEY OF KING EDWARD THROUGH HIS BELOVED LONDON:

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION PASSING DOWN PICCADILLY.



A PHOTOGRAPHIC BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE FUNERAL OF HIS LATE MAJESTY: THE GUN-CARRIAGE BEARING THE COFFIN; AND THE ROYAL MOURNERS.

The gun-carriage on which the coffin containing the remains of King Edward made its sad progress through London has never been used in war. It is the same as that on which Queen Victoria's body was borne in 1901. On the present occasion it was sent from Edinburgh, where it had been on view in the Banqueting Hall of Edinburgh Castle. Its limber has an honoured place in the Tower of London. The wheels of the carriage are fitted with rubber tyres, that silence may be ensured, and that undue jolting may be avoided. The carriage was drawn by Royal Horse Artillery, preceded by a full Royal Horse Artillery gun detachment. The coffin was strapped in its place. It was covered with the Royal Standard and the pall used at Queen Victoria's funeral on which rested the Crown, the Sceptre, and the Orb.—(PHOTOGRAPH BY SPORT AND GENERAL.)

THE PREMIER PEER OF ENGLAND AND SIX OF THE NINE KINGS

WHO RODE BEHIND THE GUN-CARRIAGE BEARING THE BODY OF KING EDWARD.



THE ORGANISER OF THE PROCESSION: AND THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE KING'S BODYGUARD FOR SCOTLAND: THE DUKE OF NORFOLK AND LORD ROSEBERY IN THE PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON.

The Duke of Norfolk, Premier Peer of England, Hereditary Earl Marshal and Chief Butler, to whom fell the task of organising the progresses through London and Windsor, rode in the procession through London, preceding Lord Rosebery, acting for the Captain-General of the Royal Bodyguard of Archers in Scotland, who had on either hand Lord Allendale, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and Lord Denman, Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]



OF THE MONARCHS WHO FOLLOWED THE REMAINS OF THE LATE KING: THEIR MAJESTIES OF SPAIN, GREECE, NORWAY, DENMARK, PORTUGAL, AND BULGARIA IN THE PROCESSION.

Nine Kings followed the body of King Edward to its last resting-place—King George, the German Emperor, and their Majesties of Norway, the Hellenes, Spain, Denmark, Portugal, Bulgaria, and the Belgians. In the photograph are shown the King of the Hellenes, with the King of Spain on his right, and the King of Norway on his left; and the King of Denmark, with the King of Portugal on his right, and the King of Bulgaria on his left.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY MONTAGUE DIXON.]

KING EDWARD'S FOREIGN REGIMENTS PAYING THEIR LAST TRIBUTE TO THEIR DEAD CHIEF:

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ARMIES AND NAVIES OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE PROCESSION.

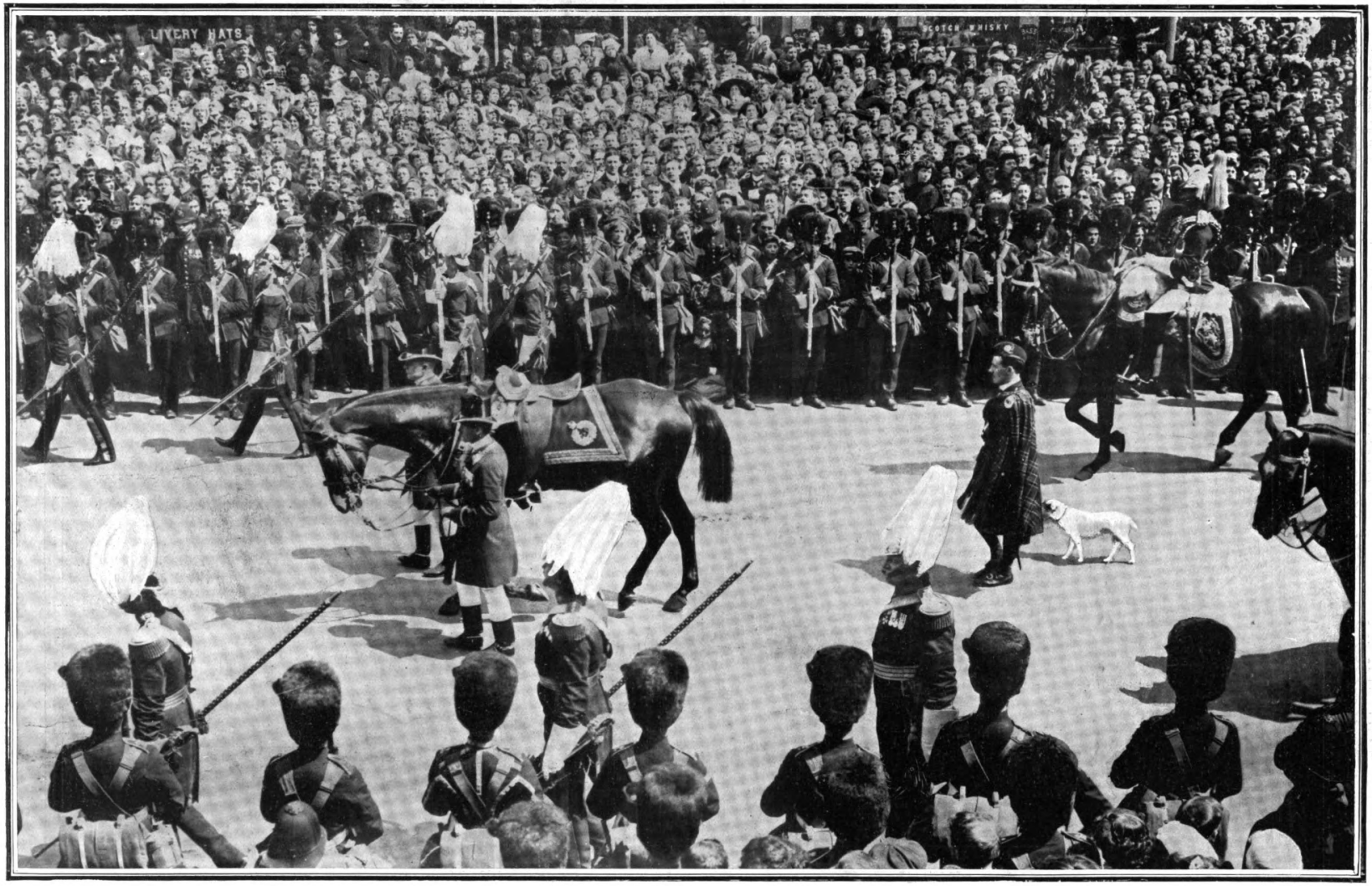


LEADERS OF THE ARMIES OF OTHER PEOPLES AND THE LATE CHIEF OF THE BRITISH ARMY: THE REPRESENTATIVES OF KING EDWARD'S FOREIGN REGIMENTS.

A number of officers of foreign navies and armies came to this country to act, not only as representatives of the friendly fighting forces of the world, but as representatives of those regiments with which King Edward was particularly associated. These included, of the Austro-Hungarian Army, the Hussar Regiment No. 12; of the Danish Army, his late Majesty's Regiment of Danish Hussars; of the German Army, the 1st Dragoons of the Guard (Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland), the Hussar Regiment Fürst Blücher, and the Cuirassier Regiment Graf Gessler; of the Portuguese Army, the Regiment King Edward VII. of England; of the Russian Army, the Hussar Regiment of Kieff; and of the Spanish Army, the Zamora Regiment. Of all these regiments King Edward was chief, except the Cuirassier Regiment Graf Gessler, which is commanded by King George.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY HAINES.]

IN SILENT GRIEF: MOURNING THEIR DEAD MASTER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.

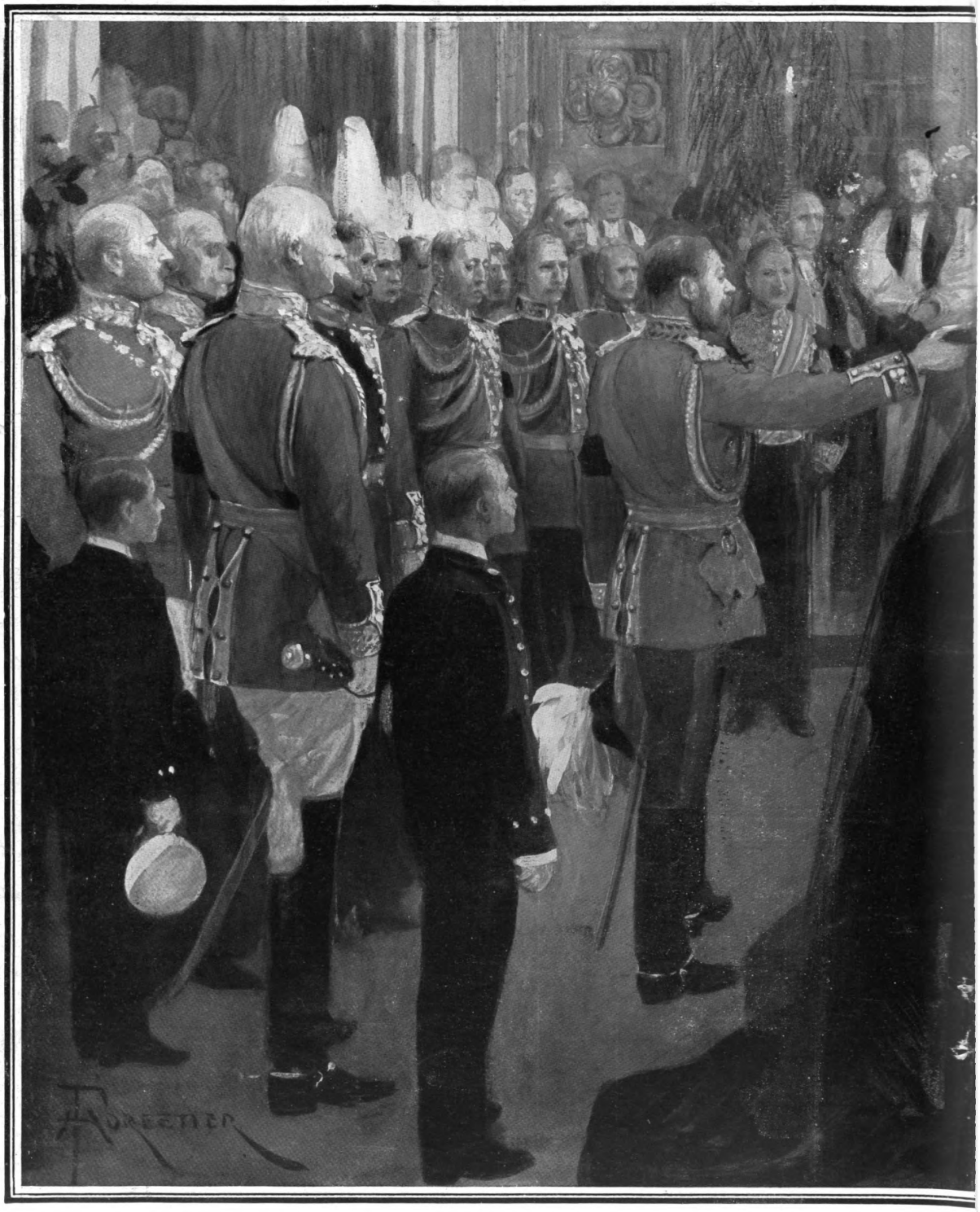


HUMBLE FRIENDS OF KING EDWARD: HIS LATE MAJESTY'S CHARGER AND HIS FAVOURITE TERRIER, CÆSAR, FOLLOWING THE GUN-CARRIAGE BEARING THE ROYAL REMAINS.

One of the most striking features of the progress through London was the little group that included the late King's charger (with the boots of its master reversed in the stirrups) and Cæsar, the little terrier who accompanied King Edward on many occasions and was with him during his last visit to Biarritz. Cæsar's name, it may be noted, was not in the programme of the procession. His appearance, therefore, came as a surprise to the spectators, who watched him with the most sympathetic interest.

"HIS BODY IS BURIED IN PEACE; BUT HIS NAME LIV

IN ST. GEORGE'S, WINDSOR, THE CHA



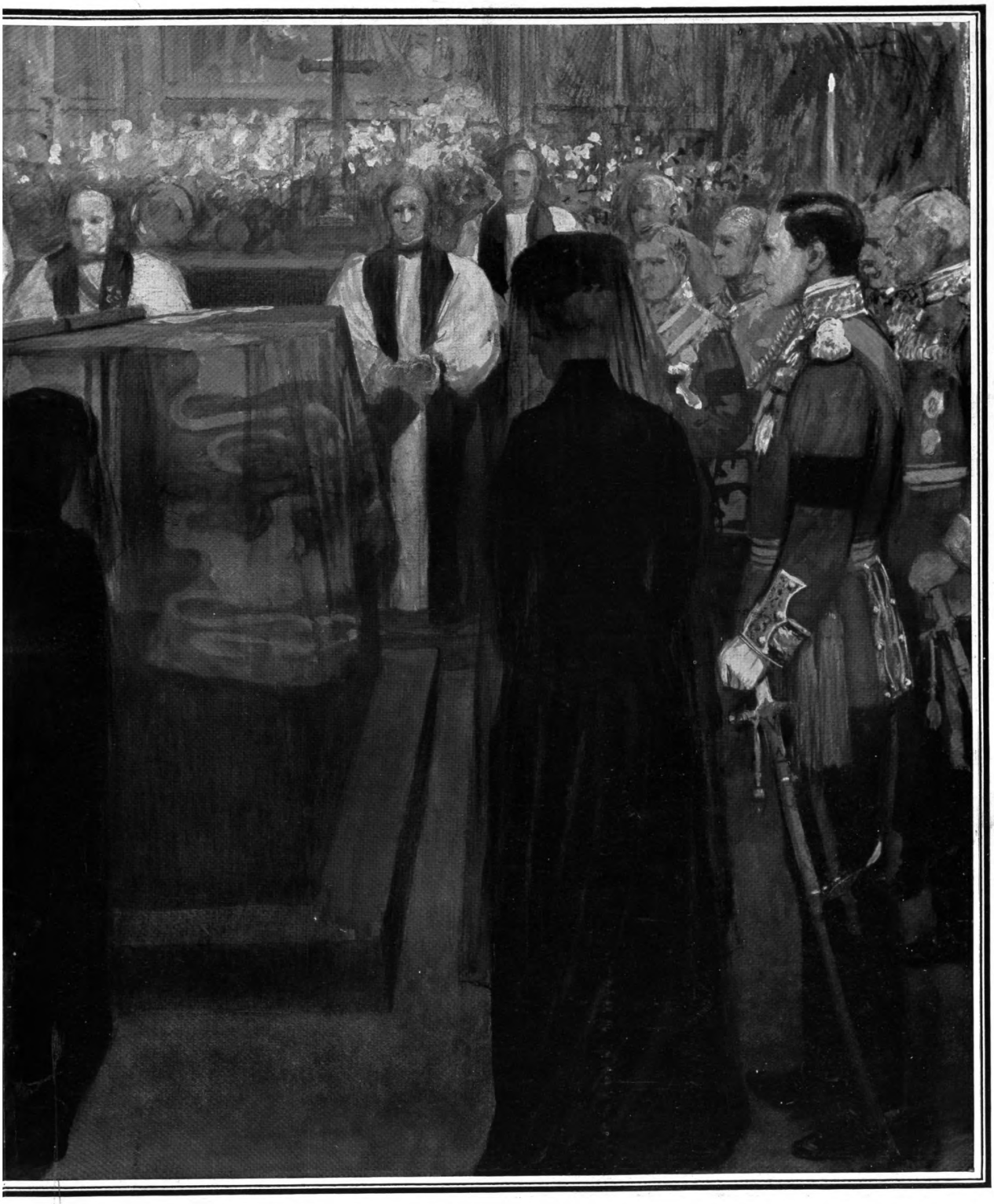
IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE COFFIN DESCENDED INTO THE SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE LEADING T

An impressive incident took place towards the close of the funeral service in St. George's Chapel, just before the coffin containing King Edward's body was lowered through the floor to be taken to its final resting-place in the vault beneath the Albert Memorial Chapel, and during the singing of the anthem, "His body is buried in peace; but his name liveth for evermore." King George placed on the coffin a box containing a miniature reproduction of the Colour of the King's Company—No. 1 Company—of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, it being a time-honoured tradition that this colour should be buried with the

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, OUR S

ETH FOR EVERMORE": THE BURIAL OF KING EDWARD

PEL OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.



'O THE ROYAL VAULT: KING GEORGE PLACING A MINIATURE COLOUR ON KING EDWARD'S COFFIN.

Sovereign. The prayers at the funeral service were read by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who also gave the Benediction. Garter Principal King of Arms Sir Alfred Scott Gatty, pronounced the styles of his late Majesty. Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie were the only royal ladies who took up a position by the coffin, the others, including Queen Mary, being in the Queen's Gallery. King George stood on the left of the Queen-Mother, and behind him were the Duke of Cornwall and his brother, Prince Albert, the Duke of Connaught and the German Emperor.

SPECIAL ARTIST IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

KINGS AND THE SONS OF KINGS: ROYAL MOURNERS AT WINDSOR.

PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.



PASSING THE STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA: THE KING THE DUKE OF CORNWALL, AND PRINCE ALBERT WALKING TO ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

During the progress through London the Duke of Cornwall (the Prince of Wales of the future) and Prince Albert were invisible to the majority of the spectators, for the one was in a closed carriage with the Queen, and the other in a closed carriage with Prince Henry and Prince George of Cumberland. At Windsor, the royal mourners were on foot, and the young Princes followed their father, King George, the German Emperor, and the Duke of Connaught. They wore their uniforms as Naval Cadets. In front of King George a non-commissioned officer of the Household Cavalry bore the Royal Standard hung with crape.

MILITANT ENGLAND AND EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER:

GREAT SOLDIERS AND A GREAT SAILOR.



LEADERS OF THE REIGN OF PEACE: FIELD-MARSHALS LORD KITCHENER, LORD ROBERTS, AND SIR EVELYN WOOD RIDING IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

One of the most striking groups of a series of striking groups was that composed of those famous Field-Marshals of the British Army, Lords Kitchener and Roberts, and Sir Evelyn Wood. Chief attention was drawn to the figure of Lord Kitchener by reason of the fact that he has only just returned from India and his tour of other countries; but almost equal interest was taken in Lord Roberts, ever an idol of the people, and in Sir Evelyn Wood, whose distinguished services none have forgotten. There were many, indeed, who found it difficult to remember that they were taking part in a funeral, and to restrain the cheers that rose naturally to the lips.

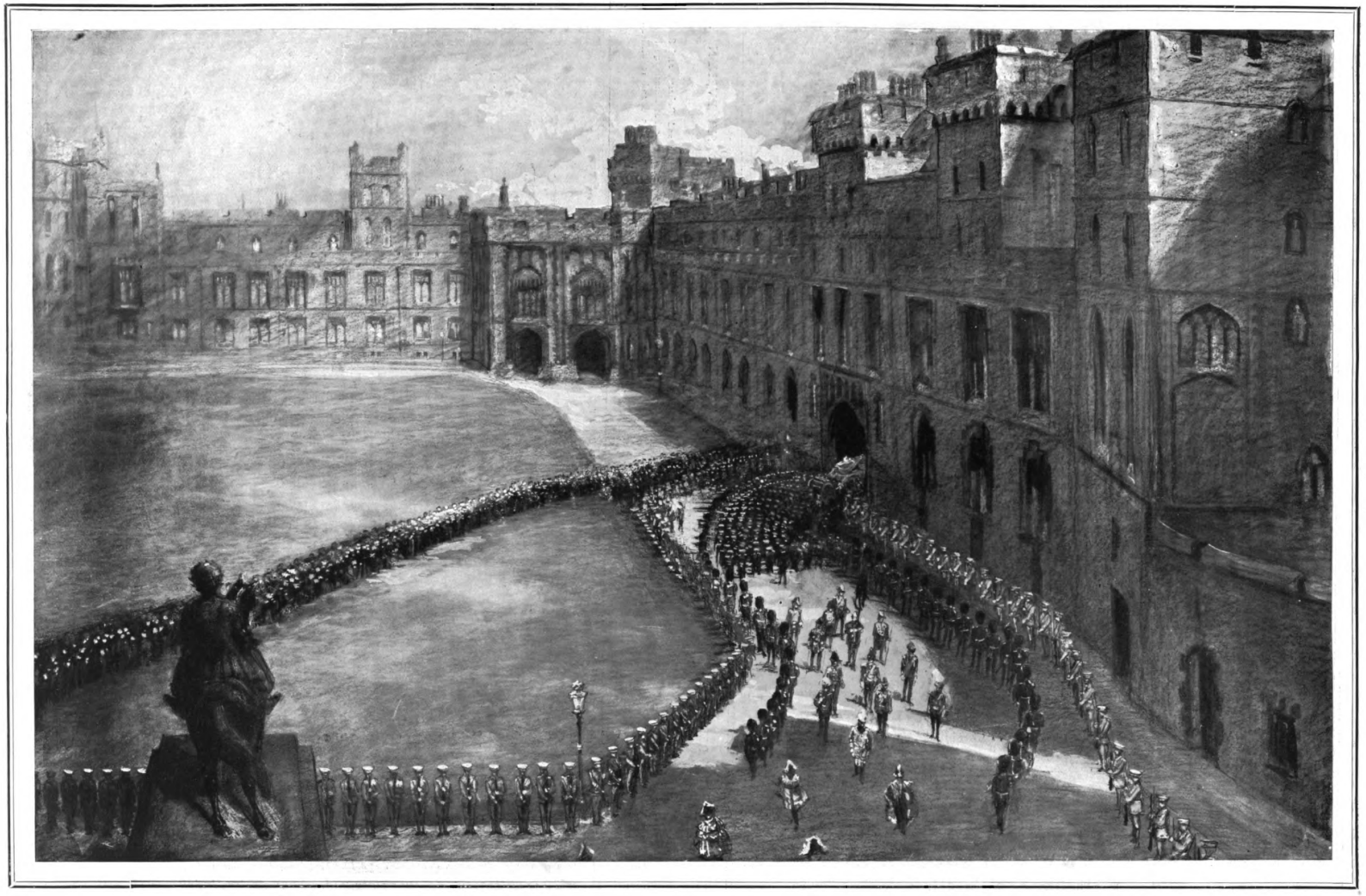


A GREAT LEADER OF THE SENIOR SERVICE: ADMIRAL-OF-THE-FLEET LORD FISHER, FIRST AND PRINCIPAL AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE KING, WALKING ALONE IN THE PROCESSION.

Lord Fisher, First and Principal Aide-de-camp to the King, walked alone in the procession, the last of the group of the Aides-de-camp, following other Admirals of the Fleet and members of the Board of Admiralty. He, like the three Field-Marshals, was the object of great attention on the part of the public, who remembered not only his distinguished career as a sailor, but the great part that he played in administration when he was First Sea Lord.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY C. N. AND SPORT AND GENERAL.]

WITH STATELY STEP AND SLOW: THE ROYAL CORTÈGE IN WINDSOR CASTLE GROUNDS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON HENRY THE EIGHTH'S TOWER, WINDSOR CASTLE.



THE FUNERAL PROCESSION VIEWED FROM HENRY THE EIGHTH'S TOWER: AN ARTIST'S BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

The progress through Windsor was all the more impressive in that the mourners were on foot, and that the gun-carriage bearing the body was drawn by sailors. The composition of the procession differed considerably from that seen in London. In it figured, for instance, the Pursuivants of Arms, Lord Esher, Deputy Constable and Lieutenant-Governor of Windsor Castle; the Duke of Argyll, Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle; York, Windsor, Richmond, and Somerset Heralds, Norroy King-of-Arms, Ulster King-of-Arms, Lyon King-of-Arms, the Usher of the Black Rod, and the Garter Principal King-of Arms

BOYS OF THE SCHOOL FOUNDED BY HENRY VI., OF WINDSOR; AND THE BURIAL OF KING EDWARD.

DRAWN BY G. SOPER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT WINDSOR.

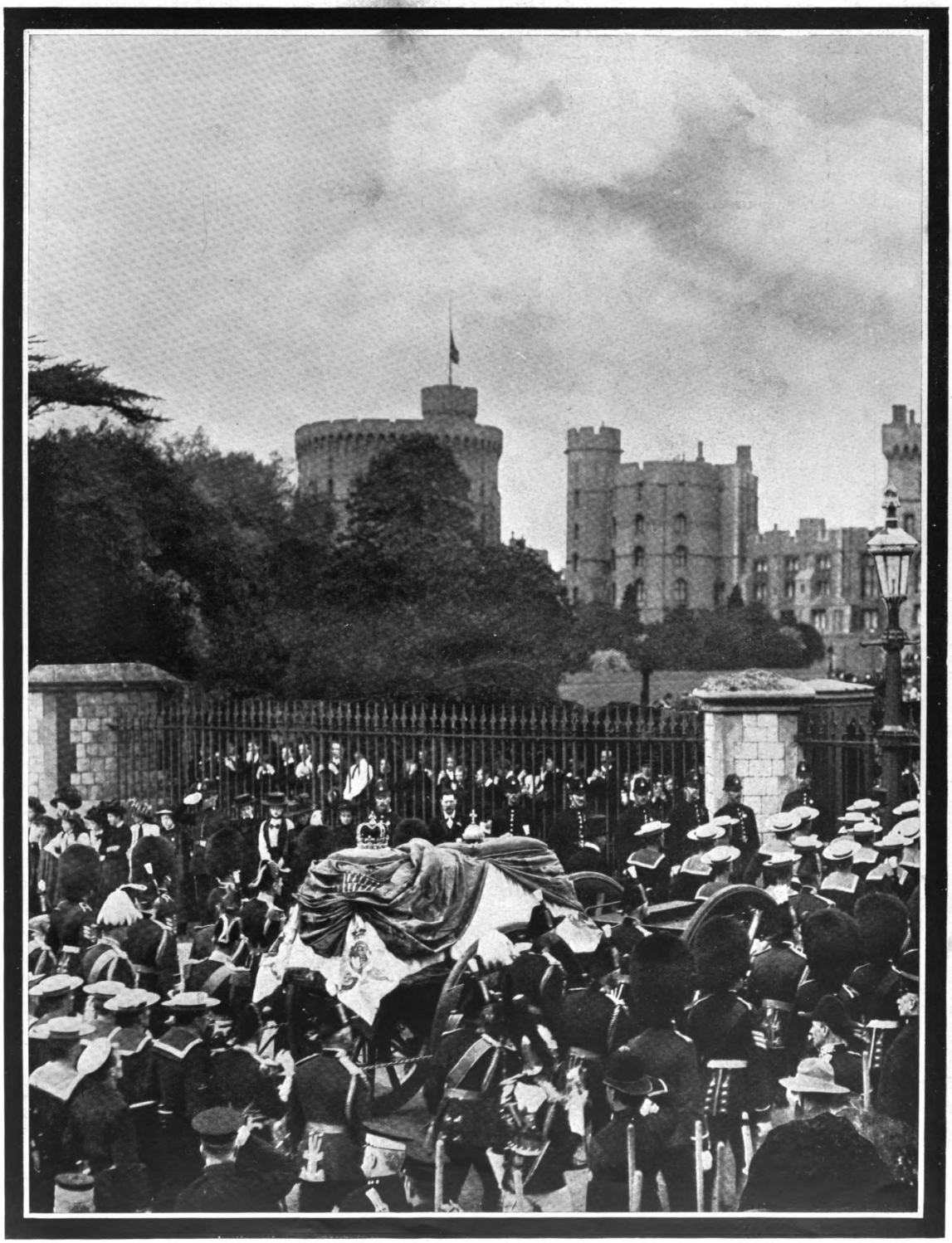


ETON AND HIS LATE MAJESTY: BOYS OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS COLLEGE WITNESSING THE LAST PROGRESS OF KING EDWARD.

The boys of Eton College, that famous school founded by Henry VI., of Windsor, in 1440, an institution in which King Edward always took the greatest interest, was much in evidence during the progress of the body of the late King through Windsor. The school was represented, not only by a detachment of the Eton Cadets, but by a large number of boys who have not yet shown a desire for military training.

THE FINAL HOME-COMING: THE ENTRY INTO WINDSOR CASTLE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HORACE W. NICHOLLS.

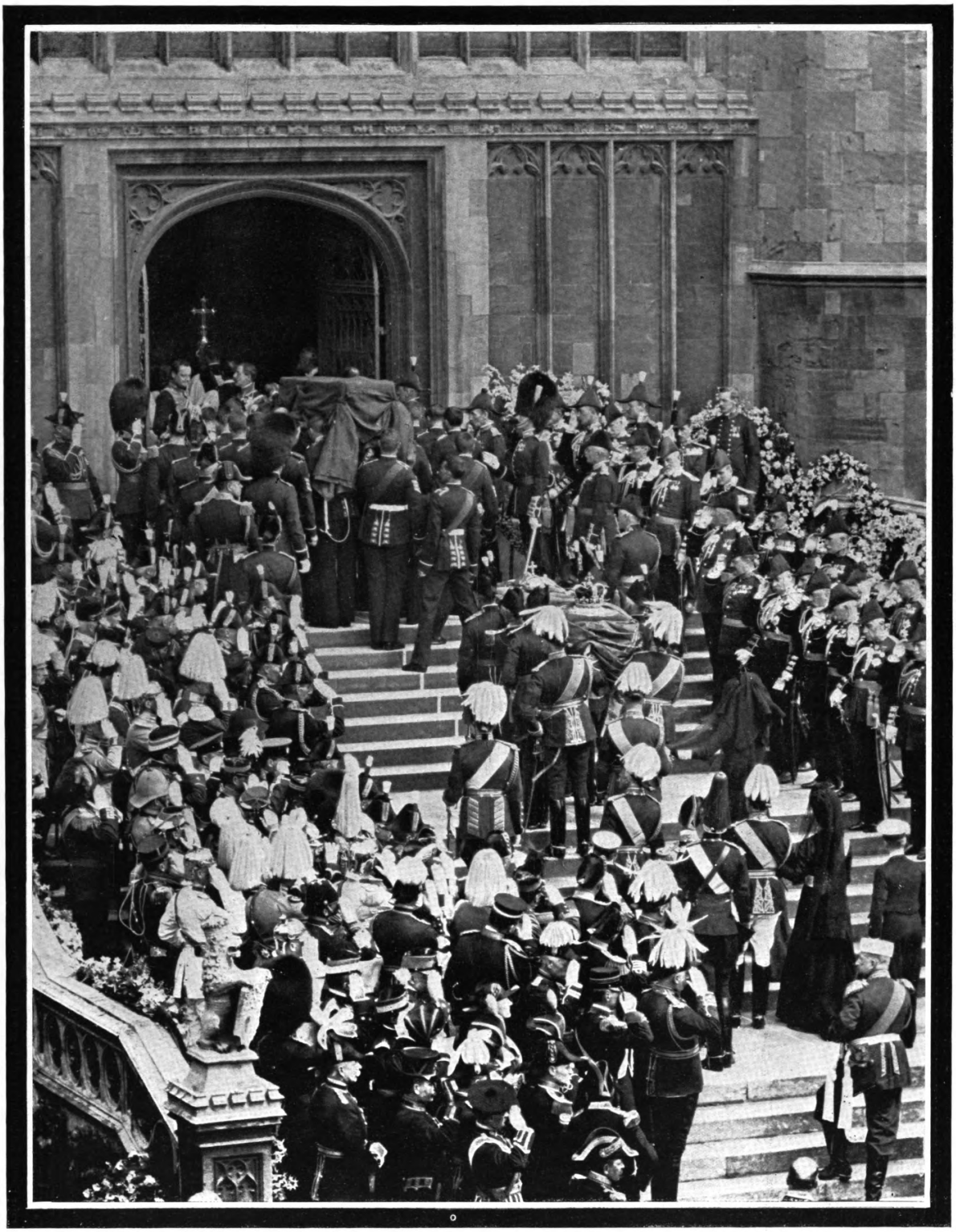


THE PASSING OF THE DEAD KING: THE FUNERAL CORTÈGE ENTERING THE GROUNDS OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

Those privileged few who had positions by the gate at which King Edward entered his stately home at Windsor for the last time were present at one of the most impressive moments of the stately and sad progress. The gun-carriage drawn by sailors, the brilliant uniforms and the glittering decorations of the mourners, with, in the background, the grey historic stones of Windsor Castle, made a picture that will live long in the memory of those who saw it.

THE LAST PHASE: THE COFFIN BORNE INTO ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HORACE W. NICHOLLS.

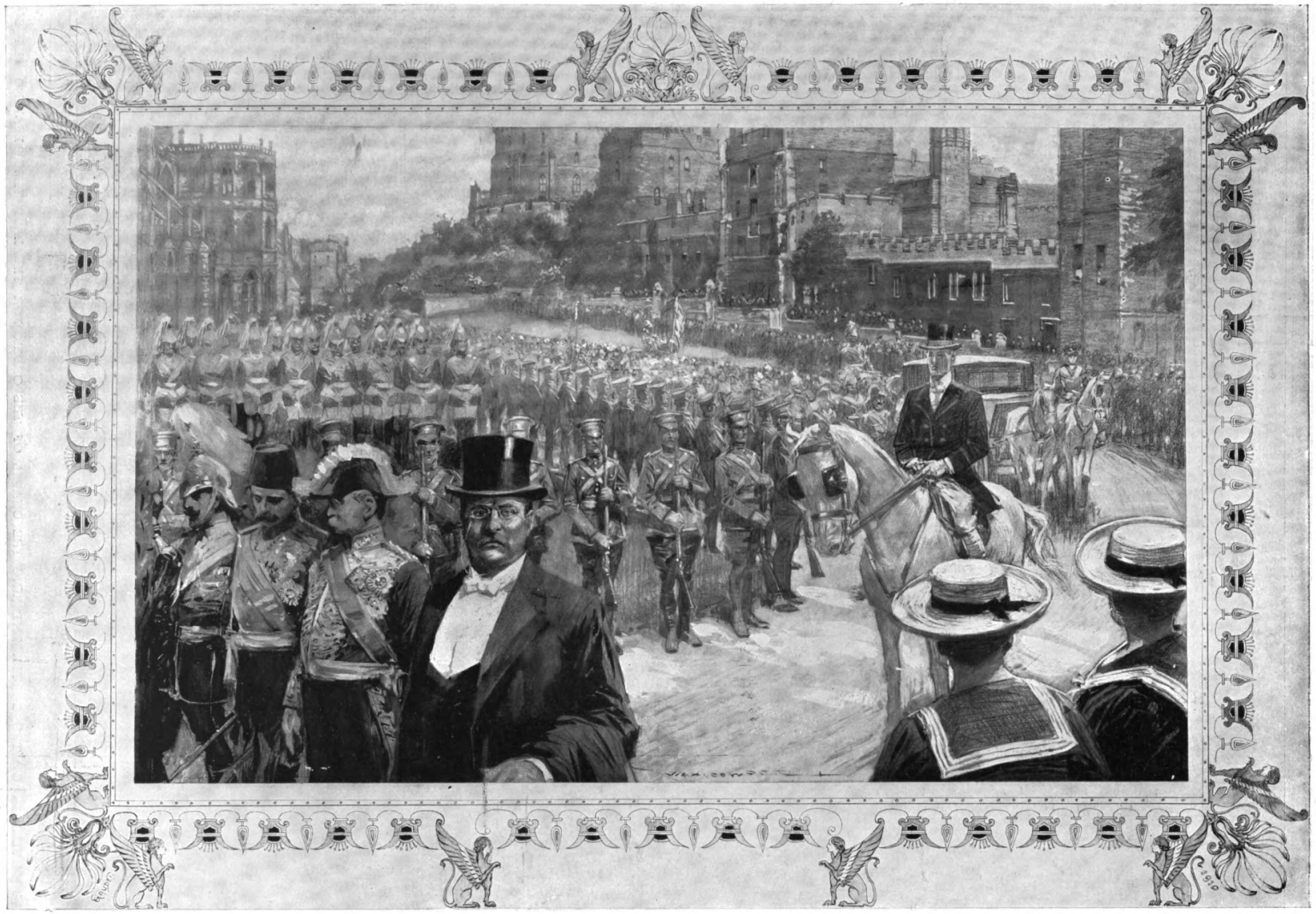


THE DEAD SOVEREIGN OF THE GARTER ENTERING THE CHAPEL OF THE ORDER FOR THE LAST TIME: BEARING THE BODY OF KING EDWARD INTO ST. GEORGE'S, WINDSOR.

His late Majesty, as Sovereign of the Realm, was Sovereign of the Order of the Garter. It was but fitting, therefore, that the funeral service should take place in St. George's, Windsor, the Chapel of the Order. Our photograph shows the coffin being borne into the Chapel, with, carried behind it, the pall on which rest the Crown, the Orb, the Sceptre, and the Insignia of the Garter. Behind it can be seen royal mourners, including Queen Alexandra, with her left hand in that of her son, King George; the Kaiser, with the Empress Marie of Russia; the Duke of Cornwall and Prince Albert; and the King of Bulgaria.

A REPUBLIC HONOURING A DEAD KING: THE UNITED STATES' REPRESENTATIVE

IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION AT WINDSOR.



THE EX-PRESIDENT WHO CAME AS GUEST, TO REMAIN AS MOURNER: MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT FOLLOWING THE BODY OF KING EDWARD TO ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

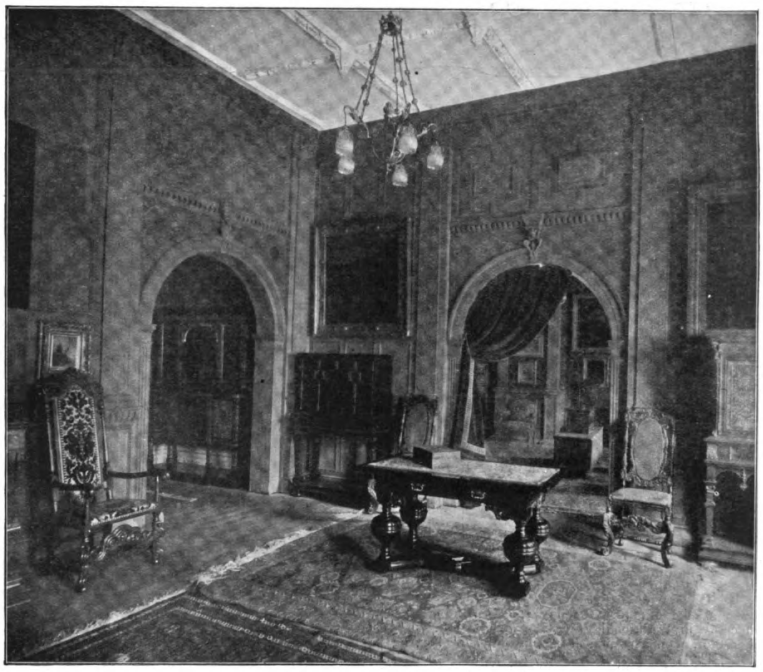
In the procession through London little could be seen of Mr. Roosevelt, who was riding in one of the closed carriages; but at Windsor, where those taking part in the procession from the station were on foot, he was a conspicuous figure, the black of his evening dress standing out in striking contrast to the resplendent uniforms worn by the other mourners. He and M. Pichon, the French Minister, walked together as the representatives of two great Republics. It was noticed that Mr. Roosevelt did not join in the short, formal step of the other mourners, though he walked with great dignity. In St. George's Chapel the same contrast between his attire and that of most of the company made him there also a prominent figure.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT WINDSOR.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, MAY 28, 1910.—940

AN ARTISTIC COUNTRY HOUSE.

IN no kind of house is the question of artistic treatment more difficult than in a country house. Without experience and knowledge, as well as taste, to inspire and regulate the scheme, baroque effects and inharmonious results are not only probable, but well-nigh certain. So many things have to be taken into consideration—the age of the house, its style of architecture, the proportions of the several rooms, their aspect, the existing decoration, if any, and the structural possibilities. A task involving all these considerations is quite beyond the amateur. It is, in the vast majority of cases, quite beyond the provincial decorator. Only experts, accustomed to deal with similar problems, with a consummate knowledge of styles and an experienced eye for colour, can hope to solve it successfully and with economy. Such experts are Waring and Gillow, of London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Paris, the leading decorators of the world, and the acknowledged pioneers of the renaissance in English furnishing.



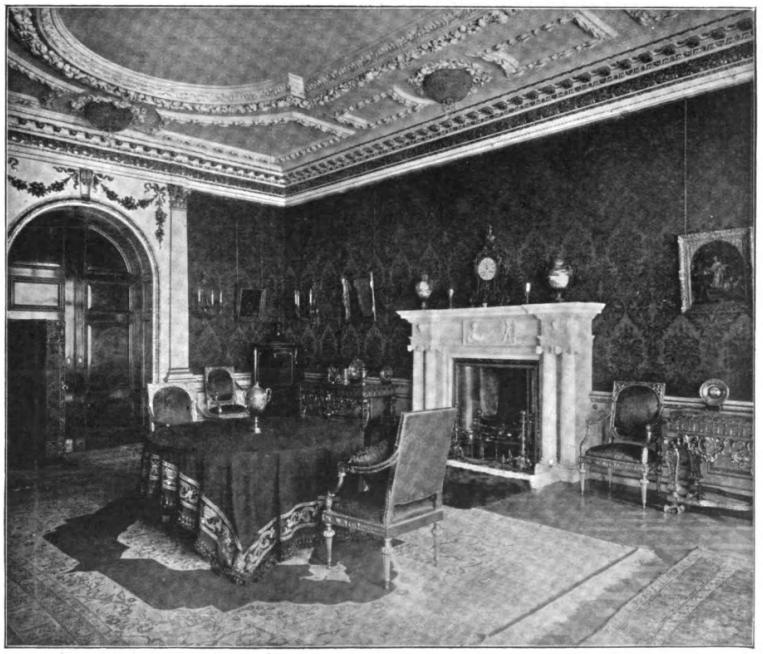
Waring's have unquestionably had a wider experience of the higher class of artistic decoration than any other house. They have carried out the biggest contracts in the greatest number of countries, and have won the unanimous admiration of all competent judges. They have decorated palaces, châteaux and mansions, literally by the hundred. They have unfurled their flag and erected their hoardings in every quarter of the globe. They have been entrusted with important work for five or six crowned heads of Europe, and for as many princes of India. Their knowledge about building, decoration and furnishing, about styles and harmonies—about organisation and craftsmanship—is unparalleled.

In dealing with the country house they are *facile princeps*. They bring to bear a profound acquaintance with the subject from both the artistic and the practical sides. Their designers study the individual case from every point of view, giving as much attention to modern convenience and comfort as to accuracy of style. Hence their rooms are something more than severe examples of period correctness. The period correctness is there, but it is added to, and softened by, a score of contrivances for the luxury of the occupiers, and a well-thought-out harmony of effects. Each room becomes an artistic ensemble. Everything "goes" with everything else, and the governing note of style is skilfully united with ingenious additions to meet present-day requirements.

Each house has to be considered on its merits. It may be an old house with pretensions to structural beauty or venerable interest; in which case a scheme of decoration and furnishing has to be devised that will agree with these features without leaning to the heavy and sombre. For the country house must always be bright and cheerful. Even in the case of a Tudor residence, or a massive example of Georgian architecture, the inherently gloomy grandeur of the style must be relieved with every artifice of gay, alluring art. A work of this kind requires dexterous handling, and is frequently ruined by lack of experience. It is a task demanding refinement and erudition—the refinement of subtle colour influences and the erudition of period details. There is no firm so versed in these requirements as Waring's, with their Gillow traditions, famous studios, and up-to-date factories.

When the house to be decorated is a new, or a comparatively new, one, a rigid adherence to historic style may be modified in favour of modern treatments, unless the owner should require it as a background for genuine antique furniture. Then the permanent decoration must, of course, be in accord. Anyone who has seen Dutch marquetry furniture displayed in a room with an Adam ceiling and mantelpiece will know, at any rate, what accord does *not* mean. In the effective and economical decoration of a room, to serve as the framework of an exceptional suite, Waring's are at home. In their factories they have an immense stock of panelling, flooring, doors, chimneypieces, &c., in recognised styles, and after the best models, ready for being utilised in a house containing choice antique furniture. In their showrooms, too, they have a vast assortment of reproductions of pieces of historic merit, that can be employed to supplement genuine pieces in the same style. It is better to fall back upon good copies than to fill up gaps with heterogeneous examples.

The great distinction which Waring's enjoy is due to the thoroughness of their work, the activity of their enterprise, and the loftiness of their aims. It is an indisputable fact that no other furnishing house in the world has anything like such a scope of enterprise and such a brilliant record of success. Underlying all this constant energy and commercial vigour there is the *aim* of the business—which has shaped its purpose and is controlling its destinies. This policy is to combine good design and the *cachet* of taste with good workmanship, and both with the lowest price consistent with quality, so that the customer gets the benefit of artistic results at a moderate outlay. These are the ideal principles of trading, of which Waring's were the pioneers on the grand scale. They are preaching this doctrine of Art and Economy all over the world. They are practising it with ever-increasing brilliancy, in scores of English country homes to-day. It is but a truism to say that a country house, no matter what its condition, can be made into a thing of beauty when Waring's bring their resources and put their artistic intelligence to the work.



Art · Music · & · the · Drama



PRIMA BALLERINA OF THE IMPERIAL OPERA HOUSE, ST. PETERSBURG: MLLE. OLGA PREOBRAJENSKAIA, WHO IS APPEARING AT THE HIPPODROME. *Photograph by Bassonnas.*

ART NOTES.

LIKE the Academy, the New English Art Club makes a brave show without some of its showiest members. Mr. John and Signor Mancini are both absent—not, we hope, seeking satisfaction one from the other, in the manner of Mr. Chesterton's believer and unbeliever, on account of those vast differences of opinion that have occasioned interesting conflicts of paint on the Club's walls. Mr. Max Beerbohm, however, is an exhibitor, his farewell to prose and his prose's public having gone no farther. In one of his caricatures, Mr. Winston Churchill is seen reasoning the Budget with the Duke of Marlborough, and Blenheim itself spreads its huge bulk over the landscape behind the cousins. Mr. Beerbohm's architecture is as sketchily treated as his politics, but both seem reasonable enough. In another caricature, Mr. Cunninghame-Graham cuts a very genteel figure before a group of navvies, one of whom says, "Bly me, Bill, if he didn't call us comrids!" It is to be doubted whether Mr. Cunninghame-Graham's admirers in the Row or the Rambla would recognise the uncouth dandy of this drawing. One of Max's happiest notions finds more or less successful expression in the page of portraits called "As I had Supposed Them to Be."

Mr. Roger Fry's "The Dead Tree" is the most important of the drawings in the first room at the "New English." Learned and beautiful, it seems to summarise the uses of its author's profound scholarship in picture-galleries from Umbria to U.S.A. It is the tree of artistic knowledge, and is dead. One wonders that it has come so nearly to the expression of personal feeling, since it is frankly an essay in traditional draughtsmanship. It is important, also, as representing not only Mr. Fry, but a whole faction of modern water-colourists. Mr. D. S. MacColl's "The Church Tower, and Mortain," a delightfully constrained and considered composition, makes us uncomfortable for the Keeper of the Tate Gallery. To confine him among modern canvases is like condemning Mr. Fry to live among sky-scrapers and Carlo Dolcis in New York. Even these austere keepers of pictures and picture-consciences must, we imagine, capitulate to Mr. Sargent, whose two water-colours, "Flannels" and "On the Giudecca," hanging near Mr. MacColl's drawing, outrage the traditional uses of the art, but are triumphant examples of the new realism. In the one the ropes, boats, masonry, and the water are thrown haphazard upon the paper; but they fall in perfect order, and all the blazing variety of sun-lit surfaces is expressed in absolute reasonableness. In the other, three wayfarers lie in the broken shade and sunlight of some green retreat. Sprawling figures, and the partial glimpses of faces and hands, are drawn as only Mr. Sargent could have drawn them. The sense of beauty and arrangement never interferes with the verisimilitude of Mr. Sargent's record; on the other hand, his record embraces all the natural loveliness of lovely scenes.



GRACE AND ATHLETICISM: MLLE. BALDINA AND M. THEODORE KOSLOFF, WHO ARE APPEARING AT THE COLISEUM.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"CHAINS," AT THE REPERTORY THEATRE.

IT is curious that the most successful first night at the Repertory Theatre since the première of "Justice," which opened the season, should be that of a drama written by a girl clerk who, at the time of writing it, had never been inside a playhouse. Obviously, the talk of a long apprenticeship being needed by the dramatist can be exaggerated. For there is nothing amateurish about "Chains." Here we have a young girl handling, it is true, the kind of life she thoroughly knows; but with an unerring eye to stage effect, and with an ear that is able to judge of the exact values of dialogue. Nay, more; Miss Elizabeth Baker, novice as she is, succeeds in broaching a burning question affecting the class to which she belongs, and works her problem out with the nicest appreciation of what can be urged by all the parties. How comes it, her hero asks, himself a clerk, that the average London clerk is content to be a machine, is willing to go on in his endless routine? It is, Charlie Wilson decides, because clerks as a class are timid, and, dreading competition, play for safety; they want, as the phrase goes, security of tenure, and sacrifice to that all their independence and chances of living their own lives. Though he is married, and not really unhappily married, he decides that he will not sink into the ordinary rut—and there is Miss Baker's plot in a nutshell. Like that of almost any good play, the story of "Chains" is simplicity itself. Wilson pants for freedom, is restless under his "chains," yearns for the broad plains and unfettered life of Canada. He resolves to get away, yes, even to leave his wife behind, and, of course, there is a tremendous uproar among her relatives. The one person who sympathises with him is his sister-in-law—a girl who has drifted into an engagement, when what she really wants is to be able to battle with the world and forge out a career for herself. She sympathises with Wilson's revolt, but it all comes to nothing, for his nice and pathetic little wife announces that they are to have a child, and so the chains are refastened and the hero puts on his top-hat and black coat, and starts off once more for the City. Mr. Dennis Eadie is the clerk—the dissatisfied clerk—to the life; gets his accent, his impatience, his good-nature, his eagerness for argument. Miss Hilda Trevelyan secures all her plaintive effects, vocal, silent, as the wife; Miss Sybil Thorndike is delightful as the revolting daughter; and Mr. Edmund Gwenn, Miss Florence Haydon, Mr. Donald Calthrop, Miss Dorothy Minto, and others, not only individualise their characters, but also produce a delicious ensemble of lower middle-class manners and sentimentality.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in this Number.)



DANCING IN "LA SYLPHIDE," AT THE COLISEUM: MLLE. TAMARA KARSAVINA.

FAMOUS RUSSIAN DANCERS IN LONDON: STARS AT THE COLISEUM AND THE HIPPODROME.

London has been invaded of late by a number of the most famous dancers from the Russian Imperial Opera Houses at St. Petersburg and Moscow. At the Hippodrome, Mlle. Olga Preobrajenskaia is supported by twenty other dancers; at the Coliseum are Mlles. Karsavina and Baldina, M. Kosloff and thirteen others. The dancers at the Russian Imperial Opera Houses are paid by the State. They are divided into three classes. Those now in London are all from the first class, each being qualified to assume the leading rôle.

Mr. Sargent's oil "The Church of Santa Maria della Salute" is one of the pictures secured by Sir Hugh Lane for the Johannesburg Gallery. It is a brilliant example of the master; but even more interesting is "A Florentine Nocturne," showing a statue and a corner-stone reared against a sky of stars. Another picture that will go from Suffolk Street to Johannesburg is Mr. Orpen's "On the Irish Shore." There has never before been a picture like it. Mr. Orpen has manipulated his heavy medium as easily and light-heartedly as Rowlandson tinted a drawing. The paint is high-keyed, and has itself some of the humour that belongs to the subject, as Mr. Orpen has seen it.—E. M.



DANCING IN "LA SYLPHIDE," AT THE COLISEUM: MLLE. ADAMOWITSCH.

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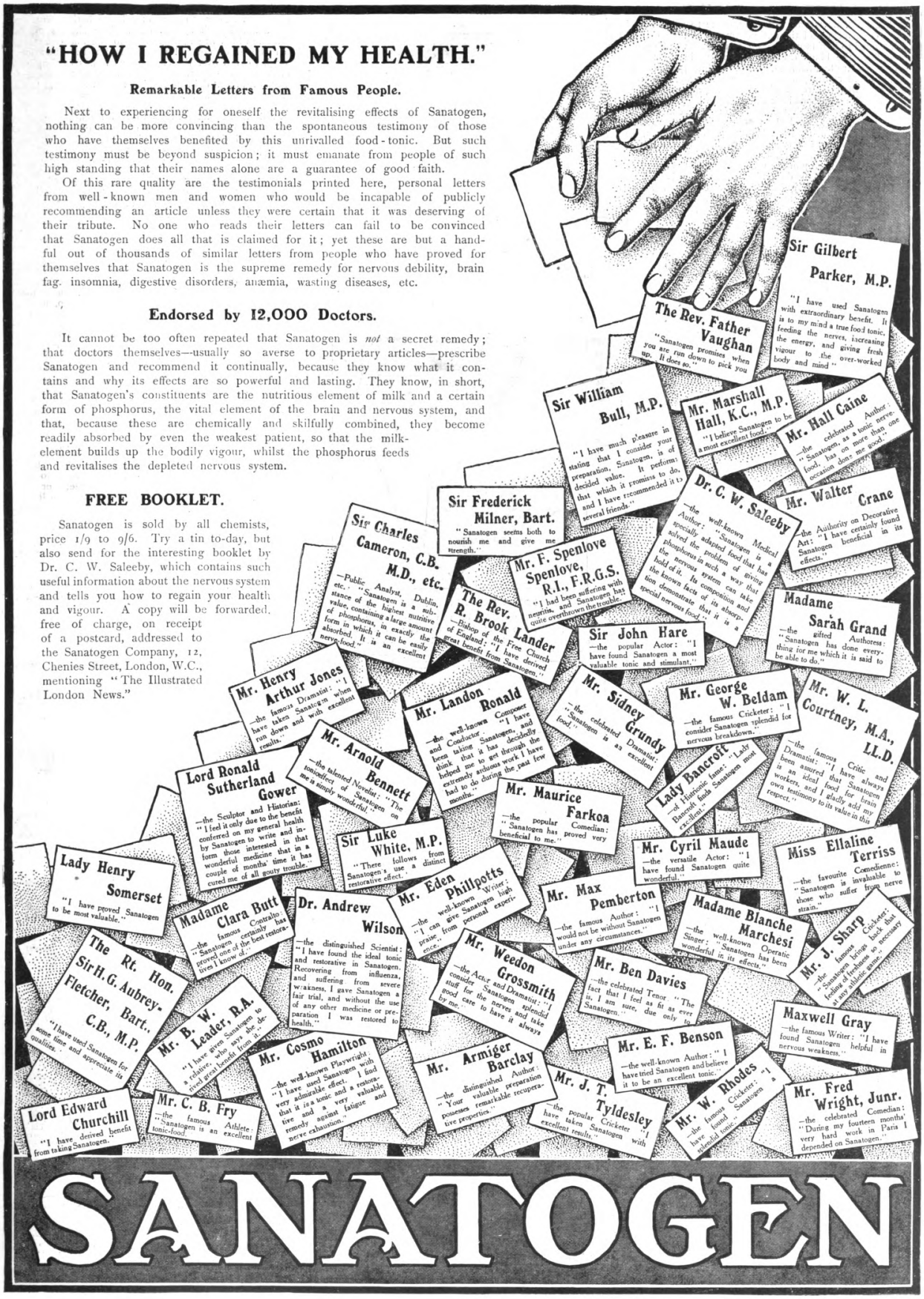
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LADIES' PAGE.

FASHION news has, naturally, come to a full stop in consequence of the national mourning. When this is reduced to half-mourning, on June 17, it will be proper to relieve the black dresses with white in the form of yokes, collarettes, frillings, and even white glacé or satin linings under transparent fabrics; and grey, heliotrope, and patterned or striped fabrics showing any one of these colours with white or black will all be in keeping. Meantime, all the novelty that there is to note is concentrated in details. Tight and short skirts have naturally been ordered by women who follow fashion's changes, but there has been a very proper feeling that extremes should be avoided. Still, it has been abundantly clear that the cardinal point to bear in mind in wearing such a dress is—to don nice shoes. It is unlucky that one benefit is gained in our costumes at the expense of another, and the light weight and convenience in wet weather of a short and narrow skirt is being counterbalanced by the revival of high-heeled shoes. The ridiculous Louis XV. heel, right under the middle of the foot, is not yet in evidence; but one cannot get away from the sad truth that a tall and narrow heel gives a far more elegant appearance to the foot when in full view, as it is with the new skirts, than can be obtained with the most carefully made natural-form footgear, with wide and low heels. The most fashionable heel just now, however, is rather wide, by no means a narrow peg. Moreover, the vast majority of women, even amongst the well-to-do classes, do not go to any extremes in their costumes, and are too active and too sensible to adopt excessively high-heeled or narrow-soled shoes.

It is one of the changes of our time that women purchase ready-made or partly made clothing so much more than they used to do. Time was when anybody with pretensions to be "a lady" would have snorted with indignation if charged with wearing ready-made clothing. Now, thousands of ladies went forth and bought their mourning in the shape of ready-made-up garments, especially of the coat-and-skirt order. These need only the slight alteration to adapt them to the individual figure that all the big shops are prepared to undertake, and a woman of average figure feels it neither a disadvantage nor a disgrace to don garments of good fabric and style, though made by the gross.

It was the old custom to commit the making of the less elaborate dresses and simple blouses to the lady's-maid, but the modern system generally produces smarter results. It has also much lessened the burdens imposed upon the individual maids as dressmakers, for the half-made dresses, embroidered blouse-lengths, trimmings to be applied instead of worked on, and the like, have saved many an hour's labour. French ladies are beginning to expect from their maids, in lieu of these older dressmaking services, a certain amount of home laundry-work. A maid should be able to undertake to rescue from the risks of the public laundry some of the finer washing and ironing for her lady: tiny embroidered handkerchiefs, corset-covers of delicate batiste, and the like, demand such special care. The shelves of the wardrobe which are appropriated to the finest personal linen should be covered with thin silk, the ends long enough to turn over the clothing as it lies in its piles; and sachets are distributed in the midst of the linen, to perfume it in that delicate fashion that is the final touch of feminine refinement.



FOR WEAR AFTER JUNE 17.

A half-mourning walking dress in black-and-grey striped delaine, with vest of black net over white. The hat is of black chiffon bound with satin and trimmed with plumes.

Lord Walsingham writes to call attention to what he believes to be a source of needless danger of that perilous and distressing complaint, bronchitis. It lies in the planting of plane-trees to ornament our town streets. This has become very common of recent years, since the plane is a handsome shade-tree, and has the property of resisting the evil influence of smoke. It appears, however, that the plane sheds a dangerous hairy growth from its leaves in spring, and in the autumn makes, with its seeds, an even more mischievous dust, full of irritating particles, microscopic, but still sharp as needles, which there is reason to believe must be the real cause of many attacks of bronchitis and pneumonia. Lord Walsingham says that the evil result of planting this tree in towns was known to the ancients, and is mentioned by Galen, and in modern days experience of its mischief has caused such planting to be prohibited in Alsace.

Preparations are being made for another great procession on behalf of Women's Suffrage at the end of June next. In this demonstration all the societies will unite, with the exception of the old and original society, which has formally excluded from its membership everybody who will not sign a pledge to give no assistance, financial or personal, to the "Militants." A feature of the procession will be the section of prisoners: women who have gone to jail as criminals for insisting upon being heard asking for the vote in places where their voices would not be lost in space. There are several hundreds of these, but, from the point of view of the spectator, it is rather a pity that it has been decided that the prisoners will not be distinguishable, since each woman who has been to prison more than once is to appoint a "double," or representative. Thus, Lady Constance Lytton will walk in her own person, and will also appoint a substitute to represent her as "Jane Warton," the alias under which she was convicted and fed on prison diet by force, after having been released, on the alleged ground of her health, without undergoing the ordeal, when she was sentenced in her own name. There is something a little tame about a mere repetition of an already tried mode of demonstration, as this procession will be; but what are the Suffragists to do? "Militant" action being abandoned for some months past, their innumerable public meetings and other peaceful plans for bringing forward the question are again being left absolutely unnoticed.

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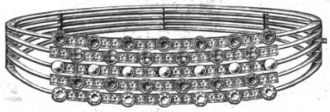
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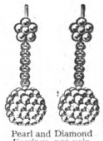
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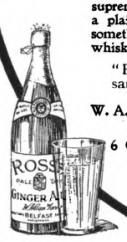
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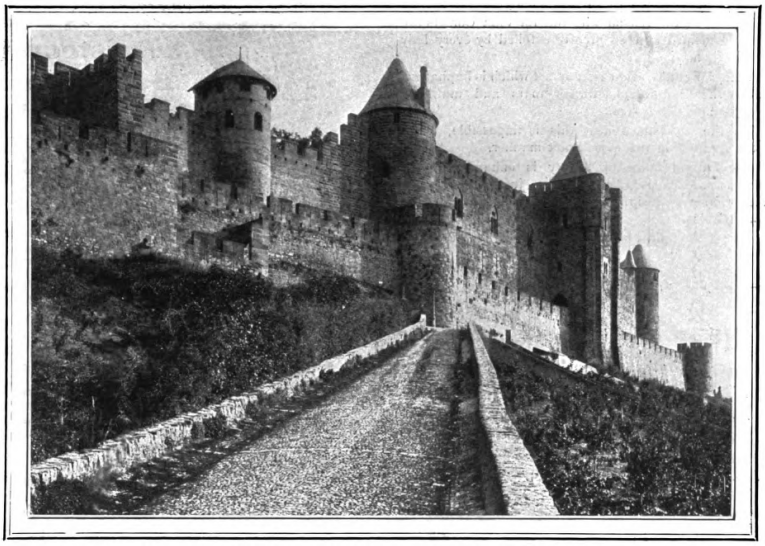
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MUSIC.

THE first month of Grand Opera in 1910 will not soon be forgotten by those who direct or manage Covent Garden. Before the season was a week old troubles began—singers, of whom much was expected, were taken ill, and substitutes were needed at short notice. A few hours after the curtain had fallen upon the first "Ring" cycle, Dr. Richter was prostrated: a nervous breakdown followed on the heels of a period of unusual tension, and it became necessary to engage three conductors from Germany to take his place. Herr Drach, Dr. Rottenburg, and that great musician, von Schuch, came to town. But before the second cycle could be brought to an end the death of the supreme patron of Grand Opera closed Covent Garden, and but for the prompt and merciful thought of King George the house would not have reopened before Saturday last. Now the season is in full swing again; but to those of us whose acquaintance with the opera-house is long and intimate, the appearance of the place is strangely unfamiliar. We hear fine music and exquisite singing, but we are in a house of mourning—the black dresses, the comparative absence of jewels, the empty Royal Box are all reminders of the nation's loss. King Edward was a familiar figure at Covent Garden, and, though he sat in the corner of an omnibus-box on the pit tier and was visible to very few, save as he came and went, there were signs of his presence in other parts of the house; and the Queen-Mother was a constant patron of the Royal Box. Doubtless the season will suffer considerably, but we may be sure that the programme placed before subscribers will be faithfully followed and the high standard of performance maintained.

Under the direction of von Schuch, who fills in Germany the place that Richter has taken in this country, "Tristan" has been heard to great advantage. Mme. Saltzmann-Stevens has appeared as Isolde for the first time in her brief and brilliant career, and those who are not satisfied with her rendering of one of the most difficult rôles in opera must be hard to please. Van Rooy and Mme. Kirkby Lunn have helped to make the revival memorable. In "The Barber of Seville" and "Traviata," Mme. Tetrazzini has been brilliant; the music of her rôles might have been written for her, and she has a certain dramatic gift, not, perhaps, of a high order, but sufficient to save her from the charge of being no more than a greatly gifted singer. By the time these lines are printed the prima donna should have sung the florid music of "La Sonnambula," a time-tarnished work revived for her sake. "Aïda" has been given with all the splendid mounting that makes it one of the most significant works in the Covent Garden répertoire, and "Samson et Dalila" has been successfully revived. Mme. Kirkby Lunn's work in these two operas has been of the highest quality—in fact, down to the time of writing, no singer has been so consistently brilliant, for while her voice retains its quality, her dramatic sense has quickened, and to-day she is an artist whose equipment is second to none. In "Samson et Dalila," a new tenor, M. Franz, made a very fortunate début. He is a singer whose gifts were discovered by a Paris newspaper through the medium of a competition. Some day an enterprising and painstaking writer will perhaps collect the life-story of some of our most popular singers, and the tale of their vicissitudes, usually various, will doubtless be of great interest.



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The old town of Carcassonne, capital of the Department of Aude, on the Gulf of Lyons, is strongly situated on a rock commanding the River Aude and the Canal du Midi. Surrounded by great walls, it contains the castle and the old cathedral, dating from the eleventh and fourteenth centuries. Carcassonne (ancient Carcaso) was already, in the time of Cæsar, an important town. It is now a favourite place of pilgrimage by the southern section of the Paris-Orléans Railway.

The season at His Majesty's Theatre was postponed for a few days on account of the national loss, and opened with a fine performance of Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann," given with an English libretto and with the three soprano parts entrusted to three singers instead of to one, as the composer intended. Of the three Miss Ruth Vincent and Mme. Zélie de Lussan deserve most praise. Following the Offenbach opera came "Hansel and Gretel," with a cast differing but slightly from the one that interpreted the opera under Mr. Beecham's management at Covent Garden earlier in the year. "Shamus O'Brien" was to follow, but the illness of two singers caused a postponement until this week, and Mr. Beecham was compelled to rely upon his two first productions, both of which had made a very definite appeal. Mr. Beecham has given ample evidence of the catholicity of his taste by interpreting the "Tales of Hoffmann" with as much regard for its beauty as he showed in the interpretation of the "Elektra."

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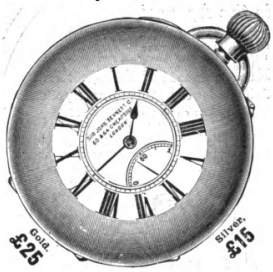
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THOSE who in the near future contemplate motor touring abroad must bear in mind that, under the International Touring Regulations which now obtain, things are not quite as they were hitherto. In the issue of the Royal Automobile Club *Journal* of the 19th inst. the formalities necessary to the obtaining of an international touring pass are very clearly set out. The R.A.C. is one of the bodies authorised by the Local Government Board to issue these passes. The car to be used has to be presented for examination to ascertain that it complies with the conditions agreed, while the driver must undergo a practical examination in driving to prove competency. In addition to the pass, the Club will then issue an oval plaque, bearing the letters G. B., which must be affixed just above the regulation British numbers. So armed, car and driver can travel in all the agreeing countries without special licenses or carrying special number-plates. Drivers must not be less than eighteen years of age, and must supply two unmounted photographs of themselves, 1½ in. by 1¾ in. The total cost for car and driver examinations, issue of certificates, and plaque is one guinea.

* * *

I have more than once strongly advocated forced lubrication to all the frictional parts of a car-engine in these columns, and I am accordingly gratified to find that Mr. R. K. Morcom, in a paper read lately before the Institution of Automobile Engineers, urges this practice very strongly. In the course of his lecture he stated that a car, originally provided with dash lubrication, had shown great improvement in running and less wear since being fitted with a forced system. He further stated that he considered that forced lubrication brought about high mechanical efficiency, quiet running, and absence of wear, and was of opinion that not only should oil be pressure-fed to the crank-shaft and big-end bearings, but also to the gudgeon-pins and cylinder-walls. I am pleased to be borne out in my contention by so eminent an authority.

* * * * *

It is grievous to think that, having been rebuffed by the Trade, the Scottish Automobile Club will stand down altogether from Reliability Trials. Where professionals fear to tread the Club might find amateurs ready to enter. Indeed, a writer in one of the motor journals actually suggests a Trial, perhaps less exacting and expensive, for private car-owners and amateur drivers. The idea really bears thinking of; for it might be arranged as a Reliability Tour, giving a trip through the best parts of Scotland rather more point than mere sight-seeing. As suggested, while rules and regulations would have to obtain in sort, they could not, of course, be made anything like so stringent and imperative as those that have ruled hitherto. I can quite imagine a very considerable entry for such an event, but the definition of a private car and an amateur driver would take some drafting and much administration.

* * * * *

Although the statement is not yet official, it would appear that the present R.A.C. horse-power rating is to be taken as the measure of the taxability of a motor-car. And having regard to all the circumstances of the case, I think we may esteem ourselves fortunate that this formula is to be accepted in lieu of Mr. Dendy Marshall's, or another taking cognisance of stroke. If the authorities hold to this measurement in the future, it will surely have some effect on design, in the lengthening of strokes—a not altogether undesirable thing as restraining a too-high engine-speed, which latter, in my opinion, can be very much overdone for comfort. Presuming, then, that the tax is to be levied on the R.A.C. basis, the non-mathematical among us will be face to face with a mathematical problem by no means simple to the uninitiated. But all these will find their doubts and troubles swept away if they will obtain the horse-power booklet, price sixpence, from the Royal Automobile Club, wherein, providing they do not drive an utterly unknown car, they will find the resolving job done for them, and their tax marked in plain figures.

* * *

A new compound for rubber, called "Almagam," is in course of exploitation by the New Motor and General Rubber Company, of 374, Euston Road, N.W. This firm make no extravagant promises with regard to the durability of their "Almagam" re-treads, while on the other hand the prices for plain and grooved covers are 50 per cent., and for steel-studded non-skids 33 per cent., below the normal. I have not yet had any practical experience of these "Almagam" re-treads; but, completed, they look an excellent job, and the process is worth a trial.

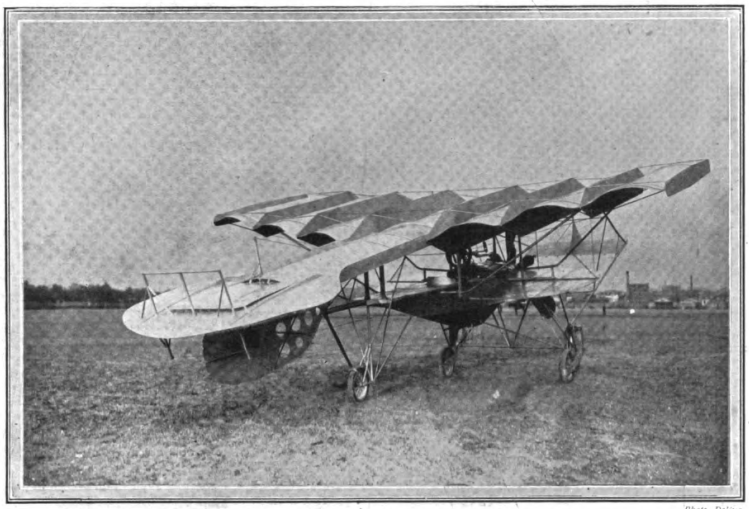


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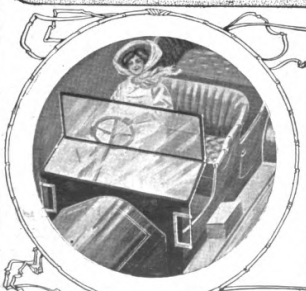
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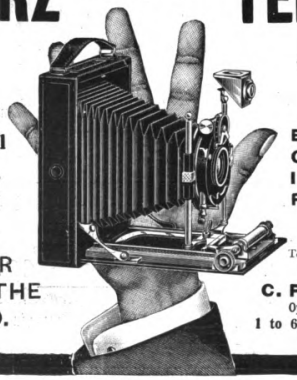
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

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THE acting, rather than the play, has made the success of "Dame Nature," Mr. Fenn's version of Henry Bataille's "Femme Nue," and the acting, above all, of Miss Ethel Irving. It is a pleasure to renew acquaintance, as we may do now at Terry's, with an art so true and so affecting as is hers in the rôle of Lolotte. Whatever may be said of other persons of the drama—the artist, for instance, who marries his model and then tires of her lack of social adaptability, or the Princess who wooes the painter so fiercely and unscrupulously—Lolotte herself, unhappy, awkward, passionate, big-hearted Lolotte, is thoroughly alive, and Miss Irving seems to get at once into the skin of the character. Right from the first her manner carries conviction, and we feel all along under the influence of a magnetic personality. It is, however, in the battle-royal which takes place between the fine lady and her humble rival that the actress rises to the height of her powers. Then it is as though she were carried out of herself by the intensity of her emotions. So poignant is the woman's distress, so heartrending are her appeals in the cause of a dead love, that we turn our eyes away abashed and feel as if we were intruders. Rarely has grief—grief in its most distracting form—been depicted so naturally by any English actress on our stage.

THE ALDBOURNE VILLAGE PLAYERS AT THE CORONET.

A delightful novelty in the way of theatrical entertainment is being provided this week and next for such playgoers as choose to make their way to the Coronet, Notting Hill, for there Mr. Charles McEvoy's troupe of village players from Aldbourne are appearing for a fortnight's season in this author's rural comedy, "The Village Wedding." Genuine Wiltshire rustics they are, speaking the dialect of their own everyday life, re-enacting on the stage their local customs, singing their old country songs, dancing in true county attire the wedding dance of Wiltshire tradition. The spectator who repairs to the Coronet just now will feel as if he had suddenly and unexpectedly come across a rustic festival, save that his presence does not disturb the peasant actors in the smallest degree, and that they talk over the wedding breakfast, or go through their songs and dances as artlessly and naturally as though there were no onlookers. Of course, the villagers show themselves not quite capable of rising to the occasion when moments of the tenser sort of drama occur in their play; but so long as they are required merely to illustrate the humours and feastings and terse speech of their own Wiltshire, they are charming in their artlessness and spontaneity.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

SORRENTO. (1) We are not disposed to quarrel with your criticism, but the comet itself has not so far been distinguished for its brilliancy. (2) We trust to find your problem up to previous form.

F R GITTINS (Birmingham).—We greatly prefer the look of the new problem.

M FRIGL (Vienna).—Your attractive problem will receive our careful attention. The solution appears a very elegant one.

F W COOPER.—The games will appear in a collected form in due course.

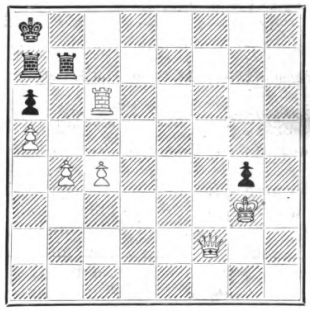
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PROBLEM No. 3446.—BY WILLIAM E. RUDOLPH (New York).

BLACK.



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SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3443.—BY G STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to B 2nd	K to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th (ch)	K takes P
3. P to B 4th, mate	

If Black play 1. K to B 4th, 2. P to Q 4th (dis. ch), and if 1. Any other, 2. P to Q 4th, etc.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the City of London Chess Club Tournament between Messrs. LOMAN and CURNOCK.

(*Hillidor's Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. B to Kt 3rd	R to K 6th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	24. Q to Q 7th	R takes Kt
3. B to B 4th	B to K 2nd		
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	The beginning of a desperate rally which almost proved successful.	
5. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3rd		
6. Kt to Q B 3rd		25. P takes R	B takes P
		26. R to B sq	B to K 4th
The same position is arrived at in one of the variations of the Three Knights' Game.		27. K to Q 3rd	B to B 3rd
		28. R takes B	
6.	P to B 5rd	White handles the ending with good judgment, and makes no mistake. Here he wisely gives back the exchange to prevent the possibility of accidents, and can then comfortably maintain his advantage until the finish.	
7. Q to B 3rd	Castles		
8. Kt to B 5th	B to K 3rd		
9. B to Q 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	28.	Q to Kt 4th (ch)
10. B to K Kt 5th	B takes Kt	29. K to Kt sq	Q takes K
11. Q takes B	Kt to K 4th	30. R to B 3rd	Q to K 4th
12. B to K 2nd	Q to Kt 3rd	31. P to Q R 3rd	K to Kt 2nd
The sequel shows this to be a disastrous sortie of the Queen. In face of the gathering attack all Black's pieces are wanted at home.		32. R takes P (ch)	K takes R
		33. Q takes R (ch)	K to R 3rd
13. Castles Q R	P to Kt 3rd	34. Q to B 8th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
14. Q to R 3rd	Q to R 4th	35. P to Kt 3rd	P to K R 4th
Losing a piece. Black, apparently, hoped to extricate himself by 15. Kt to Q 6th (ch), overlooking the reply, which was at once a powerful offensive and defensive stroke.		36. P to R 4th (ch)	K to Kt 5th
		37. Q to B 7th	K takes P
15. P to B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	38. Q takes P (ch)	K takes P
16. P to K 5th	Kt takes P	39. B to B 7th	P to R 4th
17. P takes Kt	Q takes P	40. Q to Kt 2nd	Q to Q B 4th
18. B takes Kt	B takes B	41. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
19. Q R to K sq	Q to Q R 4th	42. Q to Kt 6th (ch)	K to R 5th
20. R takes P	B to Kt 2nd	43. K to R 2nd	P to Kt 4th
21. Q R to Q sq	Q R to K sq	44. Q to K 4th (ch)	
22. B to B 4th	Q to Q B 4th	And in a few more moves Black resigns	

For the Epsom races next week, including the Derby and Oaks, the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company are making special arrangements to dispatch express trains at frequent intervals from both their Victoria and London Bridge Stations direct to their Epsom Downs Race Course Station, near the Grand Stand, many of which will be non-stop trains. The last train will leave London Bridge at 12.50 p.m., Victoria at 12.55 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, and London Bridge at 1.30 p.m., and Victoria at 1.35 p.m. on Derby and Oaks days. A new feature this year will be the running of a "Pullman Limited" non-stop train from Victoria at 12.15 p.m. on Derby and Oaks days, returning from Epsom Downs at 5 p.m.; fare, 10s. A special train for horses and attendants will leave Newmarket on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday for Epsom by the direct route viâ Liverpool Street, avoiding the circuitous route round London, the crowded City lines, and the various shuntings from one line to another.

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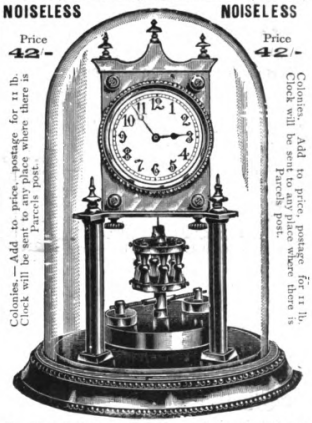
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated May 4, 1901) of MR. CHARLES BARCLAY, of the Manor House, Bayford, Herts, who died on Jan. 2, has been proved, the value of the property being £109,835. The testator gives the household effects and £20,000 to his wife; £10,000 each to his daughters Madeline Anna Barclay and Charlotte Cassandra Barclay; £7500 to his daughter Cicely Rachel Emily Hornby; £1000 to his nephew Gilbert C. Joyce; £250 each to the executors; £500 each to his nieces Laura Joyce, Rachel Joyce, Adela Joyce, and Amy Joyce; £100 to his sister Emily Joyce; £500 to his friend Arthur G. Kendall; and legacies to servants. All other the estate and effects he leaves to his wife for life, and then equally to his three daughters.

The will (dated June 28, 1904) of SIR WALTER PALMER, BT., of 50, Grosvenor Square, Frognal, Sunninghill, and Wincombe, Wilts, a director of Huntley and Palmer, Reading, who died on April 16, is now proved, the value of the property amounting to £353,975. He gives £5000 to his nephew, John W. A. Craig; £5000 to his son-in-law, Bertram W. D. Brooke; £1000 to Robert C. Shaw; £500 each to Eustace E. Palmer and Richard L. Harrison; £250 to his secretary, Cyril Stopford; £200 to the Royal Free Hospital; £100 to the Royal Berks Hospital; £50 to the Reading Temperance Society; £50 to the Vicar of St. George's, Tilehurst; and the residue, in trust, for his daughter, Gladys Milton Brooke, and her issue.

The will of MR. RALPH JAMES FREMLIN, of Heathfield, Maidstone, brewer, who died on March 11, has been proved by Mrs. Mary B. Fremlin, the widow, the Rev. Leonard H. Squire, and Richard Henry Fremlin, brother, the value of the property being £117,692. The testator gives £10,000, his residence and furniture, and lands and houses in Maidstone to his wife; £100 each to his brothers and sisters; and £100 and his shares in the South-Eastern College to his son-in-law the Rev. L. H. Squire. The residue of his estate he leaves in trust for his wife during widowhood, and then for his daughter Alice Mary B. Squire, and her husband and children.

The will, and eight codicils, of SIR FREDERICK THORPE MAPPIN, BT., of Thornbury, Sheffield, who died on March 19, have been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £931,086. The testator gives £1000 each to the University, the Royal Infirmary, the Royal Hospital, and the Jessop Hospital (Sheffield), and the Royal Albert Asylum (Lancaster); the use of his residence and £4500 a year to his wife during widowhood, or an annuity of £2500 should she again marry; £130,000 Midland Railway stock to his son Frank; £50,000 each to his sons Wilson and Samuel; £5000 to his niece Isabel Somerset Johnstone; £2000 to his niece Edith Mappin; large legacies to servants; and the residue to his three sons.

The will of MR. HENRY CLEGG, D.L., J.P., of Plas Llanfair, Anglesea, who died on Nov. 26, has been proved, the value of the estate amounting to £197,128. The testator gives an annuity of £2000 to his wife during her widowhood; £100 per annum to Gertrude Andrews; certain farms and lands to his three sons; and his residence, Plas Llanfair, and the furniture, to his son Alfred Rowland, he paying £1000 each to his sisters, and Mrs. Clegg having the right to reside there for two years from the time of his death. The residuary property is to be divided amongst his children, the share of a son to be three times the share of a daughter.

The will (dated April 8, 1909) of MR. JOHN FRANCIS BELL, of Northend, near Durham, who died on April 12, has been proved by Frank Bell, Robert Wiggen, and Henry Atkinson, the value of the property being £88,085 11s. 6d. The testator gives all messuages, lands, and premises, except those connected with his business, to his son Frank; £500 to Henry Atkinson; £250 to John Gradon; £200 to his sister-in-law Mrs. Mary Burn, and £100 to her daughter Elizabeth; and legacies to persons in his employ. All other his property he leaves as to thirty-six eighty-fourths to his son Frank, twenty-seven eighty-fourths to his son William Bertram, and twenty-one eighty-fourths to his daughter Amy Blanche.

The will and codicil of the REV. OSWARD SMITH-BINGHAM, M.A., of Thornbury, Spring Grove, Isleworth, who died on March 6, have been proved by his sons Henry B. B. Smith-Bingham, Major Oswald B. B. Smith-Bingham, and Croxton B. B. Smith-Bingham, the value of the estate being £114,349. The testator gives £2000 and the household and personal effects to his wife; £10,000 to the trustees of their marriage settlement; £2000 to his daughter Marion Frances; £10,000, in trust, for his daughter Myra Agneta; legacies to servants; and the residue to his three sons.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. George Ludlow Lopes, Northleigh, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts	£123,310
Rev. Slade Baker-Stallard-Penoyre, Edenholme, Evesham Road, Cheltenham	£113,376
Mr. Siegmund Hermann Epstein, 69, Priory Road, West Hampstead	£99,406
Major Hugh Parkin, Ravenscragg, Westmorland	£76,166
Sir Richard Harcourt Robinson, Bart., 3, Harley Gardens, and Rokeby, Co. Louth	£63,395
Mr. Frank Dawes, 50, Old Broad Street, City, and 21, Park Crescent, S.W.	£51,468
Rev. Edward Kerslake Kerslake, Burnham-Deepdale, Norfolk	£50,510
Mr. William Bouton, The Oaks, Hermon Hill, Snaresbrook	£33,641

Once more the New Palace Steamer *Royal Sovereign* has commenced her sailings to Southend, Margate, and Ramsgate; and her sister ship, the *Koh-i-noor*, her regular sailings to Deal and Dover. That popular Saturday afternoon trip, the "Husbands' Boat," has also begun, and will continue throughout the season. The circular bookings with the South Eastern and Chatham Railway, down by boat and home by rail, which have proved so popular in past years, have again been arranged for. The catering, so essential to the perfect enjoyment of a holiday, is controlled by the company, the most wholesome food and drink being supplied at strictly moderate charges.

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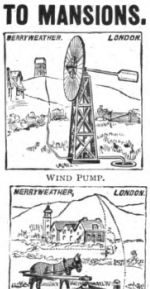


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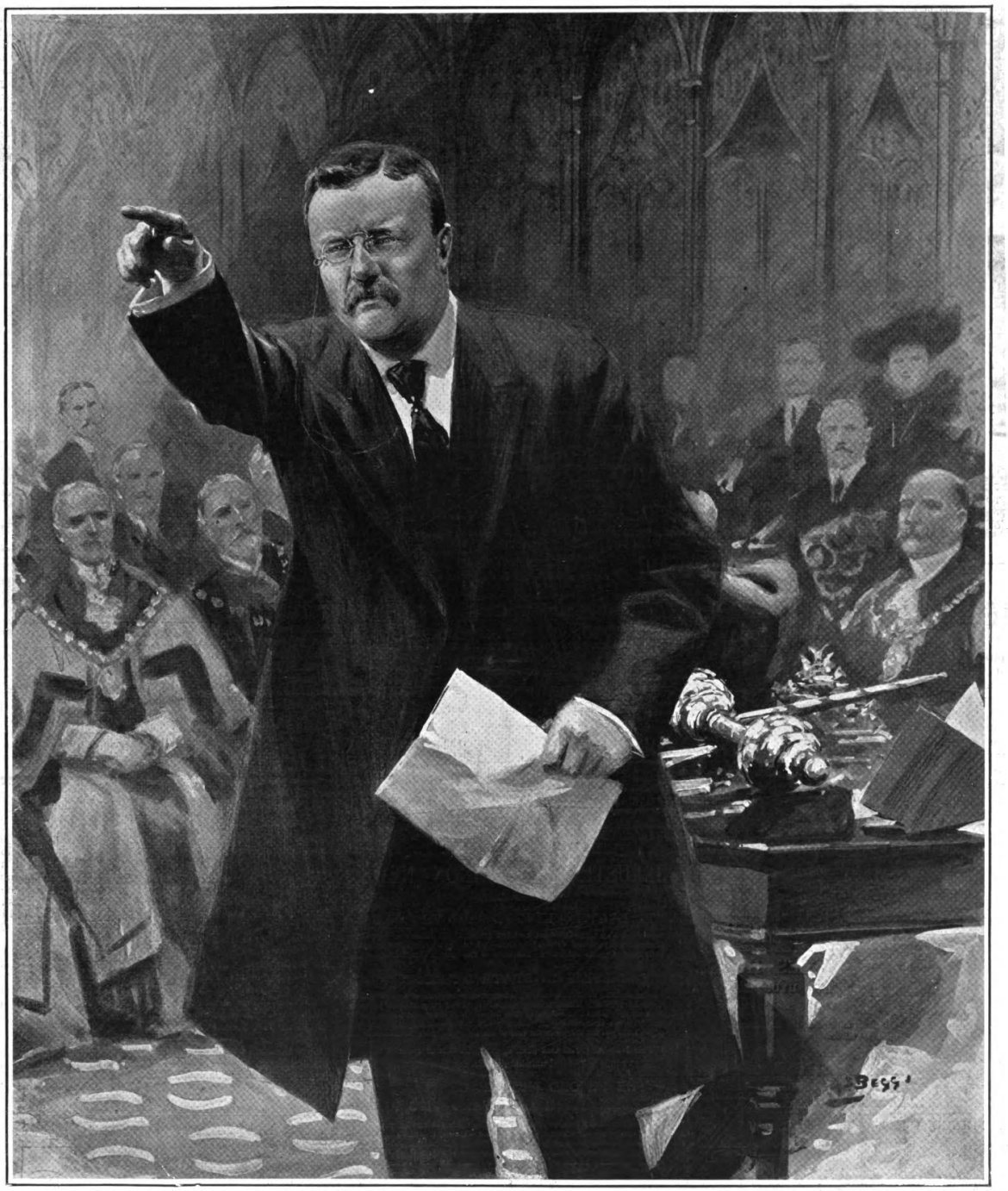
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"If you feel that you have not the right to be in Egypt—if you do not wish to establish and to keep order there, why, then, by all means get out of Egypt."

MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT MAKING HIS REMARKABLE SPEECH AT THE GUILDHALL ON TUESDAY LAST.

Speaking at the Guildhall, after having received the honorary freedom of the City of London, on Tuesday last, Mr. Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, expressed himself with remarkable frankness on certain aspects of British rule. Notably, he dealt with our position in Egypt, saying, amongst other things: "The present condition of affairs in Egypt is a grave menace to both your Empire and to civilisation . . Of all broken reeds, sentimentality is the most broken reed on which righteousness can lean . . . Now, either you have the right to be in Egypt or you have not; either it is or it is not your duty to establish and keep order. If you feel that you have not the right to be in Egypt, if you do not wish to establish and to keep order there, why, then, by all means get out of Egypt."– [DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE GUILDHALL.]

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TO THE CONTINENT

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1. "THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD VII. NUMBER"

(Issued on May 14). The Issue contains, among other subjects of outstanding interest, "King Edward VII. on his Death-bed," a Drawing published by special permission of Queen Alexandra. The price of this issue is One Shilling.

2. "THE LYING-IN-STATE NUMBER"

(Issued on May 21). This contains, amongst other subjects of topical interest, "The Last Token," from a Drawing specially approved for publication by Queen Alexandra; "Silent Sorrow," being Miss Maud Earl's wonderful painting of his late Majesty's favourite terrier "Cæsar"; and Mr. Forrester's magnificent four-page drawing of the service at the time of the Lying-in-State at Westminster Hall.

This Number (Price One Shilling) is quite Out of Print at the Publishing Office.

3. "THE RECORD NUMBER OF KING EDWARD VII.'S REIGN"

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"DEIRDRE OF THE SORROWS." AT THE COURT.

THE story of Deirdre, certainly one of the most romantic of Irish legends, seems to exercise a wonderful fascination over the dramatists of modern Ireland. No fewer than three plays on the subject have been staged or published within the last half-dozen years. The latest dramatic version of the legend to see the light, "Deirdre of the Sorrows," is one on which the late Mr. J. M. Synge was occupied up to the time of his death. The directors of the Irish National Theatre Society have started their London season with the production of this piece, and make certain excuses for it on the ground that it is unfinished, and had not received the author's final touches. The apologies, in so far as they ask indulgence for any supposed lack of polish in the dialogue, are totally unnecessary, for rarely, if ever, did Mr. Synge achieve such exquisite phrasing and prose-rhythm. The complaint, indeed, that might be urged is that the playwright has devoted rather too much attention to the literary and too little to the dramatic side of his tragedy. While the dialogue charms the ear with its delicate, if now and then monotonous, music, the action is inclined to drag and limp along. Mr. Yeats' one-act play must have made the distresses of Deirdre and Naisi—those young lovers who defied the anger of old King Conchubar, and after marriage trustfully placed themselves in his power, only to suffer from his vengeance—fairly familiar to English playgoers. Mr. Synge, unlike Mr. Yeats, who began his play with the lovers' return, opens the first of his three acts with the couple's meeting, and he also elaborates the part of Fergus, and introduces a new character, the spy and would-be assassin, Owen, of whom he intended making a larger use. Old favourites will be found in the leading rôles. Miss Sara Allgood has some fine declamatory moments as the aged Lavarcham, Miss Maire O'Neill gets an abundance of quiet pathos out of the sorrows of Deirdre, and Mr. Fred O'Donovan suppresses his gifts of comedy and acts very naturally as Naisi.

A NEW RICHARD III. AT THE LYCEUM.

"Richard III." at the Lyceum is an appropriate arrangement. There was nothing wrong about the theatre, the play, or the audience last Saturday night. What about the actor? The actor was Mr. Martin Harvey, one of the idols of the playgoing public, the Sydney Carton of "The Only Way," the Rat of "The Breed of the Treshams," and, what is more to the point when a Shakespearean rôle is in question, a player who, under Henry Irving's management, had prolonged experience of and training in Shakespearean work. Every omen auspicious! Nothing else wanted but a touch of genius. Alas! that is just what Mr. Harvey could not supply. His is but a superficial and facile interpretation; it lacks largeness of outline, commanding intellect, subtlety, and power. Hypocrisy, cunning, malignity—all these qualities the actor shows; but they do not seem to come right out of the depths of an evil soul. They are but fancy-costume qualities, as it were, worn for the occasion. One can but think that Mr. Harvey has hampered himself from the start by refusing to obey his author's directions, and by presenting Richard as a young and gallant and dapper cavalier, who only misses being unusually handsome by the very slightest semblance of a hump, or, rather, lump. A make-up which followed Richard's own description of his physical imperfections would have helped Mr. Harvey along the right way, and forced him to strike a harsher and more strenuous note. He does well in the passages of sardonic humour, yet even here condescends sometimes to tricks that are not so very far short of buffoonery. He reaches his highest level in the vision-scene, in which he exhibits genuine emotional intensity. But the evil grandeur of the man, his masterfulness, the relentlessness of his will—these things are not expressed by Mr. Harvey, picturesque and thoughtful though his performance is. The Queen Margaret of Miss Mary Rorke shows feeling of a convincing kind; and support that is capable enough is supplied by Mr. Eric Mayne, Mr. Owen Roughwood, and Mr. Charles Glenney.

"DON CÉSAR DE BAZAN." AT THE LYRIC.

Its very elements of farce and burlesque do much to recommend, even to-day, such a cape-and-sword melodrama as "Don César de Bazan." You may call it old-fashioned, you may complain of its rant and fustian and cheap wit and stale tricks and clichés; but somehow it conciliates you into good humour. Don César himself with his mock heroics almost laughs at his own extravagances, and his laughter is infectious. Of course, his is the sort of character that the authors improvise as they go along, and therefore he is full of contradictions. Still, he has the charm of variety and high spirits. Mr. Lewis Waller has the gift not only of "rattling" through such a part with untiring energy and vivacity, but also of inspiring his stage-comrades with his own feverish intensity. Miss Madge Titheradge as Marita, Mr. Leon Quartermaine as the King, and a round dozen of players besides, catch something of their leader's enthusiasm; while Mr. Haviland as the villainous Don José contributes a really clever piece of acting. The version of Dumanoir and d'Ennery's play used is Mr. Gerald Du Maurier's.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)

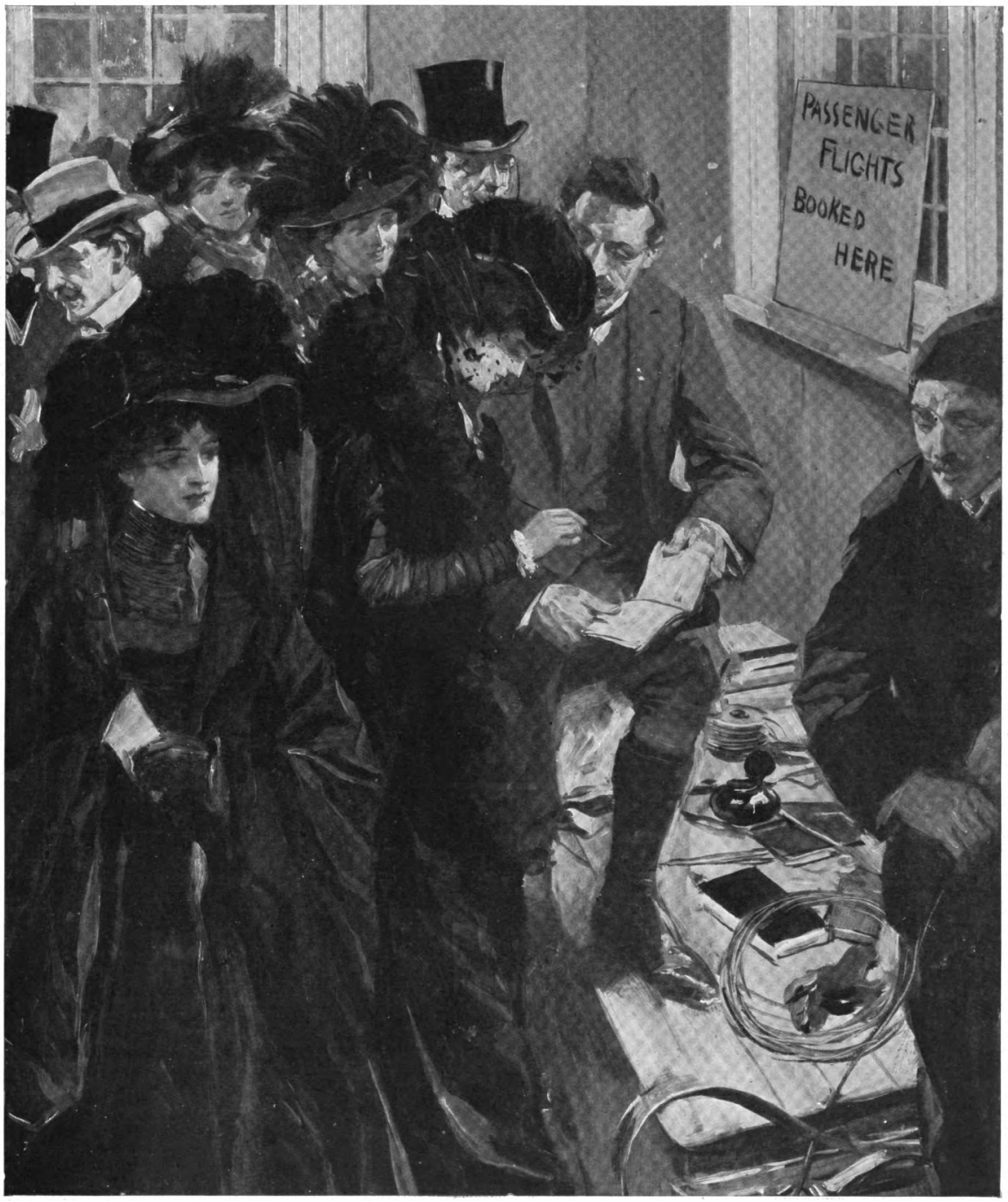
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"PASSENGER FLIGHTS BOOKED HERE": WOMAN AND THE WING.

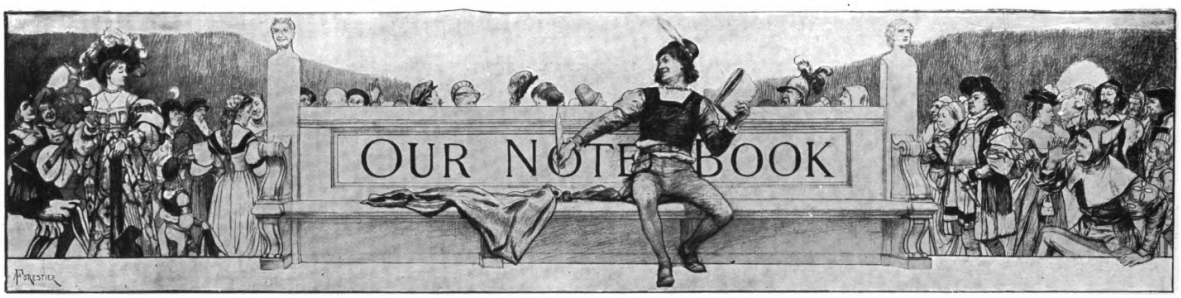
DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I., OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT RANELAGH.



A Remarkable Scene at Ranelagh.

LADIES TAKING TICKETS FOR AEROPLANE-FLIGHTS.

There was a curious scene at Ranelagh on Saturday last, a scene which, unique at the moment, seems likely to become a commonplace ere long: all of which is to say that, in an aeroplane-shed, it was possible to book places for aeroplane-flights. The price charged for each flight with a skilled pilot was ten guineas. Each ticket was numbered, and it was arranged that the "first come, first served" principle should be observed. Ladies were especially keen to take tickets for flights: the first ticket, indeed, went to a titled lady. The weather on Saturday was too rough to permit of flights with passengers being made. The tickets, however, hold good for another occasion. Payments were made in nearly every case by cheque.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I RECENTLY protested in this place against that trick of amateur science which consists in learnedly explaining something which explains itself; it was in connection with some weird reason for the rise of Socialism. I am not a Socialist; but I know the reason for the rise of Socialism well enough. It arises from the recondite circumstance that an extraordinary number of people have not got enough to eat; and that a perfectly plausible scheme has been propounded for remedying this revolting state of affairs. But there is another element also which is tending just now to the triumph of Socialism; and non-Socialists ought to realise it clearly before it is too late. The fact is this—that the State or the Municipality are now so constantly left as the only champions of the very things that Socialism is said to threaten—local liberties, old associations, and personal rights.

An excellent instance is the fantastic fight in Kensington, round Edwardes Square and Earl's Court Terrace. I do not mean that I think this battle, picturesque as it is, will convulse the country with civil war. If ever there is a revolution in London the mob will scarcely be content with unscrewing a bolt or bar, or with taking a company-promoter's gate to pieces. The mob is more likely to take the company-promoter to pieces; or, at least, to invent some guillotine-like tool for unscrewing his head. In the glad old days when there were riots in London, a cry of 'prentices would resound "Clubs! Clubs!" I do not think they would have been content with the inspiring shout, "Screw-drivers! Screw-drivers!" The quite sensible and spirited people in Edwardes Square are not raising an extra-legal riot: they are testing the state of the law; therefore, very properly, they keep within the law. Somewhat wilder scenes would ensue if London ever remembered the dagger blazoned on her shield: and it would need some heavy firing to set the Thames on fire.

But the real lesson of the romance of Edwardes Square is in the false position of our propertied class in this country. Certain literary traditions still lingering everywhere have falsified for most of us the whole notion of the English aristocracy. The noble novels of Scott were influenced by ancient Scottish gentility, and especially by the utterly different patriarchal kingdoms of the Highlands. The clever and crazy novels of Ouida described something utterly different from English ladies and gentlemen; presumably Turkish Sultans and Sultanas. Many entertaining historical novels (such as the brisk French tales of the Baroness Orczy) go back to the French noblesse before the Terror, again a very different class; and even about the French nobles our novelists are generally wrong — making them old-world arrogant feudalists; whereas they were often very much up to date, and rather Republican. But out of all these false analogies put together the average reader has somehow realised a picture of the perfect nobleman, his blood as old as a Highlander's, his manners as formal as a French abbé's, and his whole life as loaded with ancient splendours and beautiful sleepy ritual as any Eastern King's. Hundreds of novels, hundreds of plays, hundreds of Royal Academy pictures have repeated the image of the proud, but ruined Peer, stately and sensitive, seeing the relics of ancestral beauty sold up by blatant tradesmen or invaded by vandal mobs. In the presence of this legend it needs a certain leap of sincerity to face the actual fact. The actual fact is that with us aristocracy is not only mercantile, but mercantile in a quite vulgar and ugly way. It is mercantile not even in the style of Tyre or Venice, but in the style of Glasgow and Birmingham. And the drab deformity, the inhuman hideousness, of these modern cities is not the creation of democracy; it is the creation of aristocracy. It is the work of those great plutocratic combinations through which most of the aristocracy arranges and employs its wealth. It is actually the nobs, and not the snobs, who vulgarise the landscape.

It is not the shabby bill-poster, pasting up the crude advertisements of some sauce or pill, who himself originates or desires the ugliness. He himself would just as soon paste up the Cartoons of Raphael. If he is not merely indifferent he might have a mild preference for pasting up the Declarations of a Revolution and Reign of Terror. Anyhow, he is an instrument: the person who wants the street defaced by an advertisement of the sauce is the person who owns the sauce, or the person who owns most shares in the sauce. The person who owns most shares in the sauce is very probably in the House of Peers. He is, perhaps, voting in that Chamber that the Embankment shall not be defaced by electric-cars (which are often comparatively beautiful) at the very moment when hundreds of his vassals are making half the walls of London hideous with shrieking proclamations of his wares. It is not the railway-porter who makes England ugly with railways or railway-stations—in so far as these things are ugly. The railway-porter would just as soon be steering a gondola. In fact, there is a dreamy look in the eye of the average railway-porter which leads me to think that his true place would be in that visionary city of the sea. If the hordes of average human beings work in ugly factories, serve in ugly shops, drive ugly vehicles, or use ugly tools, it is not they that have invented and distributed these ugly things: it is the people who have riches and refinement; it is the very people who have the noble horses and the splendid parks. The grocer's assistant sells ugly tins of gum or jam, or what not; but the man who originally sold them is possibly a lord and almost certainly a landlord. A hackney coach may be an ungainly structure, but the man who drives it very often has a coronet on his cab, and, if he were so commanded, would have a coronet on his head. In this sense it is quite true that our mercantile aristocracy has "made our England what she is"—and a very nasty sight it has made of it.

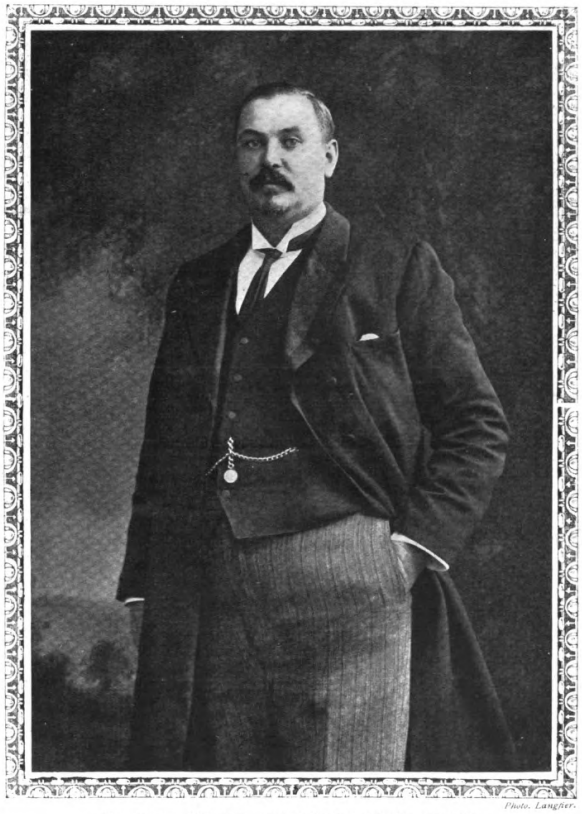


Photo. Langfier.

THE FIRST PREMIER OF UNITED SOUTH AFRICA: THE RIGHT HON. LOUIS BOTHA, P.C., LL.D.

(SEE "PERSONAL" PAGE.)

The Battle of Edwardes Square is a beautiful instance. Edwardes Square is an exquisite example of everything which (in books, pictures, and magazines) aristocrats are supposed to defend. It is a pool of old-fashioned peace and beauty, a little inland lake of that ancient and largely lost gentility which was at least artistic as well as artificial, which was at least gentle as well as merely gentlemanly. That stilted yet sincerely delicate atmosphere of old Kensington which Miss Thackeray has caught in her novel as lightly as in a lyric, that almost eighteenth-century elegance which her great father loved to linger on, does really in some faint manner possess the place. I have known more than one golden evening in that square when in my inmost soul I was not quite so certain that Queen Anne is dead.

Now it happened that this island of tradition actually belonged to a nobleman, a nobleman who bore the very title of the place—an excellent nobleman, I have no doubt: I know nothing whatever against him. But he by no means played the part that would have been his in any hearty and healthy novelette. Students of popular art and literature can conceive how splendidly the nobleman of romance would have stood stretching his ancestral sword over this sacred soil, guarding its ancient beauty from vulgarians and innovators. The nobleman of actual fact simply sold the place — not, as he might have done in Ireland, to the people who lived there; but, as is usually done in modern England, to a company, to a ring of remote financiers, not one of whom, perhaps, had ever seen the place. These financiers (having no taste in pools of old-world silence) propose to use the place to store motor-cars. The inhabitants, who like their square, object; and the only thing that stands up for them is the Borough Council.

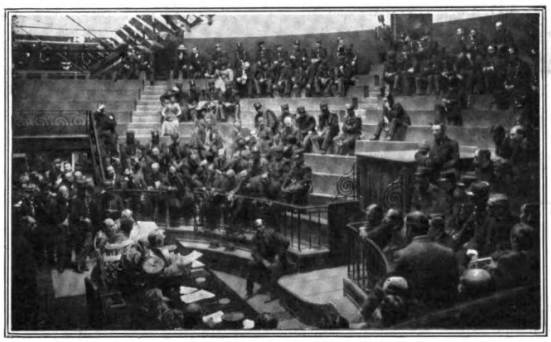
Now, unless such things can be stopped, Socialism must almost certainly come. In a fight between public powers and private owners, our sympathy might be with the private owners. But this is not such a fight. This is a fight between the municipality and the company, two mere institutions, equally public, equally cold, equally anonymous, equally lacking in the least sentiment of private property. If small genuine properties are not renewed, the world will certainly become Socialist, preferring the corporation that is just as well as cold.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



THE PAGEANT IN AMSTERDAM IN HONOUR OF PRINCESS JULIANA: DUTCH "SCOTCHMEN" WHO FORMED A MOST INTERESTING PART OF THE GREAT PAGEANT REPRESENTING THE HOUSE OF ORANGE THROUGH THE AGES.

A prominent feature of the rejoicing at Amsterdam took the form of a historical procession illustrating the House of Orange through the ages. Nine hundred people, including representatives of numerous famous families, took part in it; and amongst its features were seven chariots. The Queen, the Queen-Mother, Prince Henry, and the baby Princess Juliana watched the procession from a balcony of the Palace facing the Dam Square.



THE RESULT OF A PROTEST BY MEDICAL STUDENTS AGAINST THE METHOD OF CONDUCTING MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS IN PARIS: THE AMPHITHEATRE OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FILLED BY POLICE, MUNICIPAL GUARDS, AND A FEW STUDENTS.

Medical students in Paris protested against the manner in which medical examinations are held in their city the other day by throwing eggs at the examiners, with a result that Municipal Guards and police were called in, and about a dozen arrests were made. The next day, the Sorbonne and its approaches were occupied by police and Republican Guards. The examination was postponed after the roll of candidates had been called. The scene in the examination-room was remarkable.

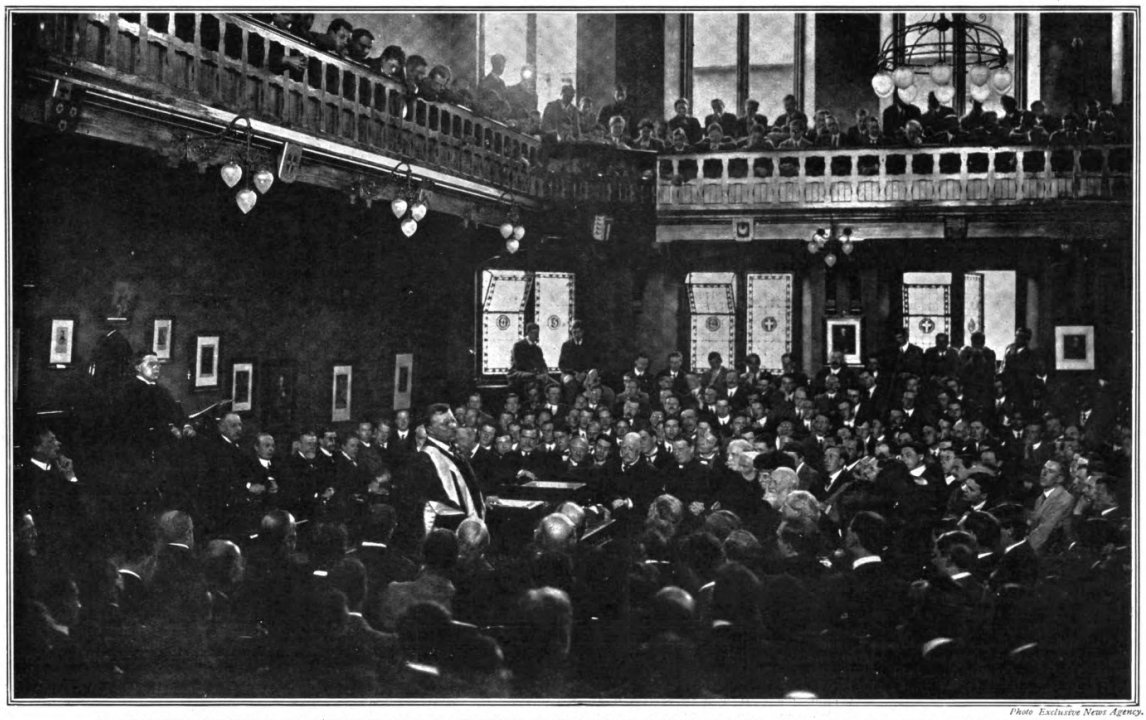


Photo Exclusive News Agency.

DR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT CAMBRIDGE: THE EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SPEAKING BEFORE THE CAMBRIDGE UNION SOCIETY.

After he had received the honorary degree of LL.D., Mr. Roosevelt was made a member of the Cambridge Union Society. Having entered his name on the roll, he "came to the table," and in characteristic manner delivered an interesting address, in which he referred to the tie between Cambridge and Harvard, and discussed, amongst other things, athletics and the secrets of success in life.

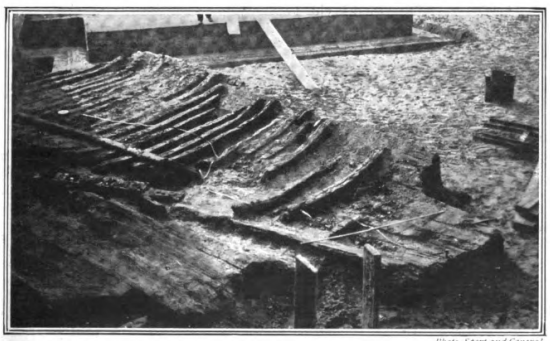
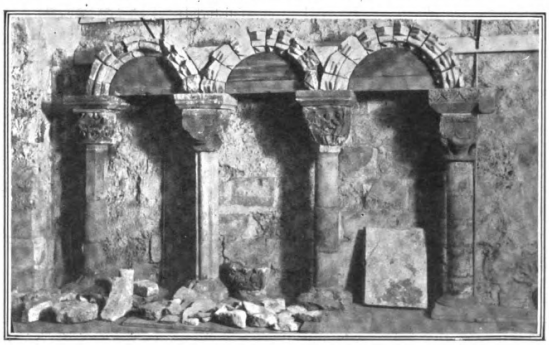


Photo. Sport and General.

FOUND WHILE EXCAVATING FOR THE COUNTY HALL AT LAMBETH:
THE REMAINS OF A ROMAN FERRY-BOAT.

These remains of oak, black with age and almost rotted away by time, were found the other day while excavations were being made for the new County Hall at Lambeth. The boat has a flat bottom; is 16 feet wide; and has a depth of 1 foot 9 inches.



JUST OPENED TO THE PUBLIC: THE NORMAN UNDERCROFT OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The Undercroft forms the substructure of the old dormitory of the monks, and is the only complete portion now remaining of Edward the Confessor's building. Various relics have been placed in it, including the famous old effigies of Kings and Queens.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.



Photo. Lallie Charles.

MISS MARGARETTA DREXEL,
Who is to Marry Lord Maidstone on June 8.



VISCOUNT MAIDSTONE,
Who is to Marry Miss Margaretta Drexel on June 8.
Photo. Gillman.



VISCOUNT WOLMER,
Who is to Marry the Hon. Grace Ridley on June 9.
Photo. Hills and Saunders.



Photo. Vaz E. Estrange.

THE HON. GRACE RIDLEY,
Who is to Marry Viscount Wolmer on June 9.

Personal Notes.

St. Margaret's, Westminster, has been the scene of many notable weddings, but even that shrine of many memories can seldom have witnessed two such interesting ceremonies on two successive days as will take place there on Wednesday and Thursday next. For the wedding on Wednesday, St. Margaret's is especially appropriate, since the bride (one of the fairest who have ever stood at its altar) will be Miss Margaretta Drexel, who will leave the church as Viscountess Maidstone. She is a daughter of the well-known American banker, Mr. Anthony Drexel, whose son recently married Miss Marjorie Gould. Mr. Drexel will give his daughter away, and Mrs. Drexel will afterwards hold a reception at 22, Grosvenor Square. The bridegroom, Lord Maidstone, will be the first heir to a peerage to be married in the reign of King George V. He is the eldest son of the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, and was born in 1885. He was at school at Eton, and from there went up to Magdalen College, Oxford, afterwards becoming a Lieutenant in the Royal East Kent Yeomanry. The family seat is at Harlech, in Merionethshire.



Photo. Russell.

THE REV. LIONEL FORD,
Who has been Appointed Head-master of Harrow.

The wedding on Thursday at St. Margaret's will be that of Viscount Wolmer and the Hon. Grace Ridley. Lord Wolmer is the eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Selborne, and his bride is the younger daughter of the late Viscount Ridley (formerly Sir Matthew White Ridley), and sister of the present Peer. The officiating clergy will be the Bishop of Southwark (Dr. Talbot) and Canon Henson. The bride will be given away by her brother, Lord Ridley, and her bridesmaids will be Lady Beatrice Cecil and Lady Mary Cecil, Countess Natalie Benckendorff, Lady Cicely Brown, the Hon. Aileen Brodrick, and Miss Ashton. The best man will be the Hon. Robert Palmer. The reception will be held by Viscountess Ridley at 10, Carlton House Terrace. Lord Wolmer, who was born in 1887, was educated at Winchester and at University College, Oxford. He is a Lieutenant in the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment.

Sir John Henry de Villiers, who at Pretoria on Tuesday, as Chief Justice of Cape Colony, administered the oath to Lord Gladstone, has occupied his position for thirty-seven years, having been appointed at the age of thirty-one. He is, therefore, well entitled to the honour of being the first Peer created under the new reign. It was, in fact, largely due to his efforts, with those of General Botha and a few others, that the South African Union was brought about. Sir John, who comes of an old Huguenot family, was born at Paarl, in Cape Colony, in 1842. He was called to the Bar in 1865, and in 1871 became Attorney-General of Cape Colony. He has for some years been President of the Cape Legislative Council. He has now been appointed Chief Justice of United South Africa.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR J. H. DE VILLIERS, K.C.M.G., P.C.,
Who has been made a Baron—the First Peer Created by King George.

We publish this week an interesting private photograph of the late Lieutenant Boyd-Alexander, the murdered explorer, of whom last week we gave a head-and-shoulders portrait. The new photograph is of particular interest because it shows him in Africa at a time when he was probably arranging for the journey which was to be his last. It was taken in the Botanical Gardens at Calabar, in January of last year, by Mr. J. L. Williams, formerly Curator of the Forestry Department in Southern Nigeria. Lieutenant Alexander, who was a keen naturalist, would doubtless find much to interest him in the Botanical Gardens. After staying a short time at Calabar, he went on to St. Thomé. It may be recalled that Abeshr, the place near which he met his death last month, is in the district of Wadai, some five hundred miles east of Lake Chad, and near the border of Darfur, in the Sudan. It has been pointed out that, by a certain tragic appropriateness, Lieut. Alexander's last days were passed near the place where his twin-brother died during a previous expedition.



Photo. supplied by Mr. J. L. Williams.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT BOYD-ALEXANDER,
The Murdered Explorer—Photographed at Calabar.

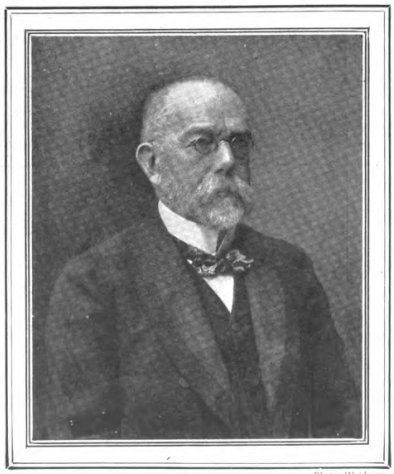


Photo. Weidener.

THE LATE DR. ROBERT KOCH,
The great German Bacteriologist.

It is typical of British colonising methods that the man who, ten years ago, was Commander-in-Chief of the Boer forces fighting against us, has now been invited to the position of first Premier of United South Africa under the British flag. It is sometimes the case with nations, as with individuals, that a fight is the best basis of friendship, when the combatants respect each other. General Botha, at any rate, has won the absolute trust of the British in South Africa, as well as that of his own people, and his Ministry may be expected to do much towards welding the new Dominion into one loyal and homogeneous whole. He was born in 1863 at Greytown, in Natal, and was a member of the first Transvaal Volksraad. He has twice visited England, in 1902 and 1907.



MR. GLENN CURTISS,
Who Won the "New York World" £2000 Prize by Flying from Albany to New York.

History repeated itself with a difference when Mr. Glenn Curtiss, the American airman, flew from Albany to New York last Sunday, for he followed the same course, only above the Hudson river instead of on it, as that taken a hundred years ago by the first passenger steam-boat, the invention of Robert Fulton. Mr. Curtiss started from Van Rensselaer Island at 7.3 a.m., and landed at Poughkeepsie, seventy miles away, at 8.24, to take in petrol. Leaving again, an hour later, he landed on Manhattan Island at 10.35, having flown 137 miles in 152 minutes, and thus won the prize of £2000 offered by the *New York World*. He then flew for 13 miles more to Governor's Island, travelling in all 150 miles in 170 minutes, as compared with M. Paulhan's Manchester flight of 185 miles in 240 minutes. Mr. Curtiss uses a small biplane designed by himself, and a Curtiss engine. With these he won the speed record at Rheims last year.

The fame of the great German scientist, Dr. Koch, who passed away last week, will be cherished along with that of Jenner and of Pasteur. Among other beneficent results his discoveries in bacteriology may be said to have delivered Europe from plague and cholera, and to have largely checked the ravages of tuberculosis. His work has also been of immense value in coping with tropical diseases, such as the sleeping-sickness in Nigeria, and the rinderpest in South Africa.

Dr. Koch was born in 1843 at Klausthal in the Harz Mountains, and took his degree at Göttingen. For his work on the German Cholera Commission in Egypt and India in 1884 he was decorated by the Emperor, and was presented by the Deutsche Bank with a cheque for 100,000 marks. From 1885 to 1891 he was Professor of Hygiene at the University of Berlin, and later became Director of the Institute

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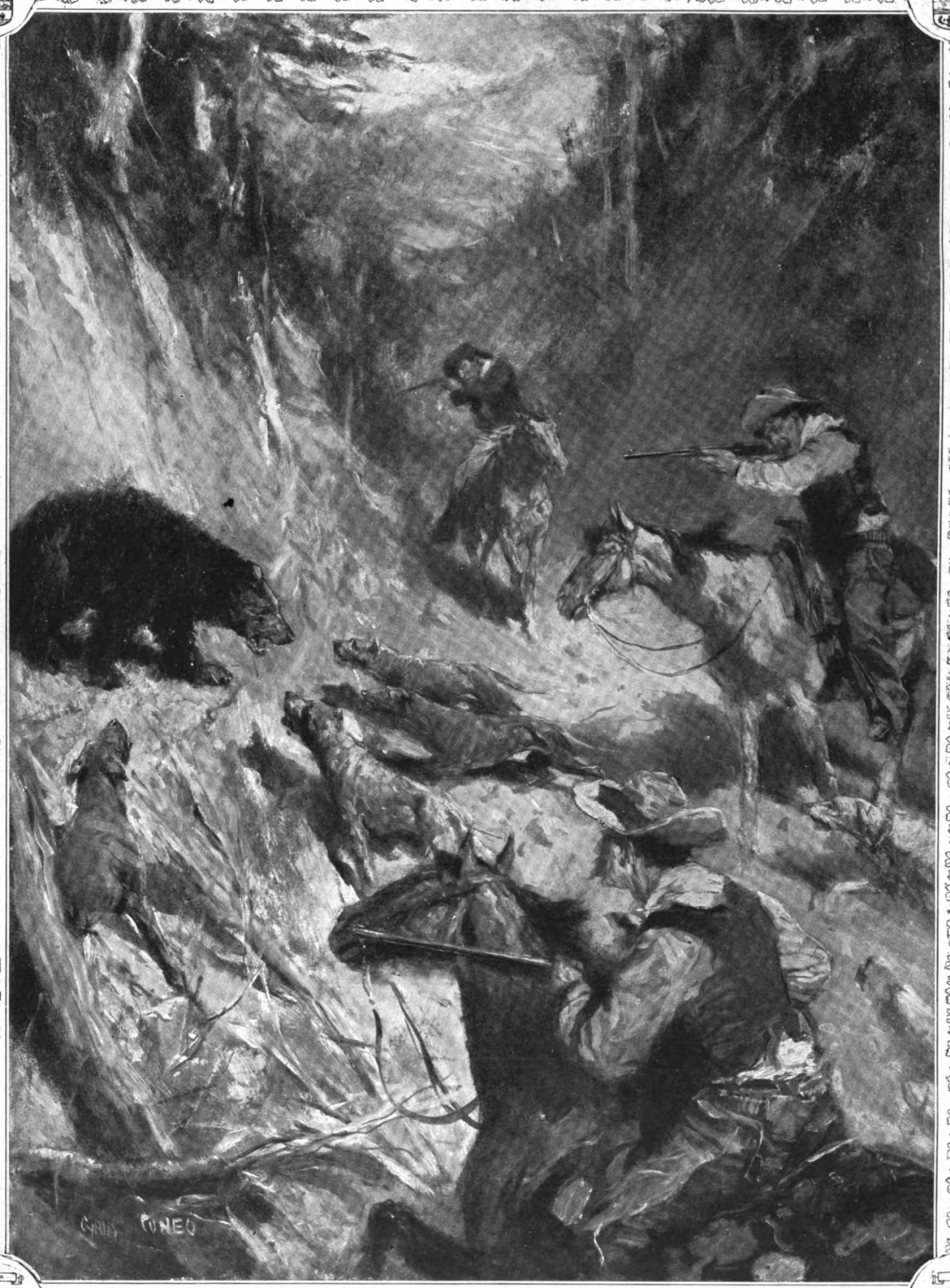


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE HON. SIR EDWARD MORRIS,
Premier of Newfoundland — Representing Britain in the Fisheries Arbitration.

CORNERED! BEAR-HUNTING IN THE ROCKIES.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



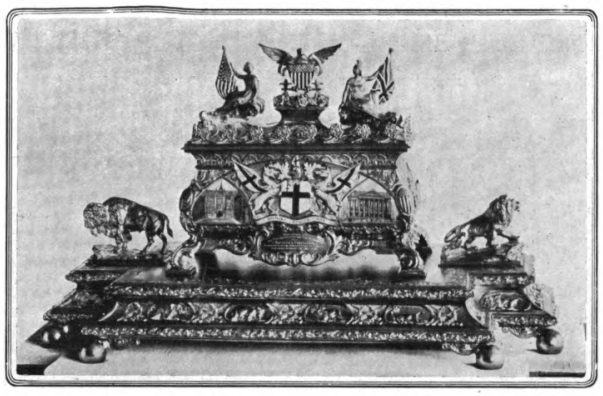
FIGHTING ONE OF THE CATTLE-RANCHER'S WORST ENEMIES: A GRIZZLY BROUGHT TO BAY.

The hunts are got up not only for sport, but that the district may be cleared of the grizzly bear, one of the cattle-rancher's worst enemies. The quarry is often tracked for days before it is finally cornered. The hunters endeavour to get on the heights above it, as the big grizzly climbs very slowly, while on a down-grade it can move at so great a speed that it is very dangerous to the hunter.

for Infectious Diseases in that city. He travelled widely in Africa and the East to conduct experiments, but while at home lived a quiet and studious life at Berlin.

Harrow's new Head-master, the Rev. Lionel Ford, has had a fitting experience for that high position in the scholastic world, for he has been an assistant-master at Eton, and for nine years Head-master of Repton. His association with Repton, however, dates from an earlier period, for he was himself at school there before going up to King's, at Cambridge. At the University he won the Winchester Reading Prize, and took a first in the Classical Tripos of 1887. He was President of the Union and represented Cambridge at golf. He married in 1904 Miss Mary Catherine Talbot, daughter of the Bishop of Southwark, who, by the way, besides being now father-in-law to the Head-master of Harrow, is also brother-in-law to the Head-master of Eton.

Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, came to London recently on his way to the Hague, where he will be one of the chief British representatives in the Arbitration this month on the points at issue between Great Britain and the United States in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries. In London Sir Edward has been conferring with counsel and with the Agent-General for Newfoundland. The principal questions at issue are the right of the United States to fish Newfoundland waters by means of foreign boats, the payment of light-dues, the right of legislation controlling the fisheries, the supervision of American vessels by the Customs to prevent smuggling, and the right of Americans to fish in bays, harbours, and creeks, as well as on the coasts. Sir Edward Morris and his Government came into power after the General Election in Newfoundland a year ago. He was born at St. John's in 1859. In 1885 he was called to the Bar and elected to Parliament, and has ever since taken an active part in politics. In 1902 he became Attorney-General and Minister of Justice in Newfoundland. He represented that colony at King Edward's funeral.



THE PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT: THE CASKET IN WHICH THE SCROLL WAS CONTAINED.

The casket was designed to emphasise the cordial welcome extended by the City of London to its distinguished visitor, ex-President Roosevelt. The centre of the lid is occupied by a trophy of festoons and other ornaments, which support the American Eagle, with the Stars-and-Stripes in enamel. On the base upon which the casket rests are a model of an American bison and one of a lion. The whole work was designed and manufactured by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd.

Photographs of the Aurora Borealis. On another page of this Issue we give some remarkable photographs of the Aurora Borealis, taken by the Norwegian scientist, Professor Störmer. They are, indeed, the first wholly successful photographs that have ever been secured of that fascinating phenomenon. To discover what these remarkable auroral displays are has at all times been a great and attractive problem. This problem, as regards its main features, now seems to have been solved by the investigations of Professor Störmer and another Norwegian scientist, Professor Birkeland. Professor Birkeland, who began his researches at the end of the 'nineties, has treated the problem from a physical point of view, by experiments and by several important scientific expeditions, the results of which he is now engaged in publishing in a great work. Professor Störmer began his studies of the subject in 1904, and has succeeded in laying a mathematical foundation for the physical theory, so that it has become possible to explain by calculation not only the details of Professor Birkeland's experiments, but also the main features of the Aurora Borealis. According to the results obtained by their researches, the Aurora Borealis—or, speaking more generally, the Aurora Polaris—is the effect of currents of electrically charged particles that are sent out from the sun into space, and during their course are deflected and deformed by the earth's magnetism, so that they descend into the uppermost strata of the atmosphere, and there produce the light-phenomena called Aurora Borealis.

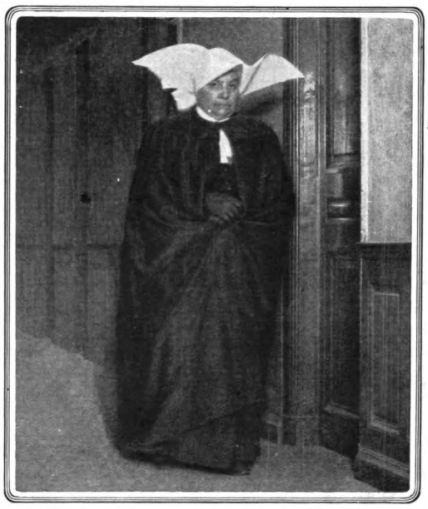
British Rule in Africa. This week has witnessed two important occasions on the same day bearing on the future of British rule at either end of the Dark Continent: one the inauguration on Tuesday of the union of South Africa, and the other—an event rather in the world of ideas, yet one that may have important practical results—Mr. Roosevelt's impressive warning as to the state of Egypt, in his speech, also on Tuesday, at the Guildhall. The celebrations on Union Day in South Africa were necessarily of a subdued and sombre character, in view of the mourning for the late King, and the actual ceremonies were brief and simple. It may be, however, that this air of gravity deepened the significance of the occasion. Mr. Roosevelt's speech was a stirring call to the nation to consider its Imperial and civilising responsibilities. Mr. Roosevelt is a sincere friend of this country, and of humanity at large. Whether his friendly warning will be taken to heart by our statesmen remains to be seen.



Photo. Russell, Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH'S RECOGNITION OF SOLDIERS WHO FELL IN SOUTH AFRICA: THE MEMORIAL TO OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE BLACK WATCH KILLED DURING THE WAR.

Somewhat late in the day, perhaps, there has just been unveiled at Edinburgh this excellent memorial erected in honour of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Black Watch who fell during the South African War. Much interest was taken in the proceedings, and appreciation of the statue is general



THE FRENCH CHARITY SCANDAL: THE EX-NUN, SISTER CANDIDE, WHO WAS ARRESTED THE OTHER DAY.

Sister Candide, the ex-nun who was arrested the other day in Paris, was well known for her connection with charities. She directed various hospitals for patients suffering from consumption, including the Ormesson Hospital, and a great Sanatorium at San Salvador. It is alleged that Sister Candide, having obtained from two jewellers jewels worth nearly £24,000, on the understanding that she was to sell them and pay, at all events, a part of the price in June, instead of returning the jewels or paying the owners, pawned the gems in England. It is stated that she decided to raise money in this manner when the lotteries she had organised for the benefit of her charitable institutions failed, and that the state of her finances contributed to the suicide of the well-known French doctor, M. Léon Petit, who was secretary-general of the Association which managed certain of the establishments involved.



Photo. Bougault.

DIRECTED BY THE EX-NUN, SISTER CANDIDE, WHO IS NOW UNDER ARREST: THE GREAT SANATORIUM AT SAN SALVADOR.

The Sanatorium at San Salvador was one of the institutions managed by Sister Candide. M. Emile Loubet was honorary president of it. He has stated that his two visits to the establishment favourably impressed him by the way in which the patients were looked after. The ex-President approved of the decoration of Sister Candide nine years ago. It is given as his impression that any financial embarrassments in which the ex-nun may be involved are due to ignorance of business and to the fact that sharpers made her their prey.

"Built by Sir John Crosby, Grocer and Woolman."

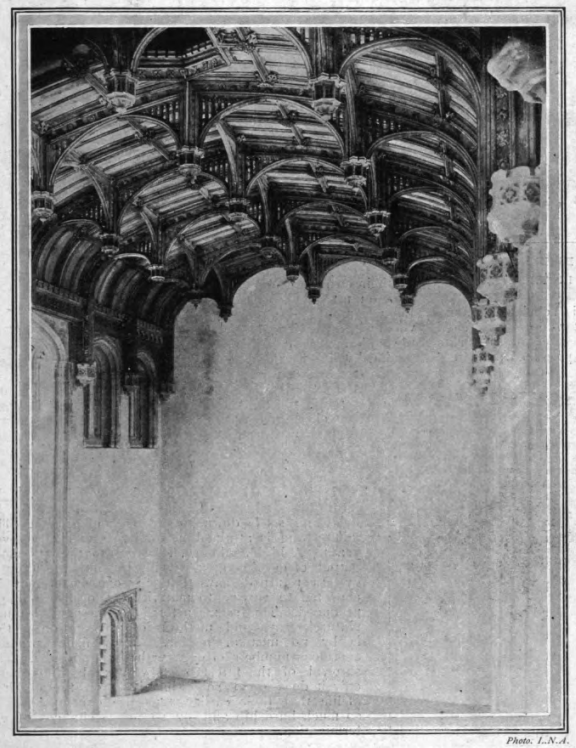


Photo. L.N.A.

REMOVED FROM BISHOPSGATE TO CHELSEA: THE SUPERB CEILING IN THE REBUILT CROSBY HALL.

In spite of efforts to preserve it on its original site in Bishopsgate, Crosby Hall was removed from the City some three years ago. It has now been re-erected, as far as possible exactly as it was before, in More's garden at Chelsea, on the site of Sir Thomas More's country house, where he entertained Henry VIII. The position is peculiarly appropriate, since Sir Thomas More also at one time resided in Crosby Place, Bishopsgate Street. Crosby Hall will now form part of the new University hall of residence.

"Very Large. . . and the Highest at that Time."

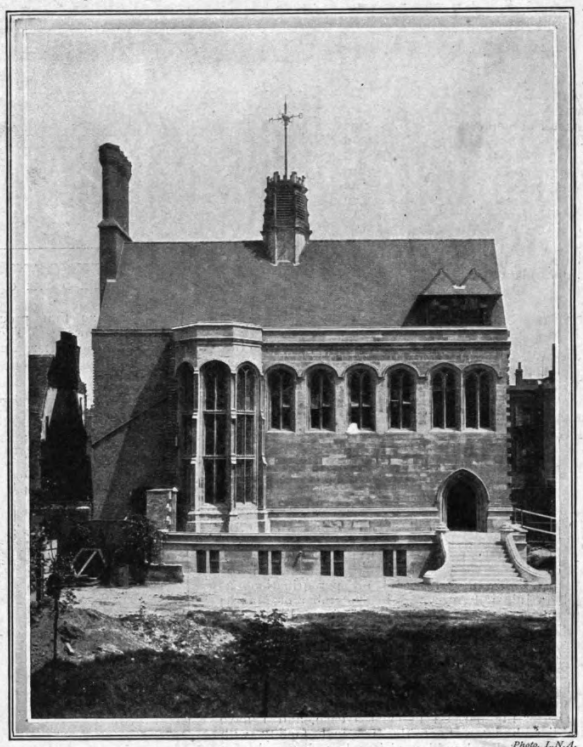


Photo. L.N.A.

RE-ERECTED IN MORE'S GARDEN AT CHELSEA: THE FAMOUS CROSBY HALL AFTER ITS TRANSPLANTATION.

The fact that Crosby Hall is now seen to much better advantage in an open space compensates to some extent for its removal. All the stone and wood inside the building was marked and numbered in order to be replaced in the same position. A part of Stow's description of the famous hall may be quoted: "Then have you one great house called Crosby Place, because the same was built by Sir John Crosby, grocer and woolman . . . alderman in the year 1470. . . This house he built . . . very large and beautiful, and the highest at that time in London."

To Expedite the London Fire Brigade's Work of Rescue.

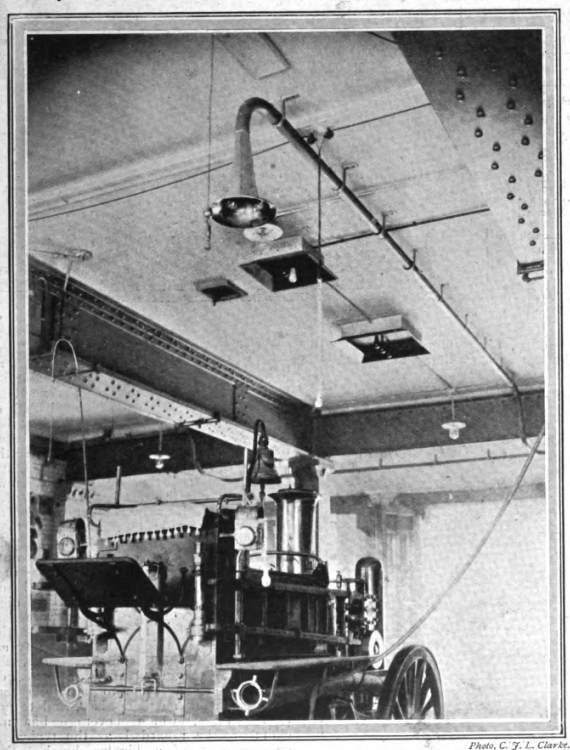


Photo. C. J. L. Clarke.

MORE SPEED AND LESS SHOUTING: ORDERS BY SIGNAL LIGHT AND TRUMPET-SPEAKING TUBE.

Two time-saving devices have recently been adopted by the London Fire Brigade, and are in use at the headquarters. The trumpet overhead enables the men in the watch-room to talk to the coachman on his box, and makes the shouting of orders unnecessary. The three coloured electric lights show, by means of green, yellow, or red, whether an engine, a horsed escape, or a long ladder is to be dispatched.

The Enthronement of the New Bishop of Norwich.

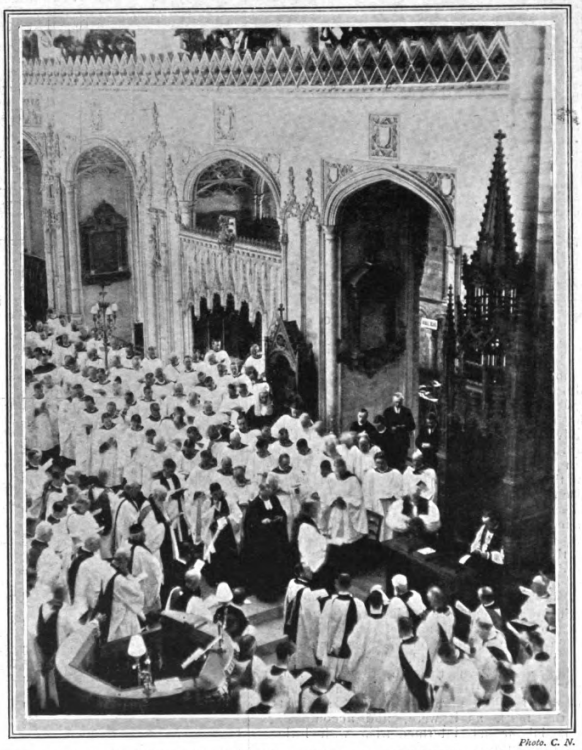


Photo. C. N.

THE RIGHT REV. BERTRAM POLLOCK INSTALLED AS BISHOP OF NORWICH: THE CEREMONY IN THE CATHEDRAL.

The Right Rev. Bertram Pollock, formerly Head-master of Wellington, was enthroned last week as Bishop of Norwich. At the ceremony in Norwich Cathedral some three hundred clergy and a large congregation were present. The Bishop of Dover officiated, and the sermon was preached by Archdeacon Perowne. Among those present were Lord Leicester (the Lord Lieutenant of the County), and the Lord Mayor of Norwich.

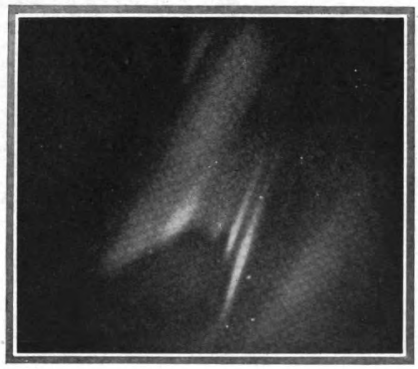


A SERIES OF ARCS, ONE BEHIND THE OTHER, BEHIND THE CLOUDS IN THE NORTH.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

OYSTERS "OUT."

THE other day I encountered a friend of mine whose lugubrious expression was to be explained, according to his own account, by the fact that oysters were "out." The period sacred to the protection and multiplying of the succulent bivalve began with May 1, and will last till the end of August. The popular way of reminding oneself of the months when oysters are not in season is to think of the months the names of which do not contain the letter "r." Then the oyster is taboo to the *gourmet*. Of course, you can get oysters all the year round if you are disposed to accept something else than the native. I see oysters sold in the course of my peregrinations as freely in July and August as in September or March; but then these are American bivalves, Bluepoints, East Rivers, Saddlerocks, and the like. Any summer morning at Blackpool or Douglas you may see the trippers as early as seven or eight o'clock devouring oysters at the stalls and shops, by way of laying a foundation—*hors d'œuvres*, in fact—for the breakfast to follow. The bigger the oyster the better the bargain in such a case, and I have gazed with interest at the magical facility with which each Blackpudlian visitor has disposed of a dozen or more of molluscs whose sizes suggested nothing short of small jellyfishes! The breeding of the oyster and the care of the youthful molluscs by man are topics not merely of scientific interest, but such as include commercial features of enormous importance.



A REMARKABLE AURORAL DRAPERY.

Each oyster of ordinary kind can produce fertilised eggs, ready to develop under favourable conditions. It is curious to note, however, that the Portuguese oysters (those with contorted shells) and American oysters are what naturalists call bisexual—that is, the sexes are represented by different individuals. Obviously, our own oyster enjoys a distinct advantage in that the spawn can be more economically produced than in the other case. The number of eggs discharged into the sea by the Portuguese species must, and do, far exceed in number those produced by the common oyster, great as is the number represented in the latter, for each oyster is estimated to develop eggs to the tune of a million or so.

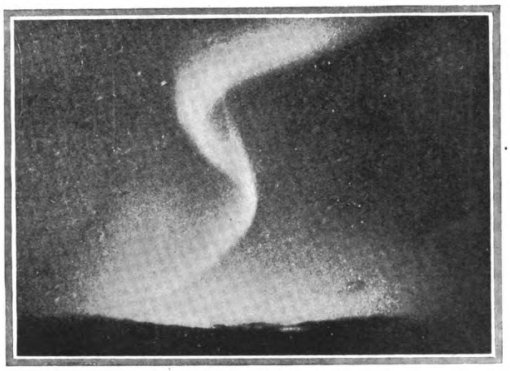
This apparent prodigality reminds one of another phase of nature's work, in the shape of the fertilisation of trees, such as the pines, by the wind. Tons of yellow pollen are blown through the air, and are liable to be wasted, whereas when insects fertilise plants they go straight to the mark as it were, and accomplish their labour as intermediaries with little risk of failure.

But a very ingenious device is represented even in the case of the common oyster, whereby self-fertilisation is prevented just as that process is obviated among the flowers. The oyster-eggs are shed into the water, and later on the opposite sexual elements are produced. These elements, like the eggs, pass out into the sea, and thus fertilise the eggs of other individuals waiting to be started on the developmental journey. Like a careful parent, the oyster takes care of the young in the earlier stages of their history, and after some days of such parental protection, the young brood swim forth into the sea to start life on their own account. Each is provided with little vibratile filaments called "cilia," which by their movements waft the little body through the sea. Similar filaments line our own bronchial tubes and doubtless assist the passage of moisture from the lungs upwards towards the mouth. The free and roving life of the juvenile oyster soon terminates.

If it is lucky to escape its enemies, or the hard future which otherwise may kill it, it will fix itself and settle down to the work of growth. The adult stage is attained in from five or six to seven years. A high authority, referring to the enormous output of eggs compared with the ultimate crop of oysters returned, says that only one oyster may be expected to survive to maturity out of five millions produced. This seems a terrible indictment against Nature's ways and methods of propagation, yet it is by no means singular. Many fishes produce enormous numbers of eggs with similar results. The survival of the fittest is a very real thing here, only it does seem somewhat hard on the children of life that their earlier steps are encompassed by so much hardship and by so many chances of extermination.

Oyster-lore is full of quaint and curious things, and this remark holds true not only of the scientific phases of oyster-history, but of its more commonplace and social features as well. The oyster-lover, for example, has often debated very warmly the question of the best beverage wherewith to associate his molluscan feast. We have all heard the advocates of different liquors debate their predilections and support their views by appeals to experience, which, however, being of personal kind, can go no further than the individual at best. A medical journal once instituted laboratory experiments with the view of settling the question of the best beverage—best in the sense of assisting digestion—wherewith to accompany the feast. Liquors of all kinds—from beer and stout to gin and hock—were tested; but, marvellous to relate, the digestion of the oyster was found to be most quickly accomplished in pure water. Of course, it may well and truly be urged that experiments with test-tubes in a laboratory are scarcely to be compared to digestion in the stomach. The conditions are not quite similar, for in all vital actions there are some things the laboratory cannot supply. Still, experiment serves to point the way, and it might be worth while for oyster-lovers to initiate a series of experiments on themselves, and to note, in the main, which beverage has most claims to be regarded as the typical accompaniment of a bivalve lunch. Some there are, however, who will say that an oyster digests itself, and needs no bush, alcoholic or otherwise, to commend it.

ANDREW WILSON.



AN AURORAL BAND OF GREAT BEAUTY.

THE FIRST REALLY SUCCESSFUL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE NORTHERN LIGHTS: REMARKABLE "SNAP-SHOTS" OF THE AURORA BOREALIS BY PROFESSOR CARL STÖRMER

(SEE ILLUSTRATION OPPOSITE; AND ARTICLE ELSEWHERE).



AN EXTRAORDINARY AURORAL DRAPERY.



THE WESTERN END OF A MAGNIFICENT AURORAL ARC THAT ALMOST ALWAYS STOOD OVER BOSSEKOP AT ABOUT MIDNIGHT, LIKE A BLUISH-WHITE MILKY WAY, FROM EAST TO WEST.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE LIGHTS THAT CREAK LIKE THE JOINTS OF RUNNING REINDEER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY WILSE.

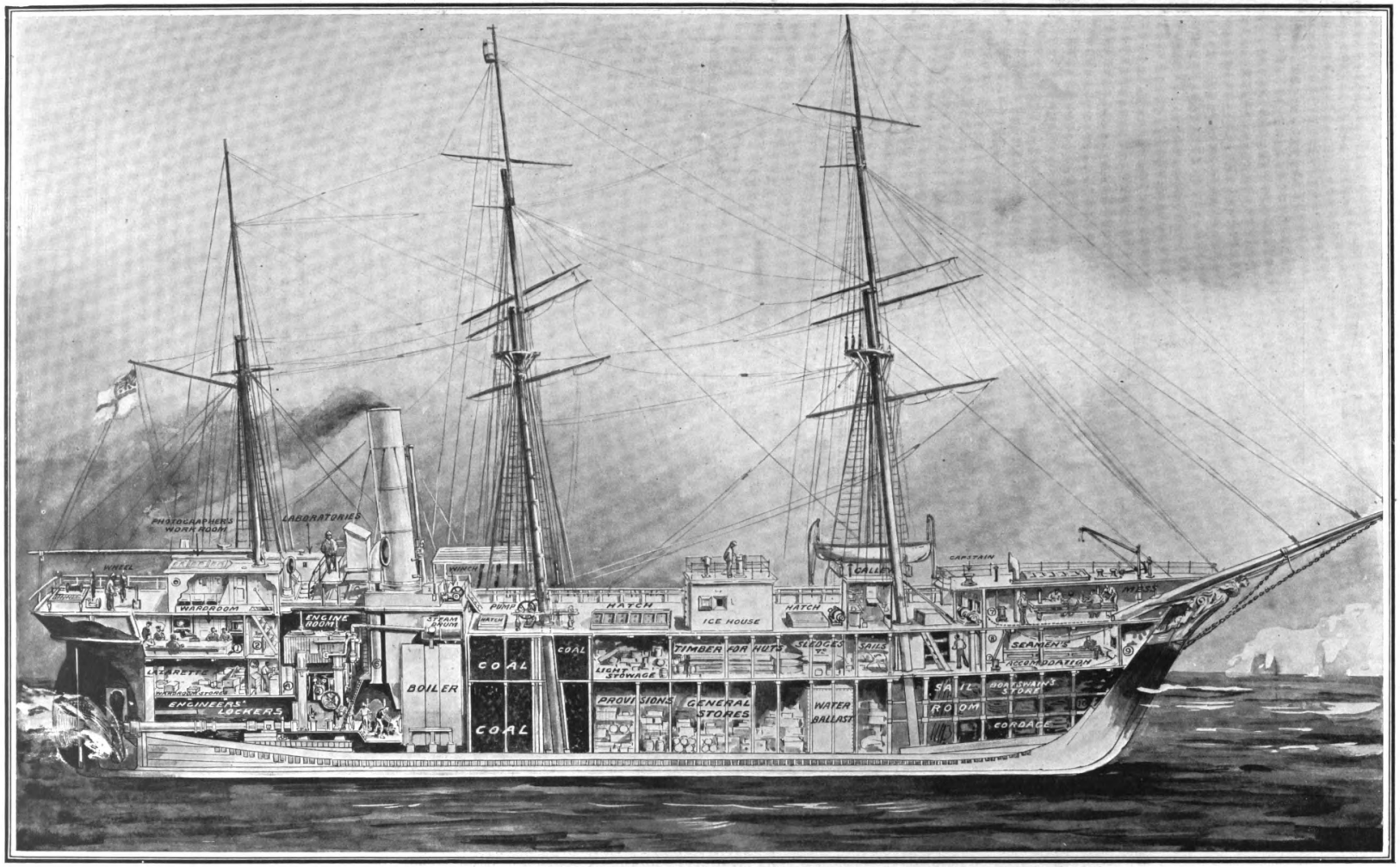


SNAPSHOTTING THE AURORA BOREALIS: PROFESSOR CARL STÖRMER "TAKING" THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.

Professor Carl Störmer, of the Christiania University, recently succeeded in taking a number of remarkable photographs of the Northern Lights, the first really good photographs of the Aurora Borealis ever obtained. Before the Professor's success there existed only one photograph of part of an auroral band, taken by the German scientist Brendel, with an exposure of seven seconds. This exposure was too long, as the aurora moved and made the photograph indistinct. Professor Störmer's photographs were exposed for a very much shorter time, sometimes for no more than a fraction of a second. They were taken in February and March of the present year, during an expedition to Bossekop, in the north of Norway. The Professor brought back from his expedition more than seven hundred photographs of auroræ. It may be remarked that the Lapps claim that the Northern Lights give a sound like the creaking of the joints of running reindeer. Others, again, say there is no sound; others that there is, and describe it variously.

THE QUEST OF THE UNDISCOVERED POLE: THE VESSEL IN WHICH CAPTAIN SCOTT IS SAILING SOUTH.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.

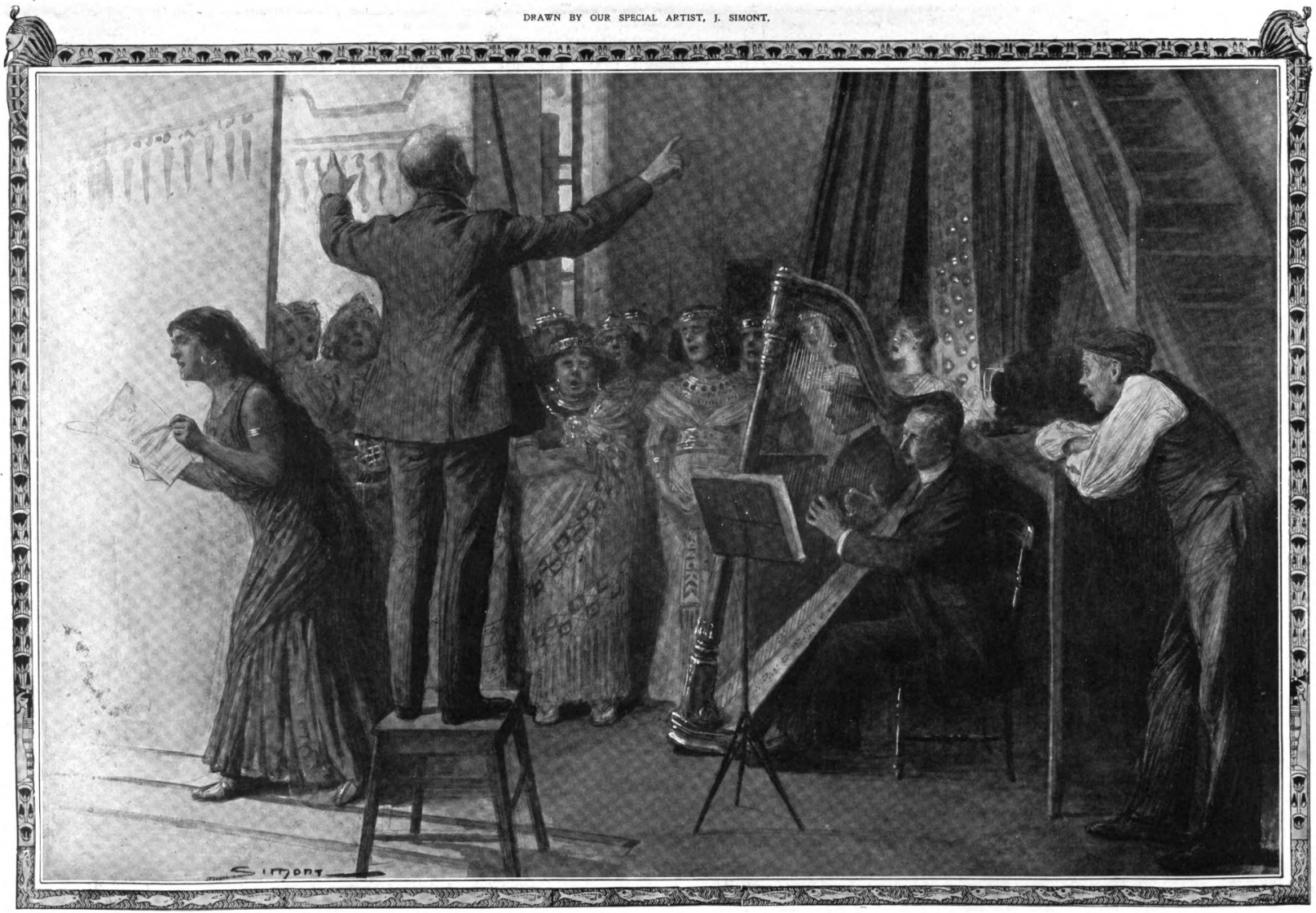


PREPARED AND PROVISIONED FOR HER GREAT JOURNEY: THE "TERRA NOVA"—A FORE-AND-AFT SECTION.

Captain Scott arranged that the "Terra Nova" should sail from London on Wednesday last, June 1. He himself will join her in New Zealand, which she is expected to reach on October 13, and to leave at the end of November. The vessel, which it is needless to say has been fitted and equipped for her great journey under the most expert eyes, is an old Dundee whaler, built in 1884. The expedition will cost from forty to forty-five thousand pounds. Most of the necessary details are given in full on the drawing. The numbers refer to the following: 1. piano, in recess off ward-room; 2. pantry; 3. instrument-room; 4. engineer's berth; 5. evaporator for fresh water; 6. ventilator; 7. stove; 8. biologist's locker; 9. boatswain's store; 10. carpenter's store. The motor, sledges, and dogs are to be taken aboard at Lyttelton. The dogs will probably occupy the forecastle.

IN THE OPERATIC MEMPHIS: BEHIND THE SCENES.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, J. SIMONT.



"AIDA" AS THE AUDIENCE DO NOT SEE IT: DIRECTING MEMBERS OF THE CHORUS.

"Aida," which has figured in the "bill" at Covent Garden once again, with conspicuous success, is, it seems almost absurd to repeat, by Verdi. It had its first production at the Opera House, Cairo, in 1871. The scene is laid in Memphis. The scenario, by Mariette Bey, was translated into Italian verse by Antonio Ghislanzoni.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN A SUBMERSIBLE AND A CHANN

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S.

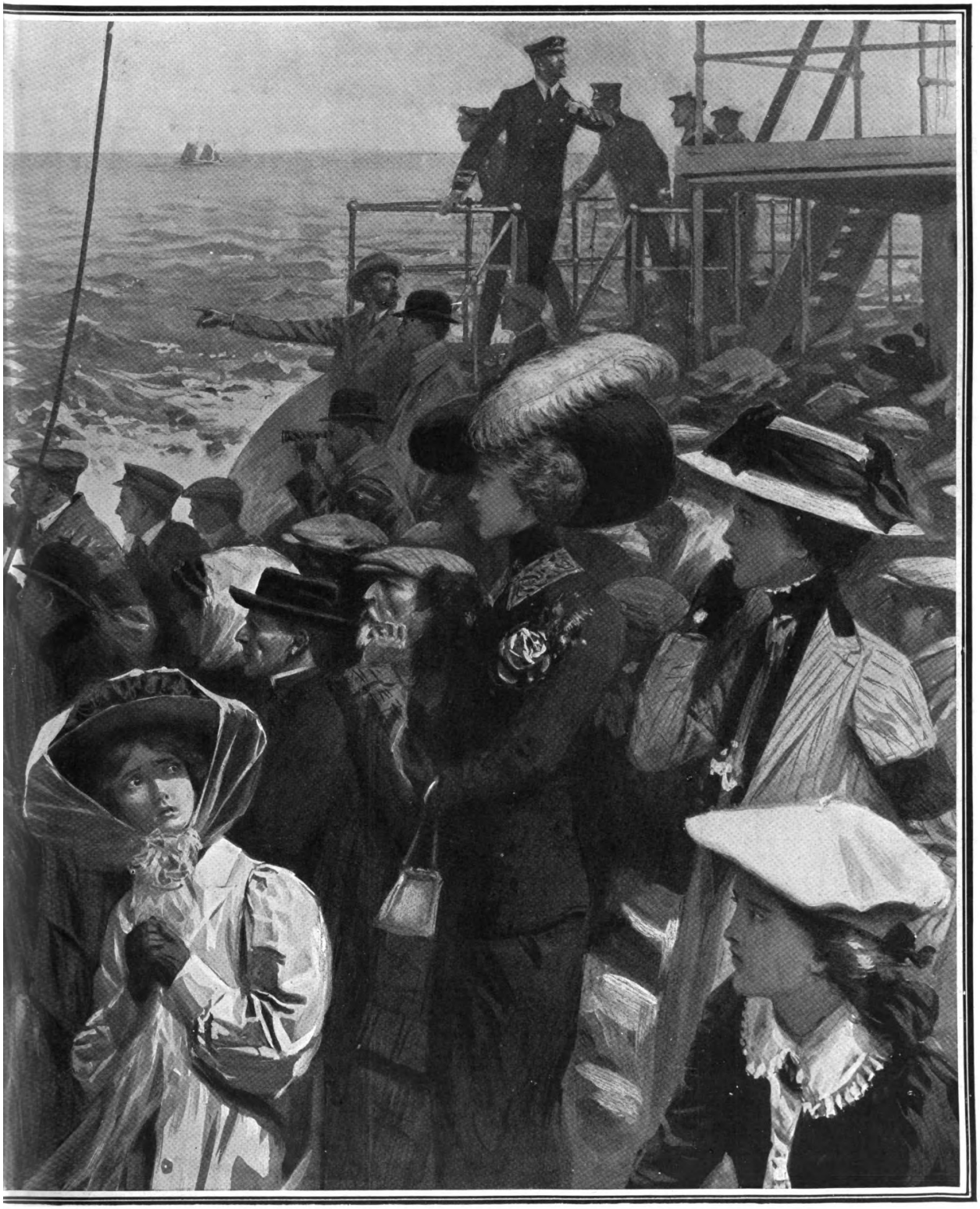


THE LAST SIGHT OF THE FRENCH SUBMERSIBLE "PLUVIOSE": THE SCENE

The French submersible "Pluviose" and the Channel steamer "Pas-de-Calais" were in collision just outside Calais Harbour on Thursday of last week, with the result that the little war-vessel was sunk twenty-six officers and men on board the "Pluviose" at the time, and 289 passengers aboard the "Pas-de-Calais." Immediately after the collision the nose of the submersible appeared above the surface of fifteen minutes. Then they disappeared, and all that was left to mark the disaster was a rush of bubbles and a mass of floating oil. The boat that had gone to the rescue contrived to get out of the vortex which they discovered still fastened to the vessel, it is argued that the crew perished before

STEAMER: THE DEATH OF AN ILL-FATED DEALER OF DEATH.

ROM DETAILS SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



ON BOARD THE "PAS-DE-CALAIS" IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE DISASTER.

with all hands and the passenger-vessel had to put back into Calais. The precise cause of the disaster will never be known. Meantime it may be said that blame for it attaches to no one. There were the water. The "Pas-de-Calais" lowered a boat, which was rowed towards the sinking vessel, which, unfortunately, it was unable to help. The bows of the submersible were above the surface for some caused by the final plunge in the nick of time. All efforts to rescue the men aboard the sunken craft were in vain. From the fact that the divers have brought up the flag of the submersible's danger-buoy they were able to signal, or they would certainly have sent the danger-buoy to the surface.

The Great Mystery of Naval Warfare: The Submarine.

MODERN submarine vessels of war are of two types, submersibles and submarines, the main distinction being that, as indicated by their names, the submersible is a boat which can be submerged when required, but whose normal condition is on the surface; while the submarine is an under-water vessel, which only rises in order to take in a stock of air. A submarine sinks more quickly than a submersible, through the exhaustion of all its buoyancy. Submersibles are sunk partly by the admission of water into their ballast-tanks, and then by the force of propulsion, being steered downwards by diving-rudders. If the engines are stopped the boat rises again. In submarines the motive-power is electricity, which is stored in accumulators. In submersibles there are two distinct motors—an electrical motor for diving purposes, and a gasoline or steam engine for propelling the vessel on the surface. In war, submarines would operate near their own coast, and would be used to protect harbours against an invading fleet; submersibles, as sea-going vessels like other torpedo-boats, would accompany fleets on the high seas and attack the enemy's ports. The French Navy has a number of both kinds of under-water craft. The *Pluviose* was a submersible, and was the name-boat of a class of eighteen vessels of her type. She was built on the Laubeuf design, with a displacement of 398 tons, and a maximum speed, above and below water, of twelve and nine knots respectively.

In submersibles of the Laubeuf design, the surface-motor, says Mr. F. T. Jane in his "Fighting-Ships," is a triple-expansion steam-engine, fired with heavy petroleum. It has a flash-boiler and Fulmen accumulators.



Photo. Sulk.

A SAFETY-HELMET FOR THE CREWS OF SUBMARINES: THE PURIFIER, THE OXYLITHE IN WHICH CREATES SUFFICIENT OXYGEN TO KEEP THE WEARER OF THE HELMET ALIVE FOR 1½ HRS.

So soon as disaster overtakes the submarine fitted with the safety-helmets, it is the business of each man to don a helmet, which is attached to a waterproof-jacket. In each jacket is a pocket containing a combined purifier and oxygen-generator, which enables the same air, purified and re-oxygenated, to be used again and again. *A* shows the mouthpiece of the purifier; *B* an open tube; *C* the container of the oxylithe.

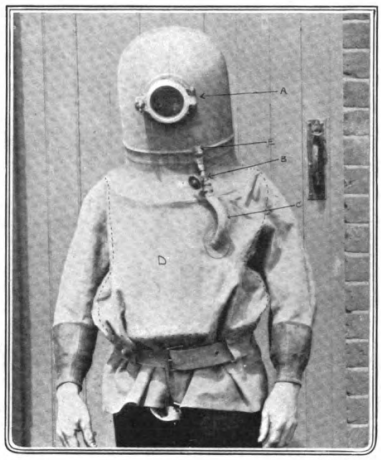


Photo. Sulk.

THE LIFE-SAVING HELMET USED IN THE NAVY FOR THE CREWS OF SUBMARINES.

A shows the helmet window; *B* the valve used to open and close the buoyancy-chamber, *D*; *C*, the tube leading from the mouth to the buoyancy-chamber and used to inflate that chamber; *E* the position of the mouthpiece inside the helmet by means of which the buoyancy-chamber is inflated. It should be said that the dress not only prevents the suffocation of the wearer, but acts as a life-buoy when the buoyancy-chamber is inflated.

It "can nominally do seventy miles submerged, at five knots, but cannot really keep under so long. The boat is built like a torpedo-boat with a double skin, and is submerged by the admission of water into the space between the skins."

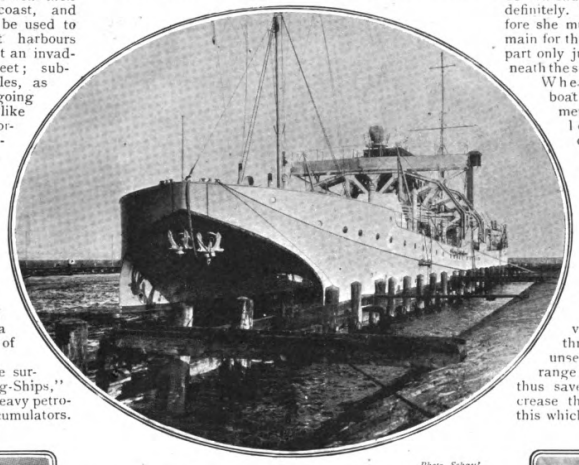


Photo. Schaul.

THE SHIP THAT MIGHT HAVE SAVED THE CREW OF THE SUNKEN "PLUVIOSE": THE GERMAN NAVY'S VESSEL FOR RAISING DAMAGED SUBMARINES.

The German Navy alone possesses a vessel specially built for the raising of sunken submarines to the surface. Had this craft been near the "Pluviose" at the time of the disaster, it is more than probable that the crew of the wrecked vessel would have been saved.

An interesting account of some of the latest submarine vessels of the United States Navy was given in a recent number of the *Scientific American*, and the account of their construction and mechanism gives a good idea as to the methods of working such boats. These American boats can cruise on the surface for long distances at a speed of 14 knots. At lower speeds their radius of action extends to several thousand miles. When submerged, they can do 10 to 11 knots for more than an hour, or for much longer at a lower speed. At 5 knots they can run submerged for 150 miles.

The form of the hull is cigar-shaped, and is built of steel of the very best quality and with the most perfect workmanship, for every rivet and seam must be absolutely tight and true. Moreover, the pressure of water when the vessel is below the surface is very great, and the hull must be strong enough to resist it. The boat is submerged by opening certain valves, which let the water of the sea into great tanks built inside the vessel, and thus sink her. The air in the boat, when thus entirely cut off from the atmosphere, is enough to support the crew comfortably for some twenty-four hours, but there is also a large supply of compressed air in steel flasks, which, if used for breathing, would last several days.

The boat is propelled under water by powerful electric motors, deriving their energy from storage batteries, which also supply current for numerous auxiliary motors for steering, pumping, working torpedoes, and other purposes. There are two sets of rudders, vertical and horizontal.

The most important piece of mechanism on a submersible or a submarine is the periscope. It is literally the eye of the boat, for without it the commander, when navigating below the surface, can see nothing outside the vessel, there being no windows or ports. The periscope consists of a vertical tube extending from within the boat to a few feet above the water when she is just beneath the surface. At the top of the tube is an object-glass, and at the bottom an eye-piece, the image seen being transferred from one to the other by two reflecting mirrors, one at each end. Formerly a revolving periscope was used, which could be turned so as to sweep the whole horizon, but a British inventor has now devised one which provides a circular panoramic view in all directions at once. This is most valuable, as disasters have occurred to submarines through vessels coming up behind and running them down. Even now the danger of such collisions is very great. Since the boat must be capable of diving beneath a vessel on the surface, the length of the periscope cannot be extended indefinitely. Therefore she must remain for the most part only just beneath the surface. When the boat is submerged at lower depths, where the periscope cannot be used, the course is steered by compasses, while a large pressure-gauge indicates the depth, and a spirit-level shows the inclination of the boat's axis. The interior of the vessel is lit with electric light.

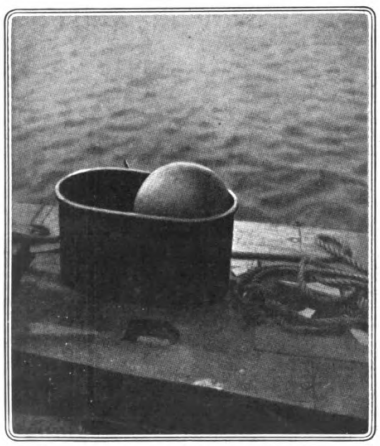


Photo. Sulk.

A SAFETY-HELMET FOR THE CREWS OF SUBMARINES: THE DEVICE, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE OXYLITHE-CONTAINER (A) IN THE WATER-PROOF JACKET.

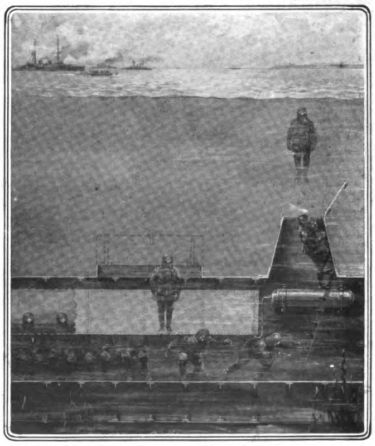
The dress can be put on in thirty seconds, and it seems certain that it, or some very similar life-protecting device, will be provided before long on the submarines of the world. It is remarkable, indeed, that such a precaution should not be universal. *A* shows the container of the oxylithe; *B*, the tube through which the oxygen given off by the container is inhaled; *C*, the open tube.

The torpedoes, which are the submarine vessel's weapons of offence, are discharged through tubes in the bows. As she can approach unseen within a few yards of a battle-ship, long-range torpedoes are not necessary, and the weight thus saved in motive power can be added to increase the destructive force of the projectile. It is this which makes the submarine such a formidable foe.



A SUBMARINE'S DANGER-SIGNAL: A HOLLOW BALL MADE TO RISE TO THE SURFACE WHEN A SUBMARINE SINKS.

The device here illustrated marks an ingenious attempt to get rid of the difficulty of locating a sunken submarine. It consists of a hollow ball, fitted to the vessel in such a manner that, should the craft sink, it will rise automatically to the surface, and so not only mark the position of the wreck, but allow communication, telephonic or otherwise, with the submerged vessel. That it may be of the greatest possible value was made evident by the case of the "Pluviose," which the divers had difficulty in finding, as the signal-ball did not appear.

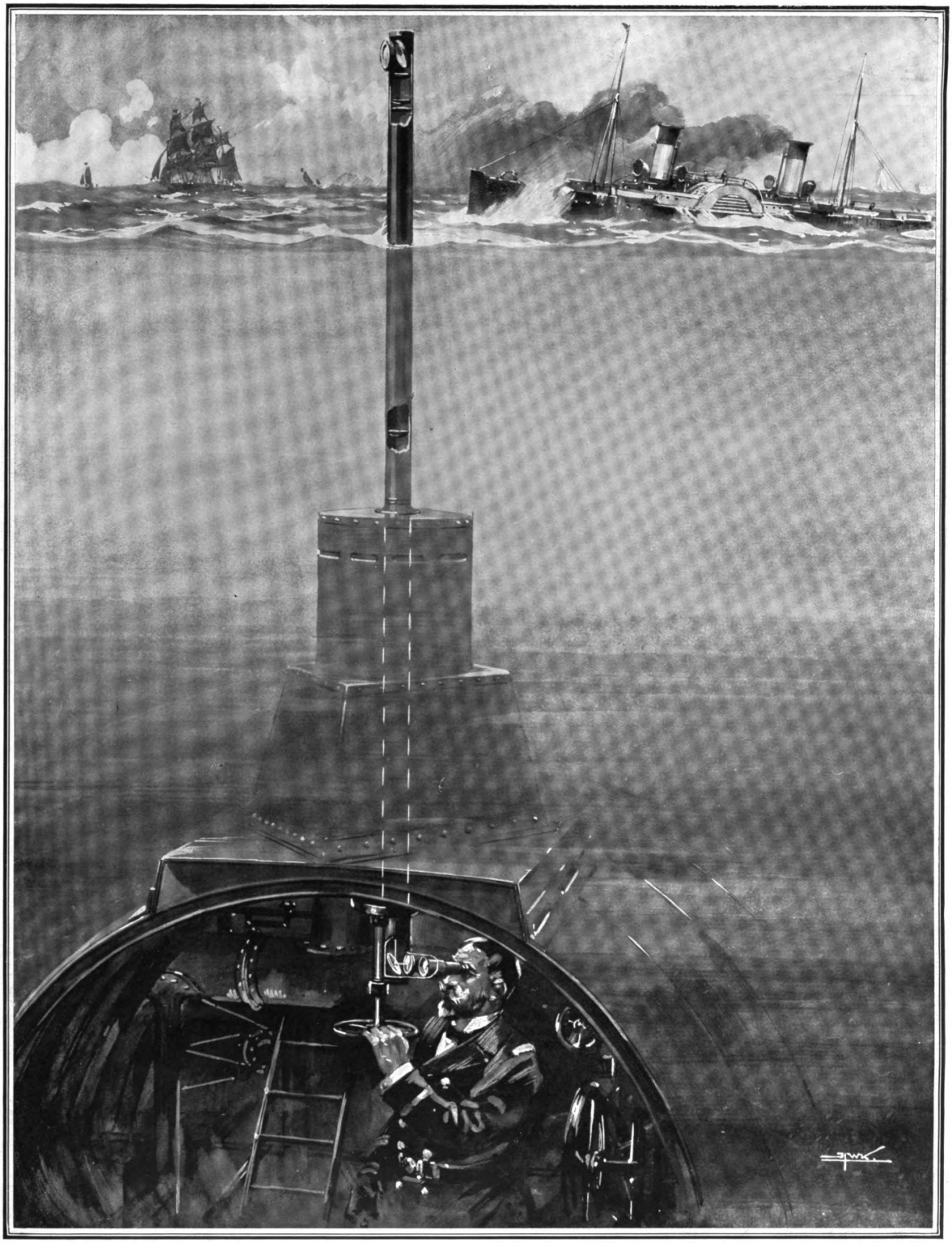


SAFETY FOR THOSE SUNK IN SUBMARINES: THE AIR-TRAP AND THE LIFE-SAVING HELMET.

"To quote some of the details we gave when we reproduced this drawing on a larger scale at the end of last year: "It is obviously necessary . . . to provide some device that will catch and contain the air if the vessel be holed high up; hence the provision of air-traps. The accident having taken place, and the boat having sunk, air will be compressed either under the deck of the vessel itself or under the air-traps. Beneath the air-traps the men, having put on their special diving-helmets, sit, with their heads in the compressed air, until it is their turn to escape."

SEEING WHILE UNSEEN: THE EYE OF THE SUBMARINE.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.

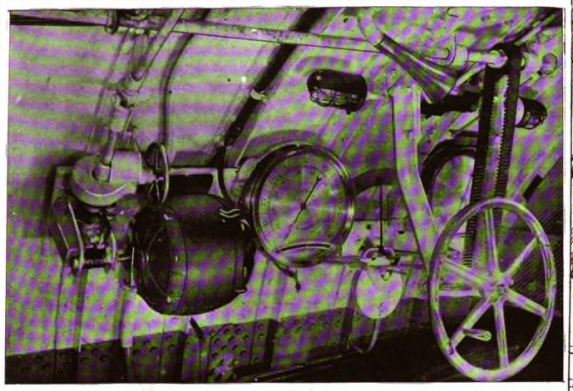


LOOKING FOR DANGER: USING THE PERISCOPE ABOARD A SUBMERGED SUBMARINE, AND SO NOTING THE APPROACH OF VESSELS ON THE SURFACE.

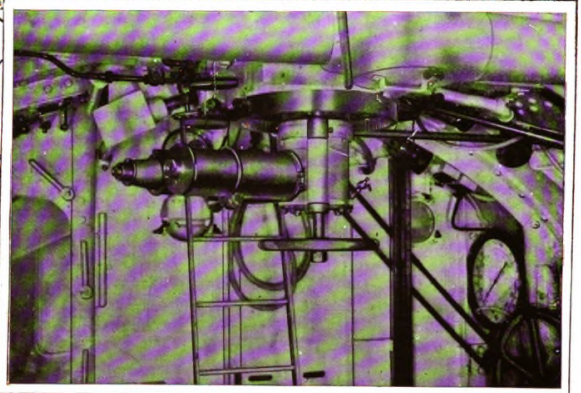
To quote a writer in the "Scientific American" whose remarks are particularly apropos in view of the disaster to the "Pluviose," and the statement that those aboard the "Pas-de-Calais" could not be expected to see the top of the periscope of the ill-fated craft above the water—"Vision under water is limited to but a few yards at best, and hence a submarine boat, when submerged, would be as blind as a ship in a dense fog . . . were it not for a device known as a periscope, that reaches upwards and projects out of the water, enabling the steersman to view his surroundings from the surface. . . . When operating just under the surface, where it can see without being seen, the craft is in far greater danger of collision than vessels on the surface, because it must depend upon its own alertness and agility to keep out of the way of other boats. The latter can hardly be expected to notice the inconspicuous periscope tube projecting from the water in time to turn their great bulks out of the danger course. . . . the man at the wheel is able to see under normal conditions only that which lies immediately before the boat. It is true that he can turn the periscope about so as to look in other directions, but this, of course, involves considerable inconvenience. On at least two occasions has a submarine-boat been run down by a vessel coming up behind it." As may be seen from the Illustration, the image received on the lens above the water is caught on a mirror and reflected by that on to the mirror facing the lens of the eye-piece. Recently, a periscope that enables the steersman to see all round has been invented.

THE GREAT MYSTERY OF THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD REVEALED.

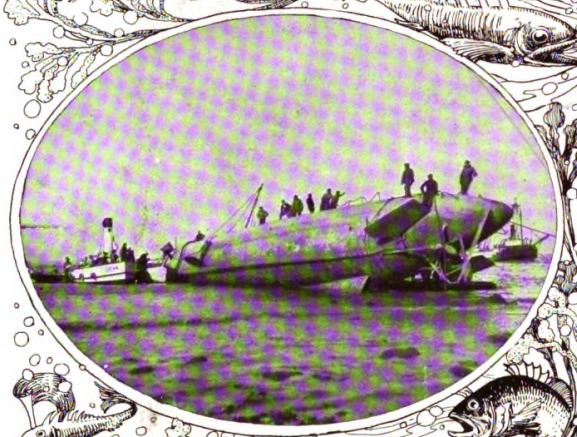
INSIDE A SUBMARINE: REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHS.



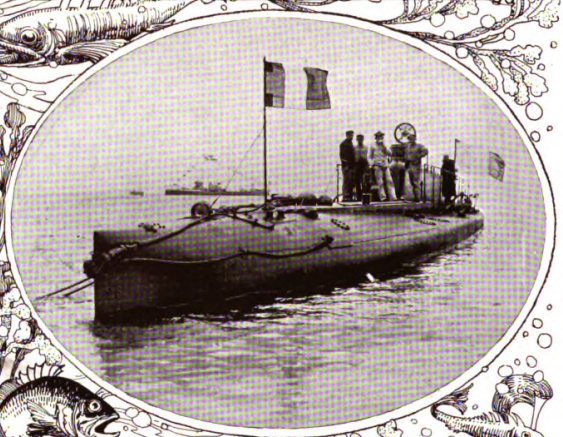
The hand-wheel on the right works the diving-rudders used for steering in a vertical plane. In front of this wheel is a gauge whose pointer shows in feet the depth the boat has attained. The curved dark line below the pointer is a spirit-level which shows the inclination of the craft.



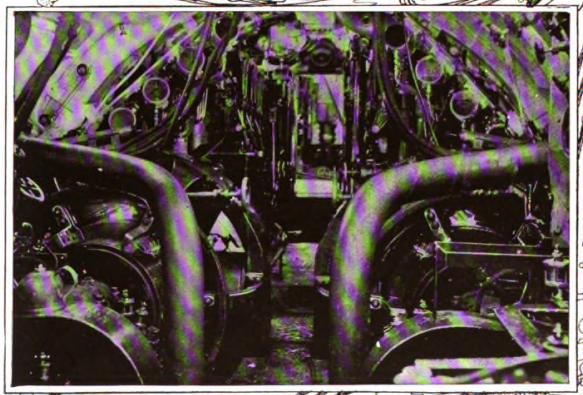
This photograph shows the roof of the submarine, not the floor, and indicates the position of the eyepiece of the periscope. The horizontal eyepiece and the vertical telescope are rotated by means of the hand-wheel, whose pinion engages an internal gear-ring.



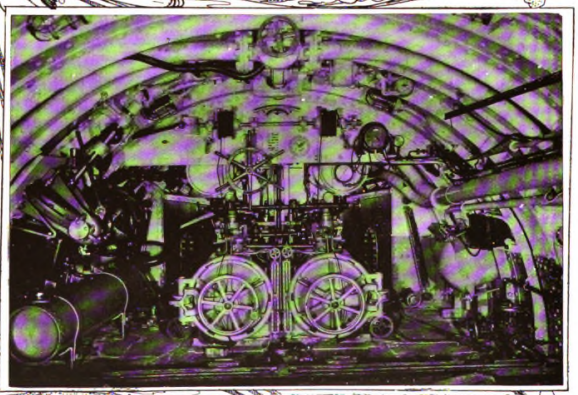
We illustrate the French submersible "Fresnel," a sister of the ill-fated "Pluviose." Nominally, the vessels of this design can make 70 miles submerged, at a speed of five knots. They have a double skin, and are sunk by admitting water into the space between the skins.



The ill-fated "Pluviose," here illustrated, was a submersible, not a submarine; that is to say, she was built on the lines of a torpedo-boat, primarily for surface navigation, though able to be sunk for attack. The submarine is in its normal condition when below the surface, and rises only to "breathe."



This view was taken in the engine-room of a submarine, looking aft. To the right and the left are the electric motors which drive the boat when submerged—in this case at 10·5 knots an hour. As we have already noted, the engines of the "Pluviose" were calculated to drive her forward at five knots an hour.



The Illustration shows a view on the main floor, looking forward. In the centre are the two torpedo discharge-tubes. To the left is the electric motor and gear by which the doors in the nose of the submarine are opened for the discharge of torpedoes. British submarines have generally two bow torpedo-tubes.

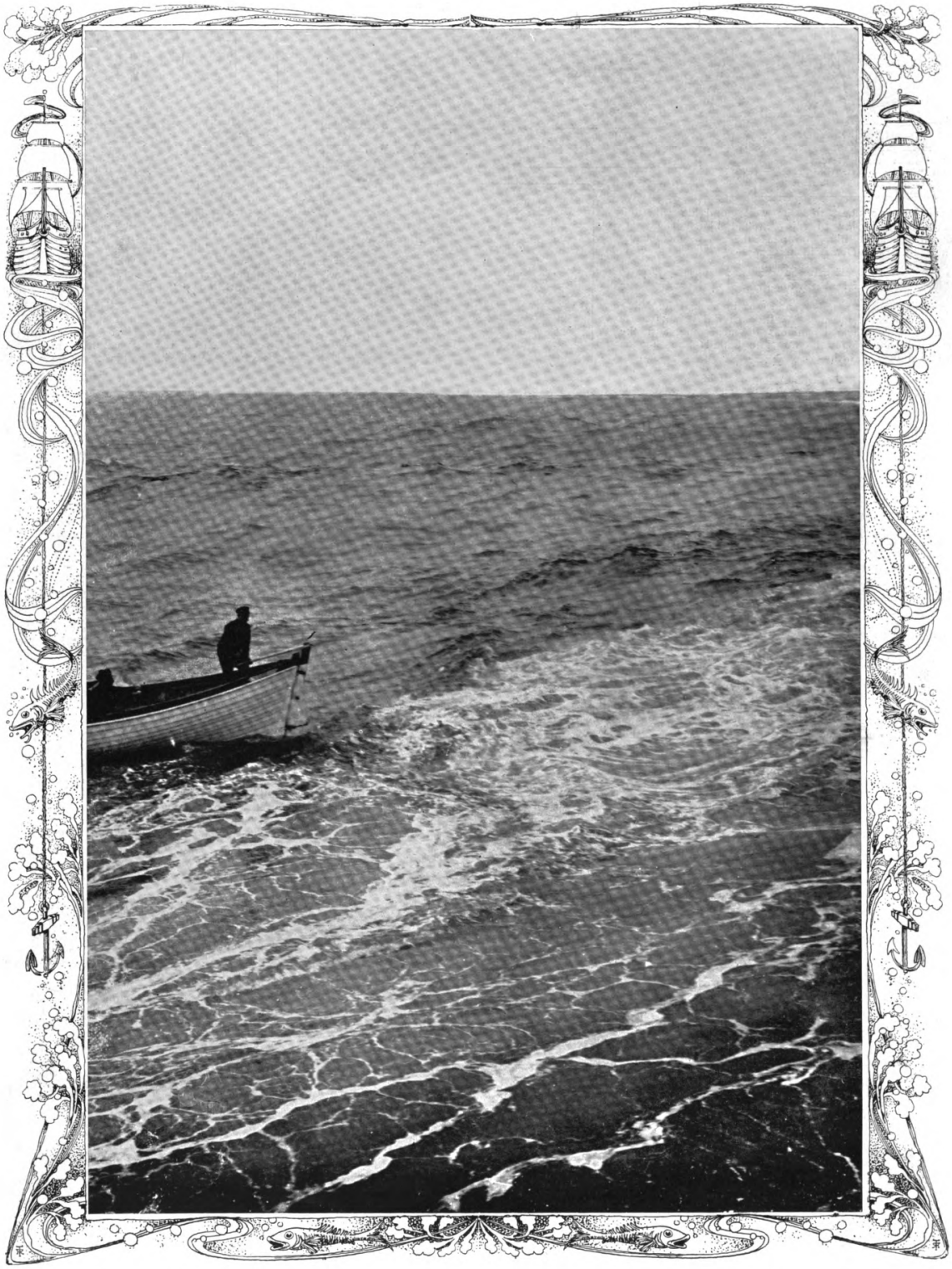
THAT WHICH MANY HAVE DESIRED TO SEE: THE INTERIOR OF A SUBMARINE.

The submarines and the submersibles are the great mysteries of the navies of the world. Hence the exceptional interest of these photographs, which reveal a number of details hitherto hidden from the general eye. The Illustrations show the interior of a submarine of the United States Navy, but, so great is the family likeness between the craft, that it may be taken that, on the whole, they show the interior of any submarine sufficiently well to give the observer a rough idea of the manner in which such a craft is fitted and worked. At the moment, when the sinking of the "Pluviose" by a Channel steamer is still being discussed, they are of special value.

Illustrations of the Interior of a Submarine by Courtesy of the "Scientific American"; Photographs by Trampus and Cribb.

"THE ONLY VISIBLE SIGN OF THE DISASTER WAS THE OIL

FLOATING ON THE WATER"—THE SINKING OF A SUBMERSIBLE BY A CHANNEL STEAMER.



THE GRAVE OF A SUBMERSIBLE AND HER CREW: THE OIL-LADEN WATERS ABOVE THE "PLUVIOSE."

The French submersible "Pluviose," wrecked in collision with the Channel steamer "Pas-de-Calais," remained almost submerged, with her bows alone above water, for some fifteen minutes. Then she sank like a stone. One of the passengers on the "Pas-de-Calais" said to a representative of the "Telegraph": "I should say her bows remained in the air some fifteen minutes, and during that time we could plainly see the centimetre marks and the little upright iron flag. The life-boat just managed to get out of the vortex caused by the dying plunge of the doomed war-ship. . . . We passed quite close to the spot where the submarine had disappeared, and the only visible sign of the disaster was the oil floating on the water."

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. JUSTIN McCARTHY,
Who has in hand an eighth volume of his "History of Our Own Times," covering King Edward's reign.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

PROFESSOR EDWARD DOWDEN,
Whose new book, "Essays Elizabethan and Modern," is to be published by Messrs. Dent.

ANDREW LANG ON PLUMBERS AND "THE FAIRCHILD FAMILY."

LORD BYRON, in the crisis of his domestic misfortunes, told the world and his wife that his household gods lay in ruins around him. The same calamity has befallen him who pens these few melancholy lines, and, like Lord Dorset in his song—

> First would have you understand
> How hard it is to write.

It began with a strange, low, and not unmusical humming sound which haunted the house. In earlier days this noise would have been deemed ominous of misfortune, and the mystery would have found its way into ballads like that on the Drummer of Tedworth—

> The chamber floors did rise and fall,
> With never a board disjointed.

The omen has been punctually fulfilled; but, in place of invoking the aid of the parson of the parish, or some other discreet and learned person, to wrestle with the evil, modern science called in the plumbers. That "conscientious squad" has pulled my dwelling-place to pieces, perforated the walls, and caused me to sit, like Lord Byron or Marius, among the ruins.



A BABYLONIAN SEAL: AN EARLY HERO (PROBABLY GILGAMESH) ENCOUNTERING A LION.
British Museum, No. 89147.



A BABYLONIAN RELIC IN THE LOUVRE: THE FAMOUS SILVER VASE OF KING ENTEMENA. "The famous silver vase of Entemena, the finest example of Sumerian metal-work yet recovered . . . bears an inscription around the neck, stating that Entemena . . . fashioned it and dedicated it to Ningirsu to ensure the preservation of his life. It was deposited in Ningirsu's temple."

Like the poet Southey—

> Around me I behold,
> Where'er these casual eyes are cast,
> The mighty minds of old,

no longer arrayed on bookshelves, but piled in disorderly heaps of books upon the floors, tiny Elzevirs mixed up with "elephant folios." My mind is as mixed up as my poets and philosophers, historians and folklorists—or as the mind of a little girl whose essay on Joan of Arc I have just been reading. "She caused George VII. to be crowned at Rheims," says the fair historian. Another says that Queen Elizabeth would not allow Queen Mary to go to Scotland from France through England, so "she was obliged to go by boat." Aeroplanes not being then invented, no other course, it is clear, was open to her Majesty.

"The Life and Times of Mrs. Sherwood" has just been published, edited by Mr. Harvey Denton, and is reviewed in the *Athenæum*. Mrs. Sherwood "is now either totally forgotten, or remembered only as a writer of children's stories," which "must be deprived of their most striking characteristics" before they can be put in the hands of the young.

This is hard on Mrs. Sherwood, but is probably true. Her masterpiece, "The Fairchild Family," fell into my hands at a tender age, and was a source of unedifying mirth. "The extreme severity of her religious views," however, could do the young very little harm. The religious views could be skipped, while attention was fixed on the very young lady who, after partaking freely of cherry-tart, complained of agony "in her chest." The youngest anatomist could perceive that "chest" was a glossy periphrasis.

The Fairchild family were a joyous crew: no severity of religious views checked their natural gaiety. When Harry (or Tommy?) was shown his first Latin lesson—*penna*, a pen; *pennæ*, of a pen—he observed that he could do it on his head; but he knew that Latin would not stop *there*. There would be plenty more of it. He therefore declined to have any dealings with *penna* or *musa*, and had to be starved into submission.



A BABYLONIAN SEAL: GILGAMESH AND EA-BAN FIGHTING BULLS IN A WOODED, MOUNTAINOUS LAND
British Museum, No. 89368.

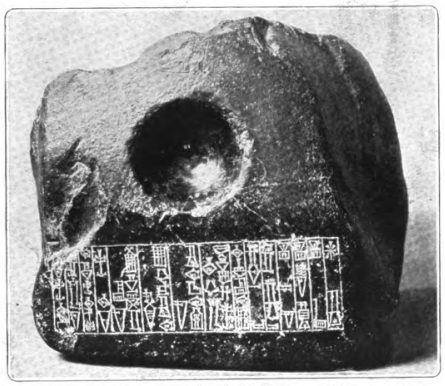
When left to themselves for a day the Fairchild family were glorious. Once the little fiends got drunk; they were always falling into the pig-sty. Once they were taken to see a gibbet on which a man was hung in chains, by way of a moral lesson.

Mrs. Sherwood was full of her fun, and when she arrived at less severe religious views she "made no alteration, in this sense, in her books already published." No wonder; had she once begun to alter "The Fairchild Family" she must have ruined it.

She was the Kipling of the period, writing novels about the Army in India. One of her books was about Nautch girls and young officers. Whether or not the young subaltern converted the Nautch girl I have never been able to discover. The book is not easily to be found. But Mrs. Sherwood much admired the graces of the dancers.

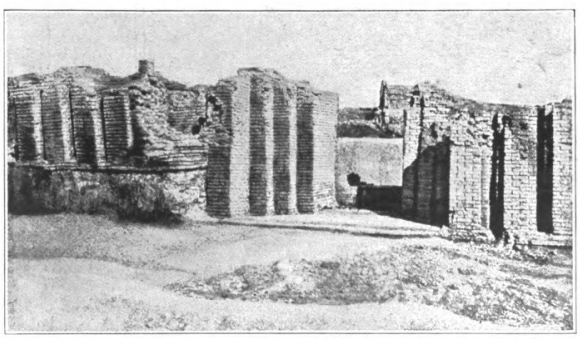
The reviewer complains that she does not speak of Sir Walter Scott "with familiarity and affection." She did not know him, but crossing the Channel with him on his way home to die, she lent him the only pen on board ship. The ruling passion was strong on him even then; he wanted to write.

Mrs. Sherwood was a thoroughly good woman, it is acknowledged, and had an abundance of humour not remarkable among the gifts of fair novelists now practising.

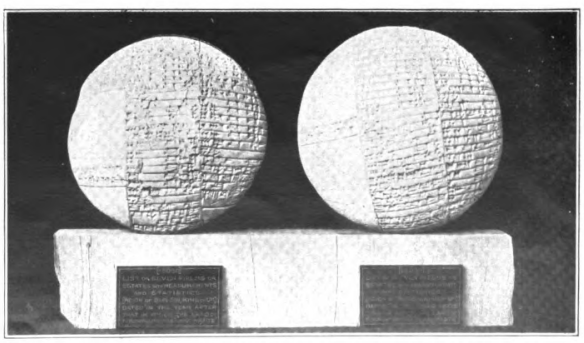


HISTORY ON A GATE: A BABYLONIAN INSCRIPTION ON A GATE-SOCKET OF THE TIME OF KING GUDEA, ABOUT 2450 B.C.; RECORDING THE RESTORATION OF THE TEMPLE OF THE GODDESS NINA.
British Museum, No. 90849. Photograph by Mansell and Co.

THE IMMEMORIAL EAST: RECORDS OF EARLY BABYLONIA.
Illustrations Reproduced from "A History of Sumer and Akkad," by Leonard W. King; by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Chatto and Windus.
SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.



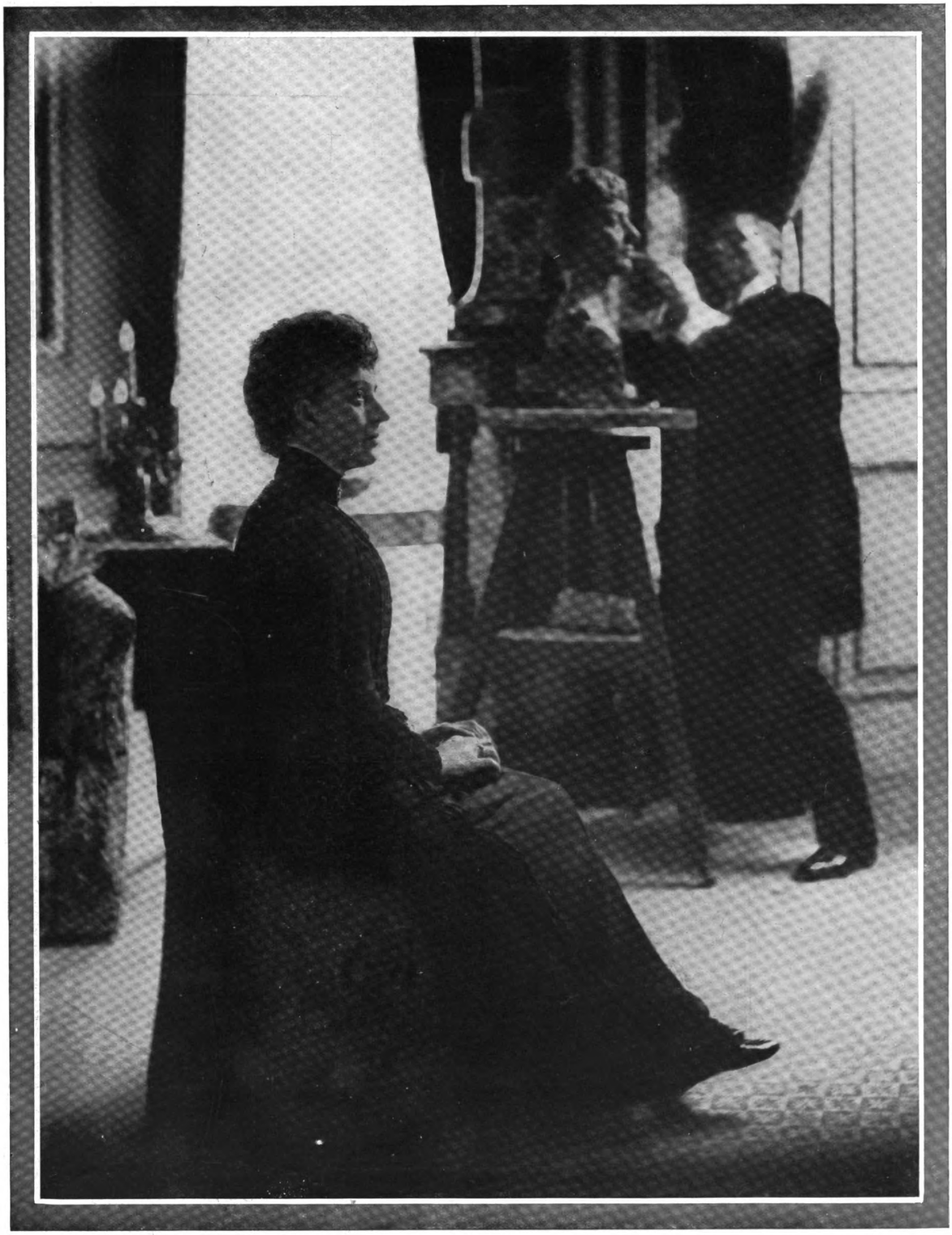
EARLY BABYLONIAN ARCHITECTURE: A DOORWAY BUILT BY GUDEA, AND, ON THE LEFT, PART OF A LATER BUILDING OF THE SELEUCID ERA.



BABYLONIAN SURVEYING: CLAY TABLETS INSCRIBED WITH A SURVEY OF CERTAIN PROPERTY DURING THE REIGN OF BUR-SIN, KING OF UR, ABOUT 2350 B.C.
British Museum, Nos. 18039 and 19930. Photograph by Mansell and Co.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA SITTING TO A FAMOUS SCULPTOR

AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



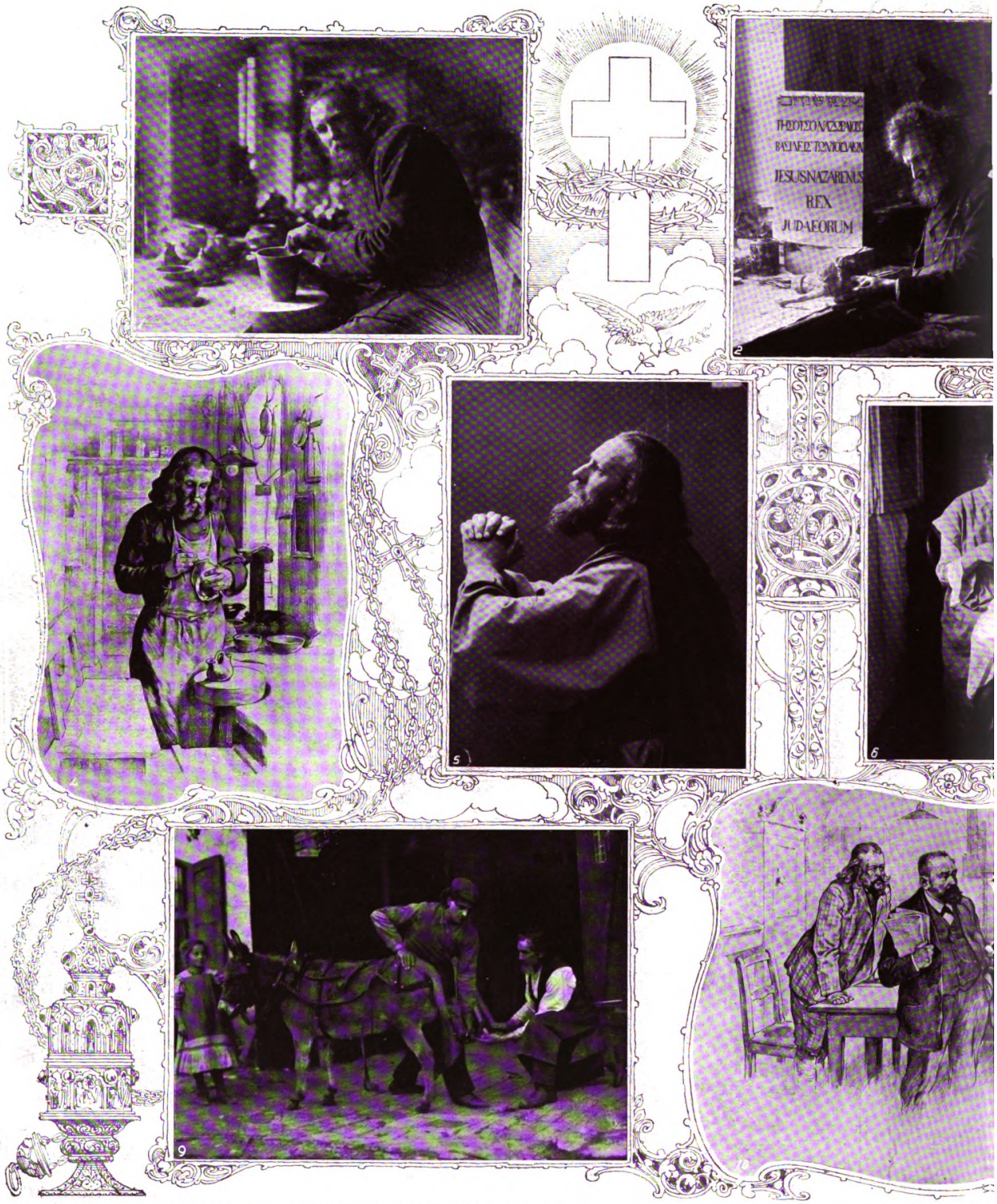
QUEEN ALEXANDRA GIVING A SITTING TO MR. GEORGE E. WADE, THE SCULPTOR, AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Mr. Wade has had the honour of special sittings not only from Queen Alexandra, but from his late Majesty, from the present King and from Queen Mary. The photograph, it may be noted, is of a most unusual kind, for it has not been retouched in any way. Her Majesty was so pleased with it, indeed, that she authorised not only its publication, but the publication of the head on a larger scale. The latter photograph will be published in the "Sketch" of Wednesday next, June 8.

REPRODUCED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA; COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH BY ERNEST H. MILLS.

THE TRAGEDY THAT IS A THANKSGIVING FC

THE GREAT OBERAMM



1. ANTON LANG, THE POTTER WHO IS PLAYING THE PART OF CHRIST FOR THE SECOND TIME, IN HIS WORKSHOP

2. JOHANN ZWINK, THE PAINTER WHO IS PLAYI AND HIS DAUGHTER OTTILIA, WHO

4. ANTON LANG, THE POTTER WHO IS PLAYING THE PART OF CHRIST, AT HIS WORK.

5. ANTON LANG AS CHRIST ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

6. OTTILIA ZWINK, WHO OF MARY, A

9. JAKOB RUTZ, THE MASTER-SMITH WHO IS LEADER OF THE CHORUS, SHOEING THE ASS USED IN THE PASSION PLAY.

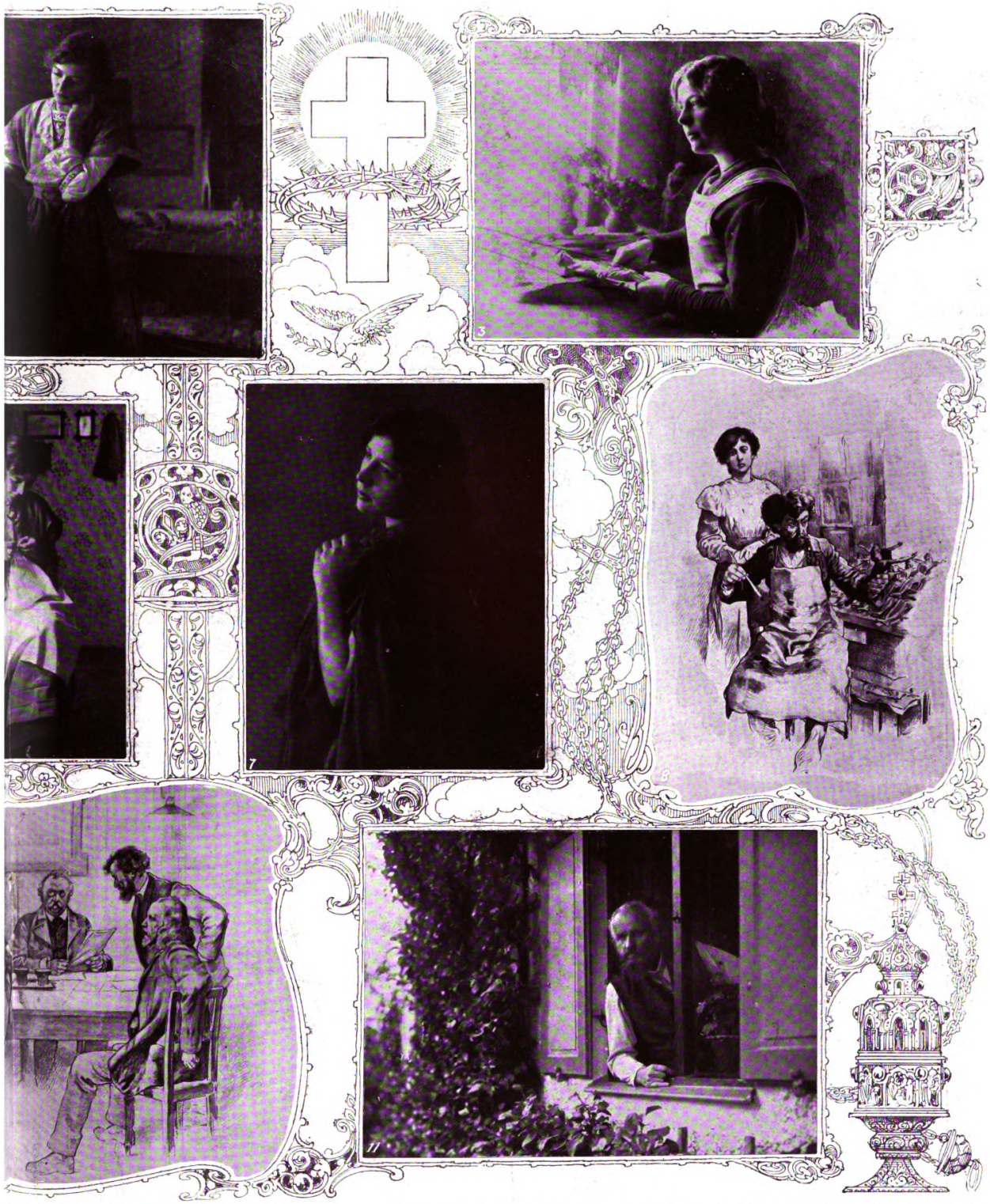
10. HANS MAYR, SECOND STAGE-MANAGER, WHO IS PLAYING THE PART OF HE FOR THE SECOND TIME; LUDWIG LANG, THE STAGE-MANAGER;

In accordance with the vow made in 1634, when it was agreed that the "Passion-Tragedy" should be performed every ten years in recognition of the cessation of the plague that devastated Oberammergau and its neighbourhood, the people of the world-famous Passion-village of Bavaria are now producing their Passion Play. It must not be thought that 1634 marked the introduction of the Passion Play into Oberammergau. There, and elsewhere, such performances had taken place from time to time, from the Middle Ages. It was the regular decennial repetition that was agreed upon after the Plague. It may be said that the work is produced

THE PHOTOGRAPHS COPYRIGHT BY

R THE CESSATION OF THE PLAGUE OF 1634:

RGAU PASSION PLAY.



YING THE PART OF JUDAS FOR THE THIRD TIME; IO IS PLAYING THE PART OF MARY.

3. MARIA MAYR, WHO PLAYS THE PART OF THE MAGDALEN THIS YEAR, AND IN CHILDHOOD PLAYED THE ANGEL OF THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

O IS PLAYING THE PART AT HOME.

7. MARIA MAYR AS THE MAGDALEN, A PART SHE IS PLAYING FOR THE FIRST TIME.

8. JOHANN ZWINK, WHO IS PLAYING JUDAS, WITH HIS DAUGHTER, OTTILIA, WHO IS PLAYING MARY.

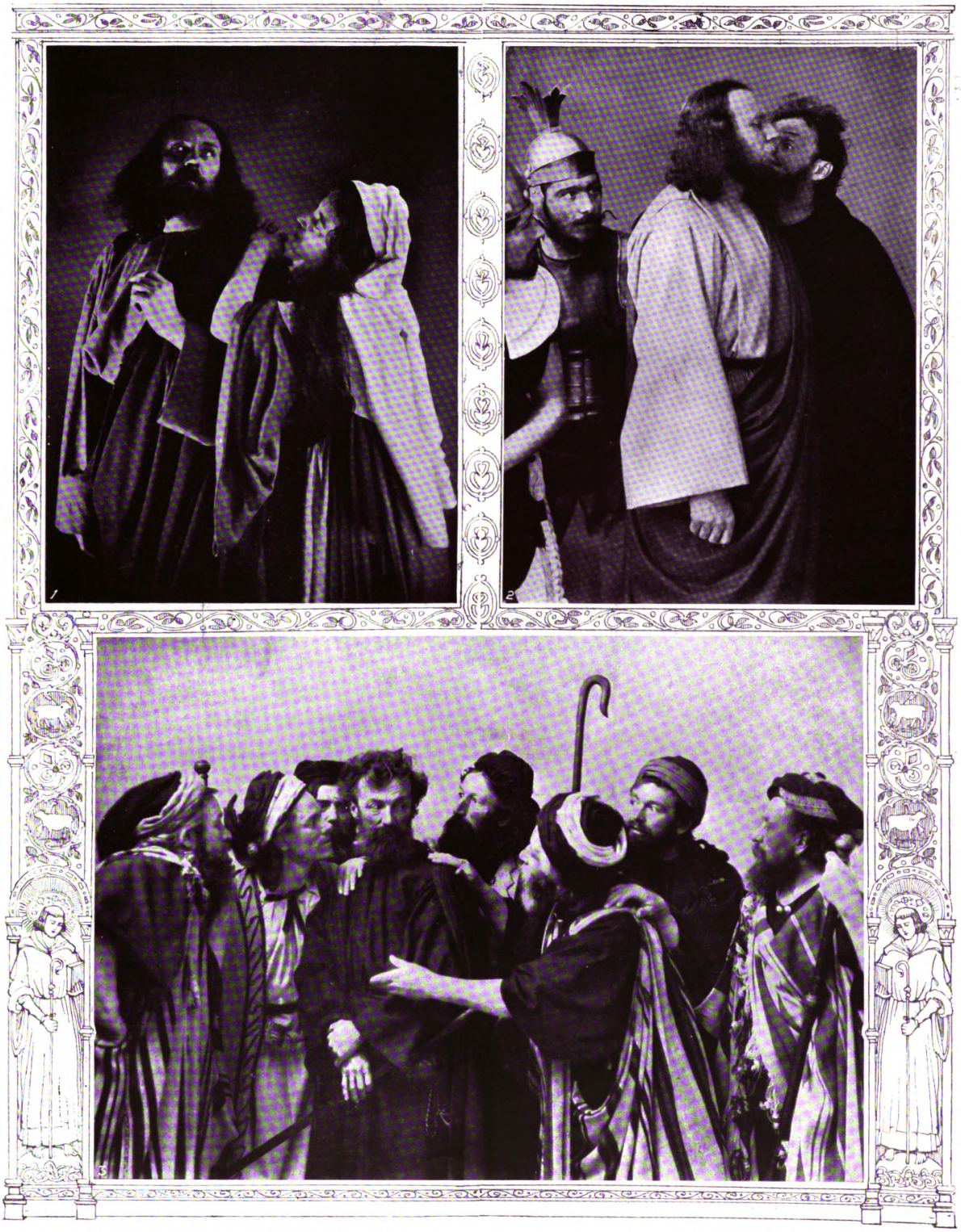
HEROD: BURGOMASTER SEBASTIAN BAUER, WHO IS PLAYING THE PART OF PILATE R: AND ANTON LANG, WHO IS PLAYING THE PART OF CHRIST.

11. GREGOR BREITSAMTER, THE TIMBER-MERCHANT WHO IS PLAYING THE PART OF CAIAPHAS.

with all reverence, as a religious ceremony, not as a show. Visitors, indeed, are tolerated rather than invited; though everything is done to make them comfortable. Christianity was introduced into Ammergau during the 7th and 8th centuries. The villagers are chiefly engaged in carving and similar work. The Passion Play was last rewritten by Father A. Daisenberger, who based his work as far as possible on the old text, and finished it in 1860. Rochus Dedler, a schoolmaster of the village, wrote the music. About 700 people take part in the production, all natives of Oberammergau. Each performance is preceded by Mass; applause is forbidden.

BY F. BRUCKMANN, LTD., MUNICH.

THE MOST FAMOUS OF ALL PASSION PLAYS: THREE SCENES FROM THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY.



1. THE FAREWELL OF CHRIST TO THE VIRGIN MARY.

2. THE KISS OF JUDAS.

3. JUDAS IS PERSUADED TO BETRAY CHRIST FOR THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER.

To quote Bruckmann's excellent guide to Oberammergau: "The dramatic activity of the villagers is never. . . . entirely discontinued, for even in the intervening years they are kept well in practice by the performance of religious plays or national pieces. As the Passion Year approaches the matter is taken in hand more seriously. The first thing to settle is the important question of the assignment of the parts. For this purpose a committee is summoned consisting of twenty-four men of Oberammergau, who fill up the single parts by ballot. Should one of the members of the committee be nominated, he has to go out of the room until his case has been settled. The object of this strictness is to avoid any future grievances. When the parts have been assigned the reading-rehearsals begin. Then follows the studying of the parts, and finally the stage-rehearsal. . . . Breaking rules is punished by high fines or possibly exclusion from the play."

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MAN AS THE SAVIOUR OF MAN, IN THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY.

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH BY F. BRUCKMANN, LTD., MUNICH



ANTON LANG AS CHRIST IN THE WORLD-FAMOUS OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY, WHICH IS PRESENTED REVERENTLY EVERY TEN YEARS AS A THANKSGIVING FOR THE CESSATION OF A PLAGUE.

Anton Lang, to whom falls the duty of playing the part of Christ in this year's presentation of the Oberammergau Passion Play, took the same rôle ten years ago. He is a potter. Five of the chief performers on the present occasion belong to the Lang family. No make-up is permitted. For this reason, so soon as the year in which the Passion Play is to be produced draws near, the villagers allow their hair to grow in the fashion of old. It is anticipated that no fewer than two hundred thousand people will attend the play this year.

Art, Music, & the Drama.



CHARLES OF ANJOU VISITS CIMABUE'S STUDIO.



Photo. Dover Street Studios

AT THE ROYAL OPERA: MME. MINNIE SALTZMANN-STEVENS AS ISOLDE, IN "TRISTAN UND ISOLDE."



CIMABUE WATCHING THE BOY GIOTTO DRAWING SHEEP.

MUSIC.

MR. BEECHAM, in the course of four evenings last week, produced three operas that are new, or comparatively new, to London, an achievement that speaks well for the management of his enterprise at His Majesty's Theatre. "Shamus O'Brien" is not a novelty; it was produced successfully in London fourteen years ago, and was given in Germany a few seasons back, with recitatives instead of spoken dialogue. When "Shamus O'Brien" first pleased an English audience, Mme. Kirkby Lunn, whose reputation was still in the making, took the part of the wife, and Dennis O'Sullivan the title-rôle, while the character of Mike Murphy was entrusted to Joseph O'Mara, the only representative of the original cast to appear last week. The opera shows Sir Charles Stanford in his brightest mood, and it is needless to point out at this time of day how completely his music reflects his country's genius. In spite of a rather old-fashioned libretto, and many situations that avail themselves of the most stupid traditions of the stage, there is always an undertone of sincerity to add to the attraction of music that is at once melodious and finely written. Mr. Joseph O'Mara won the success of the evening: his Mike Murphy is a remarkable creation, for not only was the music finely sung, but the acting could not have been bettered. It would be worth an evening at His Majesty's to hear Mr. O'Mara sing "Ochone, when I used to be young," if the opera held no other attractions. Miss Edith Evans as Nora, and Mr. Archdeacon as Shamus, distinguished themselves, but Mr. O'Mara was the hero of the hour.

Edmond Missa's "Muguette" is the setting of a rather slender version of "Ouida's" familiar novel, "Two Little Wooden Shoes." The story is of the kind that novel-readers of a past decade would call "sweetly pretty," and the music is quite in keeping with it. "Ouida" wrote delightful stories, but her heroes and heroines belong to a race apart: you would probably look in vain for them in the heavens above, or on the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. Edmond Missa entered into the spirit of the story: his music seems, at first hearing, to be as charming, attractive, and unreal as the libretto. A suave and gentle melody is the ever-present accompaniment to a story that is inclined to drag from time to time, and he has written preludes that sound as though they had been commissioned by Mr. George Edwardes. The opera was finely presented. Mr. Coates, as the artist who falls in love with the little flower-seller in Antwerp's market square, might have stepped from Ouida's pages, and no jot of the charm of the girl he loves was lacking from Miss Ruth Vincent's presentation of the character. For all that Muguette is so unreal, Miss Vincent seemed to give her life. The part of Klotz is finely taken by Mr. Harry Dearth, who, if he could give as much variety to his gestures as to his singing, would soon be a very valuable recruit to the operatic stage. There is nothing very original about the music, which makes up in sweetness for what it lacks in strength; but "Muguette" stands high above the modern musical comedy. Mr. Beecham conducted the work with care and sympathy.

In these days, when Paris is brought close to London, there must be thousands of music-lovers who need no introduction to Massenet's "Werther," produced on Friday of last week at His Majesty's. The story, as told on the stage, has little more than a nominal association with Goethe, but the "Sorrows of Young Werther" was one of the poet's earliest efforts, and is dated some years before the French Revolution. If the book is a study in sentimentality, the music is a study in "linked sweetness long drawn out"; and we must remember, too, that nearly twenty years have passed since Massenet composed the score. For those who admire Massenet at his sweetest, who love sensuous melody and take it quite seriously, "Werther" must needs prove a perennial attraction. Mr. Beecham has mounted the opera with his usual care, and M. van Hoose, when he was quite in tune, and not too stiff and laboured in action, did well with the name-part. That fine artist Lewys James was at his best in the part of Albert; Miss Zélie de Lussan made an admirable Charlotte; and Mr. Beecham showed that he can do justice to Massenet as well as Richard Strauss.



Photo. Dover Street Studios.

AT THE ROYAL OPERA: MLLE. EMMY DESTINN (IN "MADAMA BUTTERFLY").



Photo. Dover Street Studios.

AT THE ROYAL OPERA: MME. LOUISE KIRKBY LUNN.

Covent Garden has had a busy week of revivals, so attractive that despite the gloom that is still settled over London, the house has been sold out night after night. Tetrazzini in "La Sonnambula" has given a renewed and much-to-be-regretted lease of life to the late and unlamented Bellini; Mme. Destinn's "Aïda" and "Butterfly" seem to have gained in strength and beauty, if that be possible; Signor Zerola and M. Martin have found a host of new admirers; and now Melba has returned to make some of her patrons regret that they cannot pay her the compliment of wearing their tiaras in her honour.

Concerts of great worth and beauty have been plentiful, but space forbids reference to them this week.



Photo. Dover Street Studios.

SIR CHARLES STANFORD'S "SHAMUS O'BRIEN," AT HIS MAJESTY'S: THE DEATH OF MICHAEL, THE INFORMER.

"Shamus O'Brien" was originally produced at the Opéra Comique, London, in 1896.



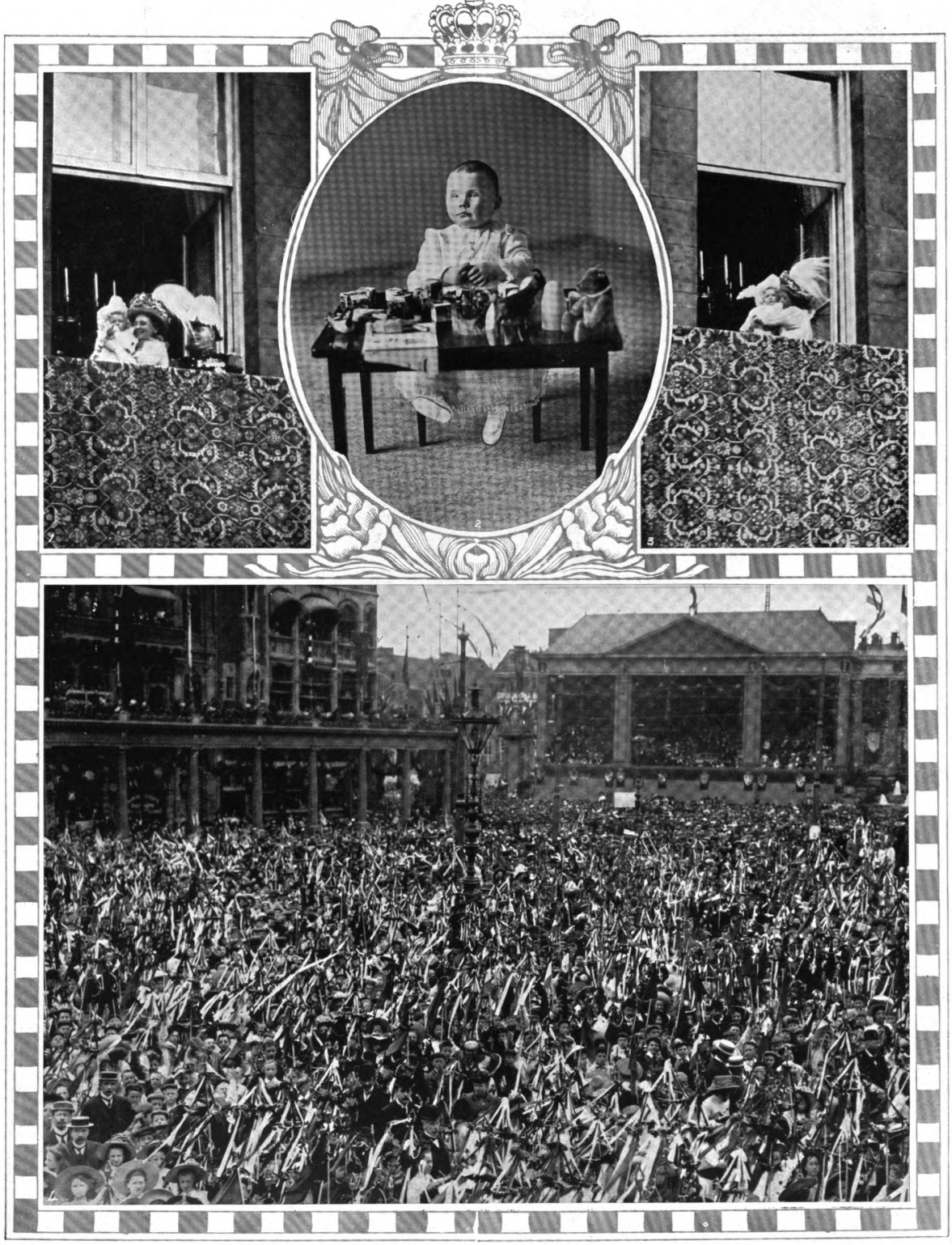
Photo. Dover Street Studios.

THE OPERA FOUNDED ON OUIDA'S "TWO LITTLE WOODEN SHOES": A SCENE FROM MISSA'S "MUGUETTE," AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

Miss Ruth Vincent as Muguette, Miss Muriel Terry as Lena, and Mr. Harry Dearth as Klotz.

HONOURING THE ONLY CHILD OF THE ONLY REIGNING QUEEN:

WELCOMING THE PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS.



1. WAVING HER HAND TO HER MOTHER'S LOYAL SUBJECTS AT AMSTERDAM: PRINCESS JULIANA, HELD IN HER MOTHER'S ARMS, ON THE BALCONY OF THE PALACE.

2. THE HOPE OF HOLLAND: PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS, WHOSE FIRST BIRTHDAY HAS JUST BEEN CELEBRATED AMIDST GREAT REJOICINGS.

3. SEEN BY THE PEOPLE OF AMSTERDAM FOR THE FIRST TIME: PRINCESS JULIANA BROUGHT ON TO THE BALCONY OF THE PALACE BY HER MOTHER.

4. SERENADING THE BABY PRINCESS WHO MAY BE THEIR QUEEN ONE DAY: THOUSANDS OF SCHOOL-CHILDREN SINGING TO PRINCESS JULIANA AND WAVING FLAGS AND "STREAMERS."

Princess Juliana, whose first birthday was celebrated the other day with great rejoicing, has been making a triumphal tour. Nowhere did she receive a warmer welcome than in Amsterdam. Immediately on her arrival there, her mother brought her on to the balcony of the Palace, to the great delight of the thousands present.

Photographs 1, 3, and 4 by Illustrations Bureau; 2, by Coral.

LITERATURE



MR. MORLEY ROBERTS,
Whose new Novel, "Sea Dogs," is announced by Mr. Eveleigh Nash in his 2s. Series.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



AN ANCIENT ARAB LIBRARY



THE REV. DR. BUTLER,
Whose new book, "Gothic Architecture: Its Christian Origin and Inspiration," is announced

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

In Dark Mongolia.

The handsomely illustrated account of the "Tramps in Dark Mongolia" of John Hedley (T. Fisher Unwin) appears at an opportune moment, when the air is full of rumours of the imminent awakening of China. We have had a number of Chinese Commissions visiting our shores, there is at present a permanent settlement of Chinese students in our midst, and everywhere there are signs that the vast Asiatic Empire which has been in the enjoyment for several thousands of years of a civilisation all its own, is at last discovering that the old policy of exclusiveness and self-containment is no longer possible. The world is fast becoming one great brotherhood, and individual nations can no more keep themselves isolated and apart. In the teaching of that great modern lesson to the unwilling ears of a nation who, in their self-satisfaction, allowed their progress and expansion to be arrested for centuries, the missionaries of Great Britain have borne a part, perhaps inadequately appreciated to-day, to which history will give a prominent, possibly the leading, place. Those who want to understand what our missionary work in China means, and obtain some idea of the selflessness, humility, and true heroism of our noble pioneers of Christianity and European civilisation in that country, cannot do better than read the admirable book before us. Free from all sanctimonious cant or hypocrisy, it breathes a spirit of simple and unostentatious devotion. As a description of life in China, of paths untrodden by the ubiquitous globe-trotter, of men and cities in that most fascinating empire, it is a model of what such work should be. The style is clear and easy, never stilted; the author has the gift of presenting without apparent effort vivid pen-pictures of what he sees. He is never prosy or didactic, but a thoroughly human and transparently honest companion and guide. The illustrations are exactly what the illustrations to such a book should be, a perusal of which will help us to understand a little better the Chinese people and do justice to the quiet and unconscious nobility of the latter-day apostles of the Christian faith.

Experiences in Annam.

If the missionaries of religion have had their martyrs, those of science can likewise point to a record of devotion and self-sacrifice and to experiences of persecution and intolerance. Perhaps Mme. Vassal, the English wife of a French bacteriologist, would resent being classed among the martyrs of science; after all, she did no more than many a woman has done before her when she followed her husband into voluntary exile. It has not, however, been given to many women to have had experiences so rich and interesting, and fewer still have possessed that facile pen and literary charm which have enabled her to record so brightly her sojourn in the wild interior of the mysterious country she visited—"On and Off Duty in Annam," by Gabrielle M. Vassal. (Heinemann.) By so doing she has made the world the richer, and has produced a book which, besides being amusingly and entertainingly written, has given us a most valuable and instructive picture of a part of the world but little known. Her impressions of official society at Saigon, and of the life in that colony so far from the fierce light of French public opinion, are reproduced with the graceful and satirical touch of an artist; there is nothing to offend fastidious taste, but much is suggested to the imagination. When she takes us away from the superficial life of the unhappy official exiles from Paris, and makes us understand and conjure up before us the domesticity and the quaint manners and customs of the ingenuous Annamese, she is wholly sincere and graphic. The illustrations—reproductions of photographs taken by herself—throw an interesting sidelight on her vivid descriptions. Altogether, we have rarely come across a book the perusal of which has afforded us so much pleasure.



A PAGODA-LIKE TOWER OF PILED AXLE-TREES: A STREET SCENE IN HATA.

"As we went along my attention was drawn to what had the appearance of wooden pagodas, or miniature Eiffel Towers. They were the stock-in-trade of the local cartwright, who, in place of packing his axle-trees on the ground, piles them up, pyramid-like, in the streets to dry."

Reproduced from Mr. John Hedley's "Tramps in Dark Mongolia," by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.



HARD LABOUR IN ANNAM: PRISONERS AT WORK ON A STONE BREAKWATER.

Annamese criminals wear wooden collars like short ladders on their necks. Justice is administered locally by what is called the Commune, a collection of families, self-supporting and self-governing, which secures order and undertakes useful public works. The union of a certain number of communes (usually ten) constitutes a Canton.

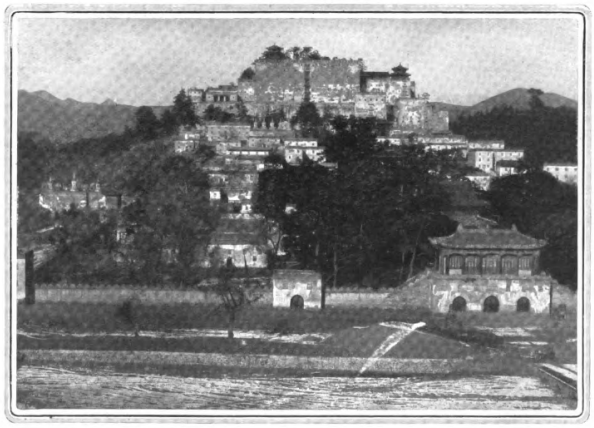
Reproduced from "On and Off Duty in Annam," by Gabrielle M. Vassal; by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. William Heinemann.



PART OF A MOI FUNERAL CEREMONY: PREPARATIONS FOR A BUFFALO SACRIFICE.

"Whenever there have been several deaths in a village the epidemic is thus, as they believe, stopped. It [a buffalo sacrifice] takes place also . . . when the rice is harvested, or after a victory. The buffalo . . . was already tied to the pole. A chief dressed in Annamese tunic, trousers, and turban, came forward, and, placing the palms of his hands together, began a long, monotonous oration."

Reproduced from "On and Off Duty in Annam," by Gabrielle M. Vassal; by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. William Heinemann.



A REDUCED FACSIMILE OF THE TEMPLE AT LHASA: THE POTALA MIAO AT JEHOL.

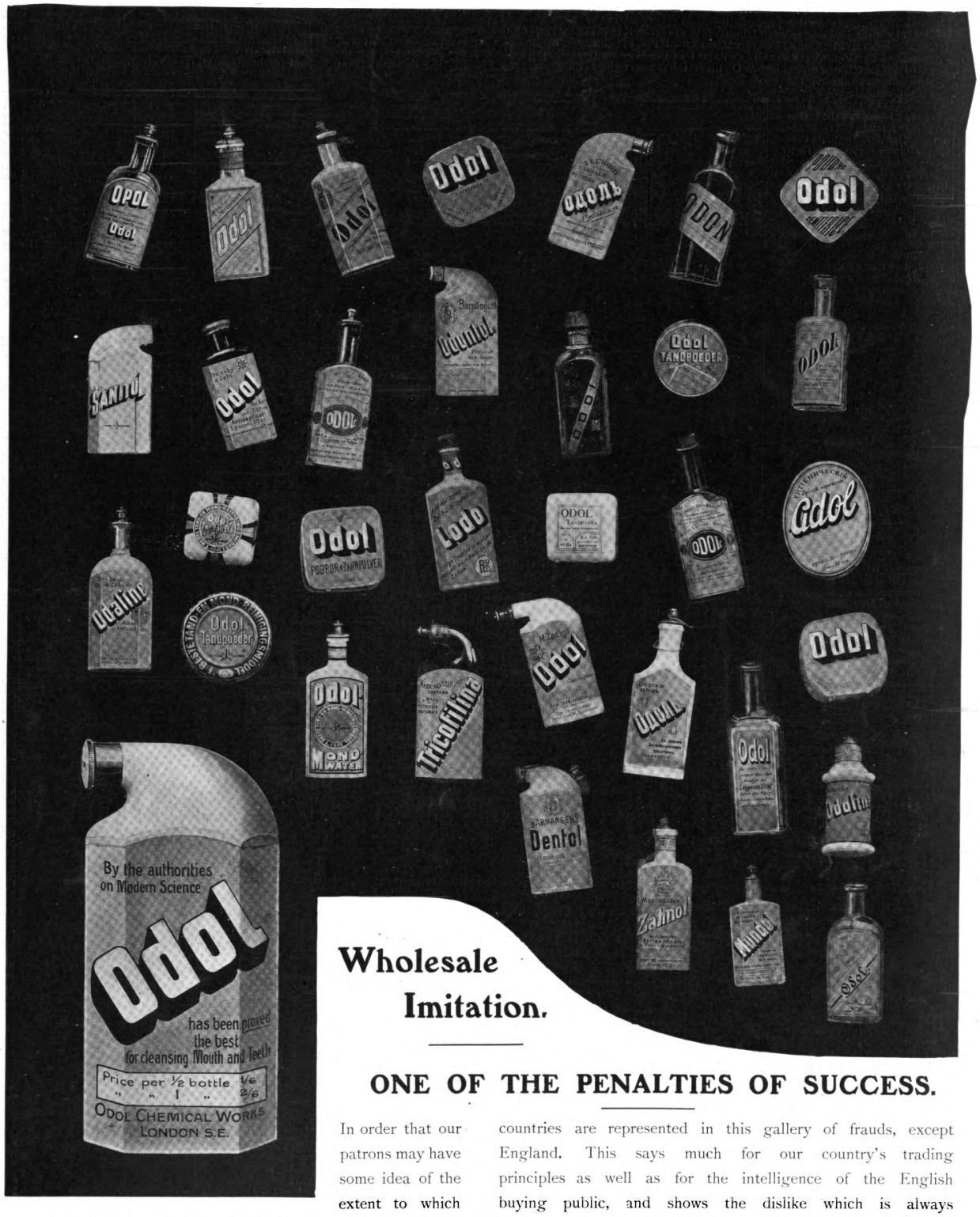
FROM A CHINESE PHOTOGRAPH.

"The Potala temple [at Jehol], facsimile, though smaller, of the Potala at Lhasa, . . . is built four-square on the side of the hill, and resembles a mediæval castle more than the ordinary temple. . . . The walls are coloured a light pink. . . . The Potala is said to contain 700 Lamas, who, however ignorant themselves, yet wield unbounded influence over the simple Mongols."

Reproduced from Mr. John Hedley's "Tramps in Dark Mongolia," by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

"The Fourth Earl of Hardwicke."

Vice-Admiral Charles Philip Yorke, fourth Earl of Hardwicke, who was born in 1799 and died in 1873, enjoyed a long and brilliant career in the service of his country—a career that suffered towards its close on account of regrettable misunderstandings and the opposition of men in high places. His daughter, Lady Biddulph of Ledbury, naturally anxious to make clear the true history of her father's life, has written an interesting Memoir, recently published by the house of Smith, Elder; and, as the Earl of Hardwicke, in his varied life as a sailor, wielded the pen of a ready letter-writer, Lady Biddulph's book is largely made up of his correspondence, which is fresh, vigorous, and full of high spirits. Lord Hardwicke knew Byron and visited Lady Hester Stanhope in her Syrian retreat, dined with Bernadotte at Christiania, met the Tsar Nicholas at Peterhof and accompanied him to England, met the King of Prussia in several German cities, received Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort at Wimpole, and was the personal friend of Lord Beaconsfield. He was Postmaster-General and Lord Privy Seal in Lord Derby's first and second Cabinets, so that his time was as full in the latter days on land as it had been in the early years at sea. When Genoa rebelled after Victor Emmanuel had signed the Treaty of Peace on March 26, 1849, Lord Hardwicke, in command of H.M.S. *Vengeance*, acted as mediator between the King's army and the insurgents, and by dint of courage and diplomacy saved Genoa from destruction; but his actions seem to have been misrepresented by his detractors. The correspondence published by Lady Biddulph places her father's accomplishment beyond the reach of criticism.



ONE OF THE PENALTIES OF SUCCESS.

In order that our patrons may have some idea of the extent to which an article of world-wide fame like Odol is exposed to persistent imitation from all quarters by the trade parasites who are always ready to foist worthless imitations upon the public, we show in the above illustration a selection — but only a small selection—of the Odol imitations which we have had to deal with. It will be seen that nearly all civilised countries are represented in this gallery of frauds, except England. This says much for our country's trading principles as well as for the intelligence of the English buying public, and shows the dislike which is always manifested by the British people generally against imitations and infringements. To protect the public and ourselves, we prosecute in every case that comes under our notice. The only satisfaction to be obtained from these exposures is the fact that they prove how widespread is the demand for Odol, and how much esteemed it is in all countries.

ART NOTES.

THE British pictures at the Japan-British Exhibition include an admirable representation of the older masters, and a mixed multitude of recent works. But the essence of the Fine Art Palace is contained in the section of ancient Eastern paintings. Of these I have no catalogue, as they do not figure in the guide-book proffered at the entrance. They seem, also, to escape the attention of the public. One expected, at least, to find Professor Holmes camping in their midst; but he and his fellow-enthusiasts having taken a momentary respite from the high-pitched excitement of studying things the like of which have never before been seen in England, the galleries were empty. All the "hanging-pictures" are of splendid quality, and the earlier among them are especially notable for the serenity that characterised the mother-art of China—the serenity that is all the more serene because each figure of Buddha and each placid flower sits or grows in triumph over an inferno of dragons and devils. The artist who can most fully conceive the spirit of peace must necessarily be learned in the horrors of strife. It is the man who dwells among cowslips under a blue sky and sees hell opened out beneath who knows best its depth and darkness. The Japanese artist of antiquity was always a visionary; even his powers as a colourist were tinged by his awful familiarity with the world of spectre shapes and actions. The decoration by a painter of the thirteenth century of the Tokatsu Hell and the Four Distresses of Humanity is a revelation of human terror and inhuman colours and creatures. Here, indeed, are the hell-fires that scorch the conscience, and here is the scenery of such dreams as escort the sleeper ten leagues beyond the end of the friendly world into a terrifying region of new atmospheres, alien perspective, and unheard-of tumults. Wholly refreshing, on the other hand, are the screens, notably those lent by Baron Koyata Iwasaki and the Tokyo Fine Art School. The most delightful has a decorative scheme of paulownia tree and Phœnix, with wonderful oyster-white plumage shown against a gold ground, and is painted by Kano Tsunenobu, of the seventeenth century—one of the many great masters whose example the present generation of Japanese students set aside that they might learn the clumsy tricks of the Parisian studios.

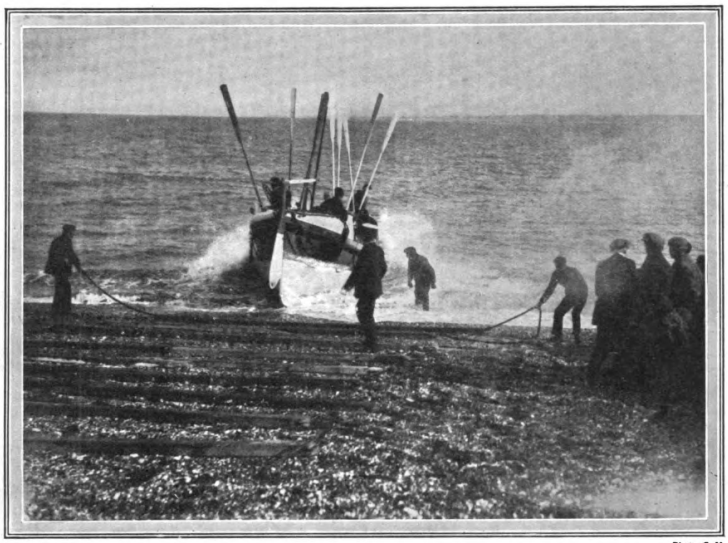


Photo. C. N.

A NEW LIFE-BOAT PROVIDED FOR IN THE WILL OF LORD ROSEBERY'S LATE WIFE: THE LAUNCH OF THE "HANNAH MEYER ROTHSCHILD" AT HYTHE.

The late Lady Rosebery, who was the only child of the late Baron Meyer de Rothschild, died in 1890. She was married to Lord Rosebery in 1878. The new life-boat, which our photograph shows being launched at Hythe, was provided for in her will.

The Orchardson sale at 13, Portland Place proved very interesting to those who took their courage, and their bidding, into their own hands. The dealers, of course, considerably outnumbered the amateurs, but nothing thwarted the acquisitive ardour of Mr. Cope, R.A., who bought so wisely and unstintedly that the legend in regard to Academical poverty of purse and appreciation, goes by the board. Mr. David Murray, R.A., was his opponent in the bidding for several of the most characteristic of the oil-sketches; but Lord Blyth, who was, it will be remembered, Orchardson's last sitter, made some of the acutest captures on the last day. In "Cottage Fronts," for which he paid eight guineas and a half, and "The Widow," costing eleven, he owns two works extraordinarily full of the suggestion, at least, of Orchardson's genius. It is doubtful whether such studies are not equal in ultimate importance to finished works in which the suggestion is replaced by perfection of completion. The Orchardson sale, like all others, was as interesting for the lots that made small prices as for those that made large ones; but as only the latter are reported, it may be further mentioned here that "The Barn Door" and "The Farmyard" fetched only eight and five and a half guineas respectively, that an interior of St. Mark's, Venice, full of delightful colour and atmosphere, was knocked down to Mr. David Murray for eleven guineas, and that "The Old Bed," a study full of style and the Orchardsonian significance of touch, went to the beaming Mr. Cope for seventeen guineas.

Other portions of the sale were also full of the suggestion and colour of the late painter's work. One by one the evidences of his exactitude of observation were held aloft by the auctioneer's aproned assistants: the wigs—sand-coloured and brown—worn by the gaunt *beaux* of his costume pieces; the chairs the gamblers were wont to overturn; the swords, the breeches, the waistcoats worn by his young men; Napoleon's hat and cape—in short, the entire wardrobe of his pictures. And one by one pieces of furniture, looking as if they had been lifted out of Orchardson's canvases and had grown somewhat shabby in the process, were offered to the assembly. The sale supplied a series of broken-up and mishandled portions of pictures come, not to life exactly, but to still life.

E. M.

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THE CHARM OF THE COUNTRY HOME.

THE great thing to be aimed at in the arrangement of a country house is that sense of refined comfort which is suggested by the word "home." It can never be repeated too often that fine furniture alone will not make a home. It is possible to have a house treated in correct styles, with everything in accord, and yet for it to miss the indefinable quality of the home. This home note is just the note which those eminent decorators, Waring and Gillow, never fail to convey. They are not content with exact reproductions of period furniture and decoration; they aim at that sane compromise between the designs of the antique and the requirements of the modern age which spells the word comfort.



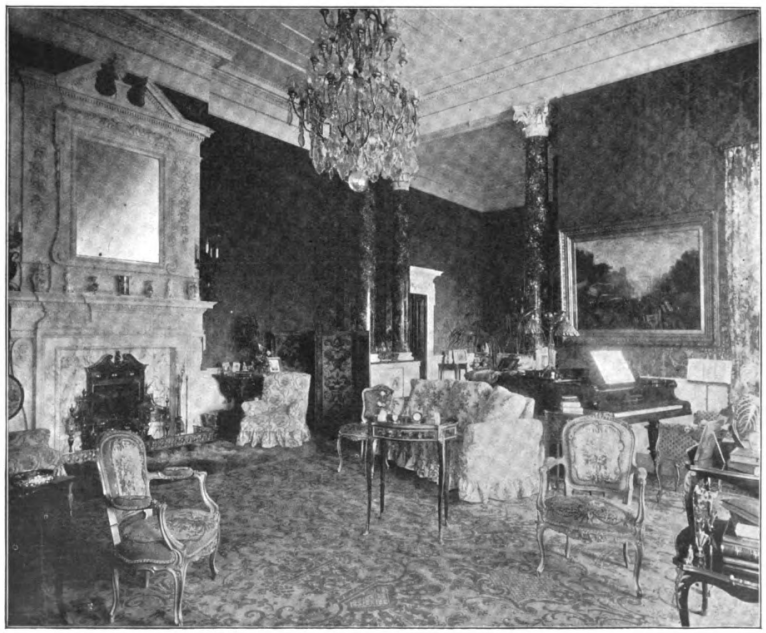
It would be impossible to say in what comfort consists; but, whatever be the secret, Waring's possess it. Their country-house treatments are all that can be desired in style, colour, taste, and harmony; but they are something more. Their rooms are not simply artistic—they are restful. They are not decorated simply to be looked at, but to be lived in. Nothing more essential could be aimed at in a country home. There, above all places, the warm glow of comfort is indispensable. It is expressed in a score of little things—in the ornaments, the bric-à-brac, the deft touches of the designer, the novelties for convenience, the opportunities for taking one's ease pleasantly, the countless details all tending to a satisfying end.

These things, quite as much as others that have been enumerated in previous articles in these pages, are Waring's *métier*. The same firm that deals effectively and expeditiously with such utilitarian questions as building, sanitation, electric-lighting, heating, etc.—which puts in a new bath, or lays out a garden, or erects a garage—takes up with equal skill and completeness the other side of the business—the decorative and the comfortable side. Taste thus goes, in the case of Waring's, hand in hand with the more mechanical operations of their business. A range of this enormous character is only possible in the case of a great, comprehensive business, in which brains, experience, and craftsmanship are co-ordinated in a scientific organisation.

One reason why Waring's are able to deal so thoroughly with every point of country-house work is the knowledge which they have acquired in carrying out contracts for palaces and fine residences in all parts of the civilised world. A firm that has decorated and furnished, and in some cases built or reconstructed, mansions and country houses in Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, and many other counties, and noble town houses in many capitals of Europe, is in a unique position for dealing with the country house from every point of view. Such an experience covers everything. It ensures perfect artistic knowledge of styles, the highest artistic taste, economy of production, soundness of work, and rapidity of execution. And to these must always be added the *dernier mot*, Comfort.

Expedition is an important factor. Delays in all country-house operations mean additional expense. Dawdling workmen run up a bill of incidental costs, which the owner must pay over and above the amount of the estimate—costs incurred through being kept out of his house beyond the stipulated time. It is always the aim of Waring's so to arrange the work of the different trades that one will naturally and immediately follow upon, or run concurrently with, another. Quite recently they have made important structural alterations in large country houses, erecting colonnades, putting in bath-rooms, installing electric-light, laying out terraces, etc., and providing heating apparatus and hot and cold water supply throughout. With a less complete organisation of factories and departmental workmen the work would have lasted four times as long as it did. Every owner of a country house who contemplates alterations will realise at once the value of this promptitude and dispatch. It means convenience and it means money.

Allusion has so often been made to the value of the Gillow influence in Waring and Gillow's business that it is only necessary to emphasise it once more in the briefest manner. One must always remember that Gillow's was a live and flourishing business when George III. came to the throne. Now, a hundred and fifty years later, it is still a live and flourishing business. This implies a continuity of purpose, a sequence of business methods, the handing down not only of great traditions, but of great principles. The Gillow influence dominates the business of to-day, and is available in every country-house scheme that the firm undertakes. Combined with Waring's commercial enterprise and modern methods, it transforms the ordinary country house into a picture full of artistic charm and delight.



LADIES' PAGE.

WHILE the Divorce Commission is sitting, we hear so much of the failure of married life that it is encouraging to have attention called to the opposite point of the compass. This has been most charmingly done by Sir James Whitehead, Lord Mayor of London in 1889, who has presented £3000 for a scholarship to the school at which he was himself educated, in commemoration, as he states, of his golden wedding, and "as a thanksgiving for a most happy married life." Again, there occur such wills as that of the late Lord Tweedmouth, who disposed of a fortune of £205,000 in the space of eighty-eight words, this conciseness being attained by leaving everything he possessed absolutely to his wife, and making her sole executrix, and to his son only in case of his lady predeceasing him—which actually happened. This is the most magnificent display of trust that can be given to his wife by any man. From any other point of view I think it can very seldom be advisable to throw such a tremendous burden of responsibility upon a woman in her widowhood, especially if she have children, to whom she must either give or refuse the fortune that their father has left absolutely at the mother's disposal.

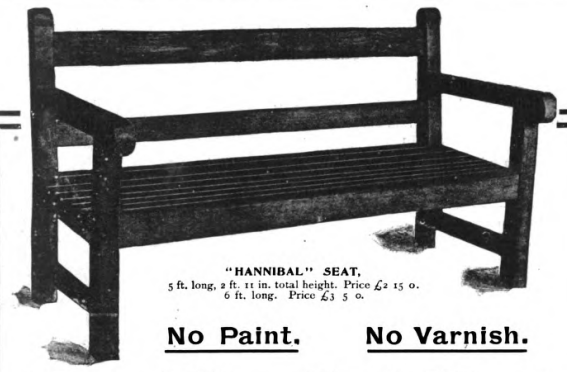
Wealth is, doubtless, a touchstone to the character of a man, and it may be because, in the nature of the case, I have known a number of rich women and their actions so much more intimately and truly that it appears to me that we are so much less able than men to stand the test. It seems so embittering, so hardening, so deleterious, to the average woman's character to possess uncontrolled great riches! Some exceptional women, of course, can stand the tremendous test; but to most it seems fatal to character, ossifying to the heart, and, like a sort of dry rot, turning all within the soul to selfishness, tyrannical cruelty, and strange narrow meanness. Some women meet it nobly, however; Baroness Burdett-Coutts was a brilliant example here, and in America there are numerous instances. Mrs. Russell Sage, the widow of the multi-millionaire who left her sole owner of a great fortune, has consecrated her life to using the money to the best advantage; she has just offered to give £200,000 to the City of New York to purchase land bordering the river Hudson for a huge public park, and to provide therein playgrounds for children, with paddling and bathing ponds, refreshment stalls at which they can buy sterilised milk at cost price, and other benefits. Mrs. Thomas Ryan, who has been made a Countess of the Holy Roman Empire in recognition by the Pope of her goodness, keeps a staff of clerks to attend to the details of her systematic and well-considered charities, which amount to many thousands a year. And yet it certainly remains the fact that if life be indeed a probation, the books of which are balanced for eternity at the end, most women would do well to pray with Agag, "Give me neither poverty nor riches." Moreover, in this world alone, selfishness and heartlessness do not lead to happiness; as a rule, they punish themselves.



BLACK AND WHITE FOR EVENING WEAR.
A gown of black silk Ninon laid over white silk; it is trimmed with lines of jet embroidery and tassels; the vest is of fine black lace.

We are so often told of the mischievous consequences of over-eating that the other side of the question as a scientific one is in some danger of being overlooked. Many well-to-do people probably do eat too much, but systematic under-eating also is quite prevalent amongst women, especially lonely ones, to whom "something on a tray" commends itself as quick; or vain ones, who dread stoutness above everything; or poor ones, who do not wish to spend on food money that they can find more desirable uses for, such as buying new hats, gloves, and the like supreme necessaries. Let these learn a lesson from the native wrestlers who are performing at the Japanese Exhibition. They are extraordinarily bigger than are the average men of their race, and are remarkably strong. Their system is not the well-known Ju-jitsu, which is more a matter of skill than of force; the big wrestlers now here challenge the world on their strength and size as well as skill. And why are they so much larger and more powerful than the average of their race? Simply because (hear this, ye starving brigade!) they eat enormously, including much meat. They take so much nourishment, indeed, that they have to be elaborately massaged to prevent their laying on fat instead of muscle, whereas the ordinary Japanese diet is light and almost exclusively vegetarian. Lafcadio Hearn, a European who became naturalised in Japan, taught in the University, and married a Japanese wife, says that he tried to live like the people, and did so exclusively for one year, but with the result that he broke down in health, and that he found his pupils suffering from a diet inadequate to the strain of high-school work. The moral needs no seeking. Let the idle eat less, if they will, but let us supply liberally the needful fuel for exertion to the active members of our families, not forgetting our valuable selves!

Though black gives the impression of being sombre in masses, and of being hot and uncomfortable to wear in detail, it is nevertheless becoming to a great many women, who have, perhaps, seldom allowed themselves the opportunity of seeing themselves attired exclusively in black until national feeling required the change. Curiously, however, black has been very fashionable for the whole of this year, and Englishwomen's fair complexions and hair (for even when dark as we count it the hair is still seldom more than brown), have been favourably seen in this guise. Black and white spotted muslin is also pretty for fair women. Grey linen is being much run upon for morning wear, and in medium shades is extremely cool and clean-looking and pleasing; revers and cuffs of black satin or moiré are optional additions. For evening wear, gorgeous jet embroideries have appeared, and give brightness very effectively. The considerate royal order shortening the period of half-mourning, so that it terminates on the last day of June, will, however, allow the usual bright and light summer gowns to be purchased for the "dog-days." FILOMENA.



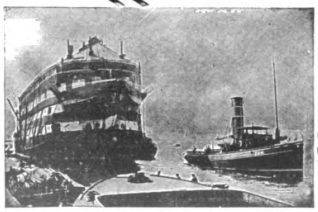
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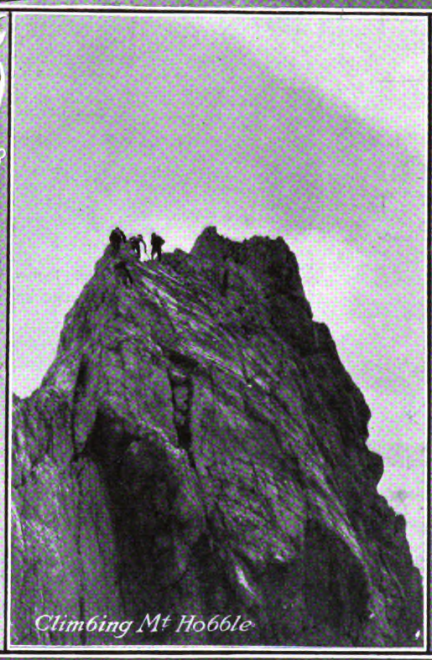
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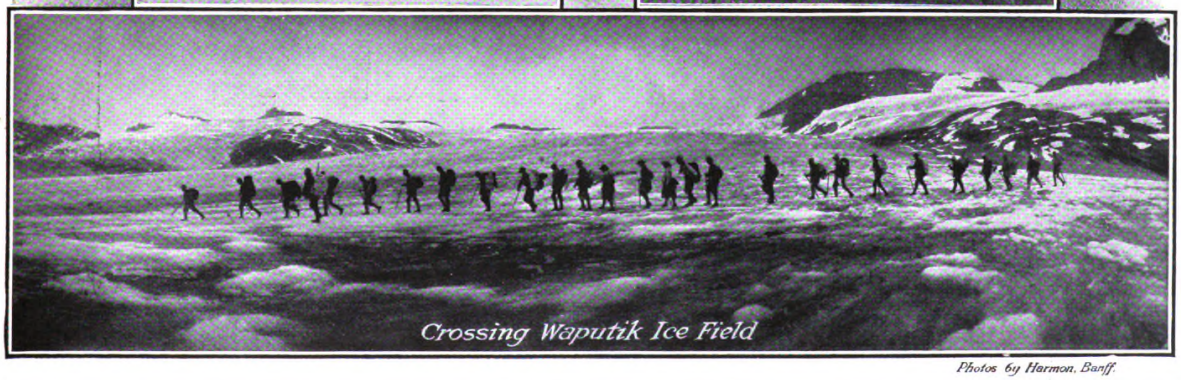
CANADIAN PACIFIC


Climbing Mt Hobble.


Mt Hungabee.


Climbing Huber


Climbing Mt Hobble


Crossing Waputik Ice Field

Photos by Harmon, Banff.

The Canadian Rockies are a comparatively new field for Alpine Climbers, but such magnificent sport is provided by the giant peaks and glaciers in the neighbourhood of Hector Pass and Roger's Pass that Alpinists now come every summer to Canada from all over the world. The Canadian Pacific Railway imports expert Swiss guides for the benefit of climbers, and has erected mountain hotels at convenient centres, such as Banff and Lake Louise. The Canadian Pacific also maintains summer camps in the Yoho Valley for the convenience of those who wish to visit the great Yoho Glacier. Those interested should write for further particulars to the Canadian Pacific Railway, at 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

THE BEGINNINGS OF BABYLONIA

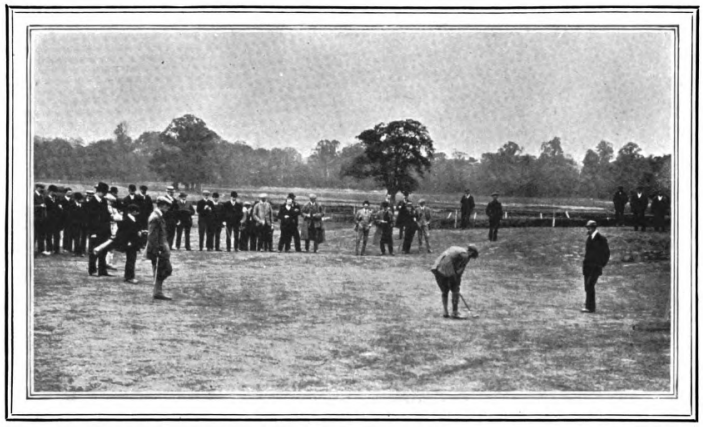
(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

As time goes on, the extent of history increases, not only forwards, but backwards also, for, with the progress of archæological excavation and research, the tendency is ever to push the prehistoric boundary back into a more distant past. Every inscription and work of art that is unearthed from its grave of many centuries helps the historian to piece together, as in a puzzle, the scattered fragments of his picture. In his book "A History of Sumer and Akkad" (Chatto and Windus) Mr. Leonard W. King, of the Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities Department in the British Museum, gives an account, based on the latest results of excavation in Mesopotamia, of the early races of Babylonia, from prehistoric times to the foundation of the Babylonian monarchy. The volume is illustrated by a large number of excellent reproductions, partly from photographs and partly from line drawings, of statues, tablets, pottery, seals, and other fragments of stonework bearing inscriptions, accompanied by a useful map, appendix, chronological table, and index. In so far as it gathers into an ordered narrative a miscellaneous mass of facts, the book is one that breaks new ground, the author's purpose having been "to present this new material in a connected form." The volume is the first of a trilogy which Mr. King has in hand under the general title of "A History of Babylonia and Assyria." The other two volumes will be, respectively, "A History of Babylon, from the Foundation of the Monarchy to the Persian Conquest," and "A History of Assyria, from the Earliest Period to the Fall of Nineveh." To the archæologist and the student of history the book will be of intense and fascinating interest. The period covered by the present volume, the scheme of chronology being, of course, approximate, extends from 3000 to 2100 B.C. Over such a vast interval of time, the story of a nation's evolution must inevitably loom vague and shadowy. It arouses that sense of desolation expressed in Shelley's sonnet on the broken statue of Ozymandias—

> Round the decay
> Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare
> The lone and level sands stretch far away.

Yet, to the patient spade of the archæologist, these same sands have yielded, and will continue to yield, treasures beyond price—the relics of a people buried for three thousand years.

Few more delightful summer trips could be imagined than a cruise to Norway by one of the ocean mail steamers of the Orient Line. As pioneers of pleasure cruises by boats of this class, the company knows by experience how to make its passengers thoroughly comfortable. The two steamers which are being employed on the Norway service this year are the *Ophir*, in which King George and Queen Mary made their great Colonial voyage; and the *Omrah*, a slightly larger boat. Both are twin-screw vessels of the highest class. Passengers by these cruises see some of the grandest mountains, fjords, and waterfalls in Norway. The cost for thirteen days is £12 12s. and upwards. All particulars are given in an illustrated booklet entitled "Norway Fjords and the Baltic," issued from the offices of the Orient Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.



THE OPENING OF THE NEW GOLF LINKS AT PARK LANGLEY: A PUTT ON THE SECOND GREEN
BY CHARLES MAYO.

The new Park Langley Golf Club, near Beckenham, was inaugurated last week by a match over 18 holes between Duncan and Mayo. Duncan won easily by 5 holes up and 4 to play, Mayo's putting becoming uncertain in the later stages of the game. Duncan's score was 78 against Mayo's 83. The course, which promises to be one of the best near London, was designed by J. H. Taylor, assisted by Peter Lees, the Mid-Surrey green-keeper. Its total length is 6011 yards: the longest hole, the 10th, is just over 461 yards, and the shortest, the 12th, is 122 yards. The lies through the green are said to be all good, and the turf excellent.

SOME LIGHT NOVELS.

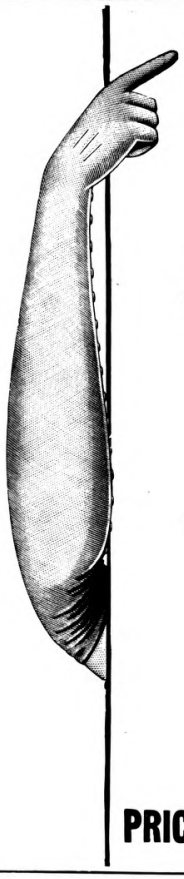
"They Also Serve."

The artifice employed in "They Also Serve" (Chatto and Windus) is so transparently artificial that it would hardly deceive a College Don. The autobiographical hero's birth was a mystery to him until the closing chapter: few readers will fail to unravel it in the first fifty pages. Guessing at the plot becomes in this instance too easy a game to furnish much matter for interest; and the psychological side of the story remains the only one for serious attention. Here Mr. Christopher Stone does not do so badly, except that he is handicapped by having apparently manufactured his incidents to embellish his characters. There are many ways of making novels, and it does not seem to us that this particular method has anything to commend it; but it follows all the more in the nature of a pleasant surprise to find the book so pleasantly readable. The truth is that the people, though mild, are human: their author has sympathy, and he has also a very pretty knack of easy prose. These things, indeed, are worth fine gold, even though they are diluted by ineffectiveness elsewhere. It is sad to find the alluring woman with the red-gold hair fizzling out into harmless, necessary maternity: it is quite as it should be, but in fiction it is sad, because it is so dull. We do not, of course, forget that even women with red-gold hair are more often virtuous than otherwise; we merely complain that Mr. Stone deceives us, in this case, by an evanescent vision of her skittishness. "They Also Serve" is fresh and extremely wholesome, but we doubt if that is good enough for a man who can write so neatly and sketch the suggestive outline of a figure with such graceful promise.

"Why Did He Do It?"

Mr. Bernard Capes must have been hard-pressed for a title when he chose "Why Did He Do It?" (Methuen), with its reminiscence of the mild sensationalism of the mid-Victorian family novelist. As it happens, "Why Did He Do It?" is not a sentimental-tragical affair, after the early manner of Miss Braddon and Mrs. Henry Wood: it is a little thing in

(Continued overleaf.)



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BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

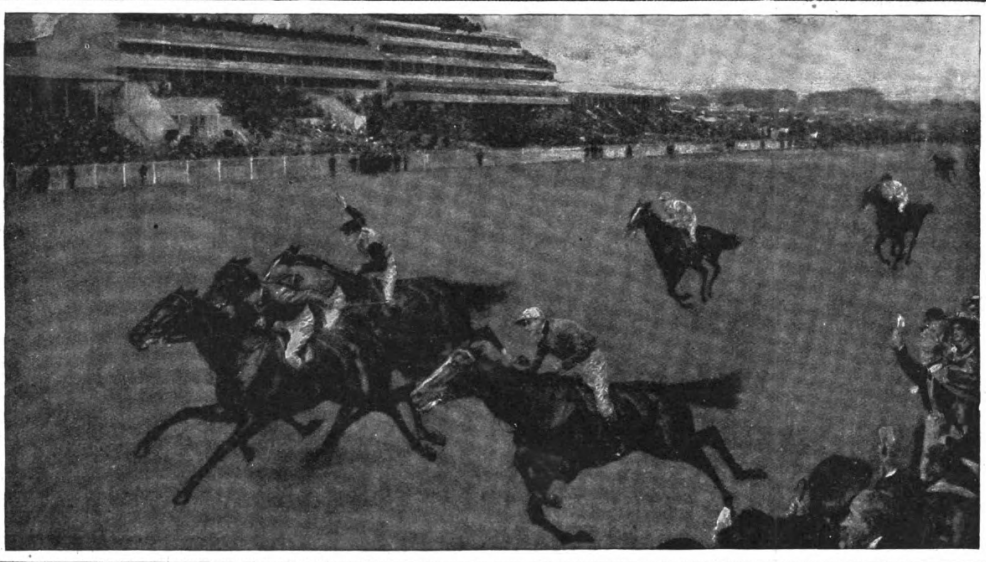
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KING EDWARD'S DERBY (1909).
"Minoru Wins."

This picture, specially painted by W. Hatherell, R.I. for Bovril Ltd, represents the historic scene last year at Epsom, when King Edward's horse, Minoru, won the Derby.

In response to many inquiries, beautifully executed gravures of this picture may now be obtained from Bovril Ltd. at 152 Old Street, London, E.C., at 10/6 each, post free; signed Artist's proofs, £3 3/- each.

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S. H. B.

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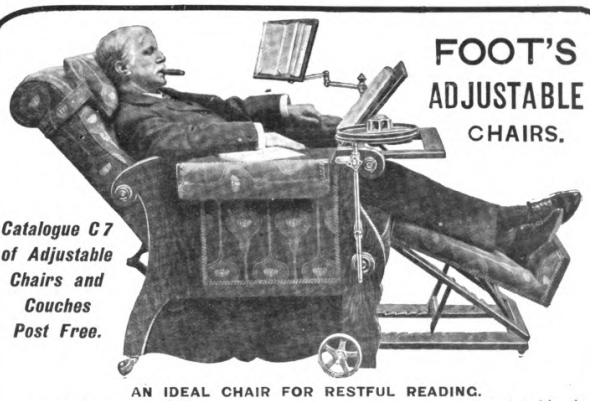
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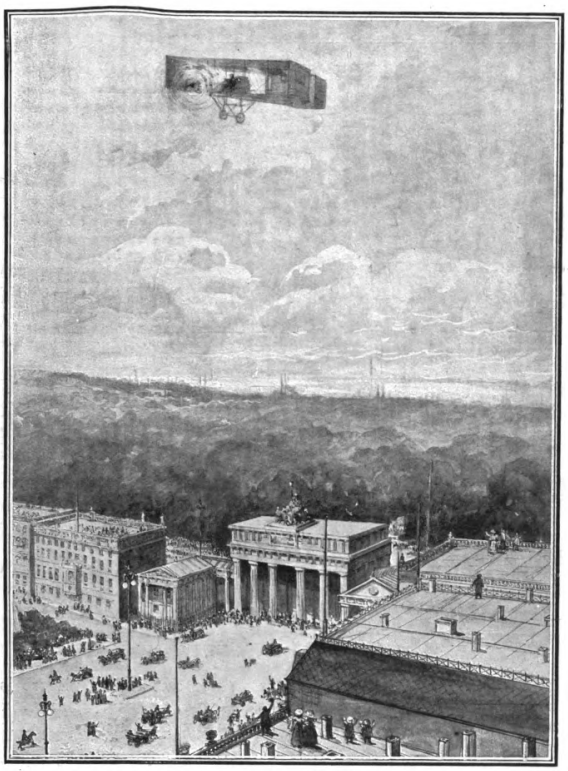
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Mr. Capes' own manner, though not, alas! in his best. It has his peculiar blend of occult thrills and violence, albeit there is too little spontaneity about them, and too much mechanical, though ingenious, composition. The Professor (who did it) is a mere lay-figure, a lifeless thing dressed in the dressing-gown and grey hairs of his type, whose posturing fails to rouse a spark of enthusiasm, so plainly is it a mere matter of wooden joints and wire-pulling. Festus le Touzel and his friend Roger Mandrake are better stuff. They belong to the extravagant riot of the story—are born of it, so to speak, instead of being gummed together for its purposes. The story itself is a hotch-potch. The Philosopher's Stone is a big, bright idea to bring into a plot; but it wants more space, more background, a more deliberate approach to it than Mr. Bernard Capes has provided here. The attempted murder at the warehouse is another brainy notion, botched in the carrying out. In short, the book is a scamped piece of work, and not all the talent of its author can disguise the woeful fact. Let us catalogue it as a railway novel, and leave it at that.

"Althea." The Bodley Head's reissue of Vernon Lee's work deserves grateful recognition. Her eclecticism makes a peculiar appeal to people who are weary of half-baked theories, and who find too many of them being advertised at street-corners. A gentle philosophy, patient, even a little tentative, cognisant of the pitfalls of sensitive youth, acts like a healing balm. The conversational form of "Althea" is exactly suited to its purpose. Humanity has reached the stage of being violently dissatisfied with the universe; and it behaves rather like the fractious child who beats the stone it falls upon. Such conduct may be ridiculous, but this does not make it less indicative of exacerbated nerves, with all the misery implied in their possession. The author's discourse—interleaved, as it is, with her observation of the pageant of Nature—is all for serenity, for help towards the discovery of the secret of spiritual peace and maturity. She defies *Weltschmerz*; but reasonably, without heat, avoiding the vulgar excess of emphasis, arguing the vanity of "the fever and the fret," and the essential peace of the selfless life, in the quiet atmosphere of a country walk or the significant solitude of the Campagna. Is it necessary to add that her writing is a joy in itself? Its felicity in "Orpheus in Rome," in this volume, will remain a rare delight to the discriminating reader.



A FLIGHT FOR WHICH THE AIRMAN WAS FINED £7 10s. BY THE BERLIN POLICE: HERR FREY IN HIS FARMAN BIPLANE ABOVE THE BRANDENBURG GATE.

Herr Karl Frey, of Würtemberg, last week flew over Berlin, passing over the Tempelhof Parade Ground, the Tiergarten, Unter den Linden, the Brandenburg Gate and the Royal Castle. He has since been fined £7 10s. by the Berlin police for flying to the common danger. The Aerial Engineers' Society are trying to get the police regulations altered, as tending to impede the progress of aviation in Germany.

From a Sketch by our Special Artist in Berlin, Herr E. Hosang.

"The Wife of Nicholas Fleming." We do not believe that Nicholas Fleming would have mistaken his sister-in-law for his wife—and never discovered his error—after he had been married some years. Twins are confusing, tiresome things; but they do not deceive the eye of affection, much less the ear of affection, for any appreciable length of time. It was Mrs. Campbell Praed, if we remember rightly, who once dealt with a similar confusion of persons, and not all the art of her facile hand could invest her novel with probability. "The Wife of Nicholas Fleming" (Methuen) does not aspire—or stoop—to melodrama, so that there is very little excitement to distract attention from the improbability of the chief episode. Paul Waineman produces a charming picture of country life in Finland, for which, since the plot fails to please, we are truly grateful. It is so satisfactory as a landscape that we can almost overlook the failure of the action inset. The atmosphere has the pellucid charm that characterised the author's "Bay of Lilacs," and marked it out for notice among many stronger, fuller-blooded books. There are, too, little, delicate touches in the story of the two lovely sisters, fine pencillings that do much to counterbalance its intrinsic absurdity.

It is the proud boast of the Continental Tyre Company that every aerial vessel that has made history is fitted with their fabric. The Blériot aeroplane used by M. de Lesseps on his Calais-Dover flight, for instance, was fitted with Continental Aeroplane Fabric, and M. Blériot's machine on the occasion of the first Channel flight was similarly fitted.

Both business people and holiday-makers will welcome the opening of the new shortest route between London and Birmingham, viâ the Bicester Hunt Country, for passenger traffic. The Great Western Company are already forwarding a large number of goods trains over the line, thereby easing the mass of traffic by the old route, and in July the company will begin to carry passengers over the new line. It will render accessible a delightful part of Oxfordshire at present barely known, and it will also give nearer access to Shakespeare's Country.

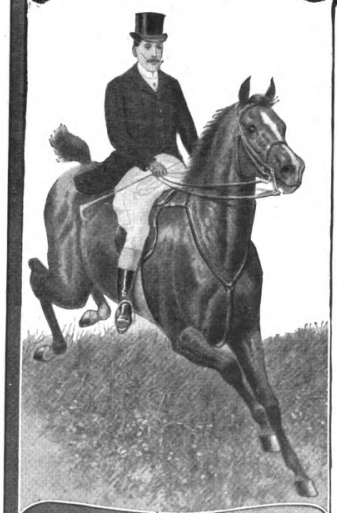


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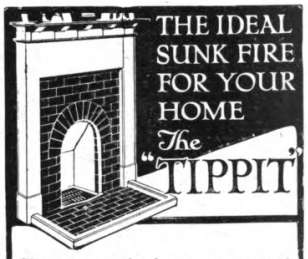


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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"JUDGE NOT—" AT THE QUEEN'S.

A CURIOUSLY contrasted programme is that which Mr. H. B. Irving offers at the Queen's just now. It consists of two plays, both adapted from the French, one of them our old friend "Robert Macaire," that burlesque drama of roguery, the other a very serious and modern play of M. Henriot's, turning, like "La Robe Rouge," on the defects of the French judicial system. The first act of "Judge Not—" (originally "L'Enquête") shows us an examining magistrate using his powers of preliminary investigation to try to fasten round a prisoner circumstantial evidence which will convict him of murder. The President of the Courts has been mysteriously killed, and on the dead man's body were found letters implying an intrigue between him and the prisoner's wife. The husband knew nothing of such a connection, but the magistrate so plays on his jealousy as to make him admit that he had had quarrels with his wife and had, after one of these passages, flung himself out of doors just at the time, and close to the scene of the murder. But gradually an admission of the magistrate that he was in the deceased man's company not long before the event, scarcely noticed at first, begins to assume importance. The wife, who has had to confess her infidelity before her husband, retorts by accusing the magistrate of being himself the murderer. And soon a variety of details accumulate which lend confirmation to her extravagant-seeming charge. The murder, says a doctor, was probably the act of an epileptic, done in an interval of aphasia, and it would seem to have been committed while the magistrate was still in his friend's company. By degrees the "juge" learns that the epileptic criminal must have been himself, and in the midst of his distress he has a seizure. It will be seen that the story of the play deals with an accident rather than with an inevitable feature of French justice; and while it affords opportunities for picturesque acting, there is no denying that the dramatist sacrifices plausibility to the instinct for sensational effect. Mr. Irving, however, gives a wonderful display of virtuosity as the unconscious victim of mental disease, and he contrasts happily the decisiveness of the judge with the emotional distress of the epileptic. His performance is rivalled by Miss Edyth Olive, who delivers the tortured wife's confession with an intensity of passion that overpowers the hearer. Perhaps the play may prove too sombre for English tastes, but it is impossible not to recognise its impressiveness and its earnest intention. *(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)*

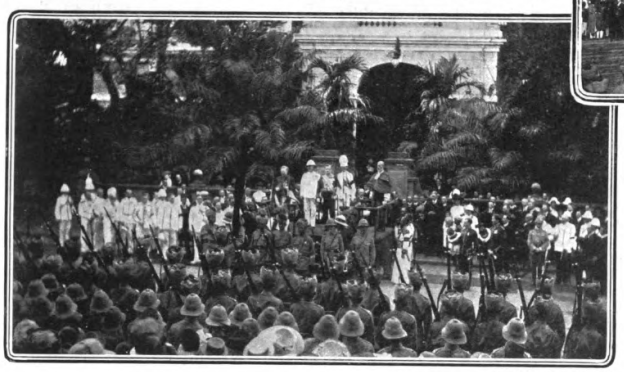


Photo. Sport and General.

"AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS": THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON READING THE PROCLAMATION OF GEORGE V. OPPOSITE QUEEN'S HOUSE, COLOMBO.

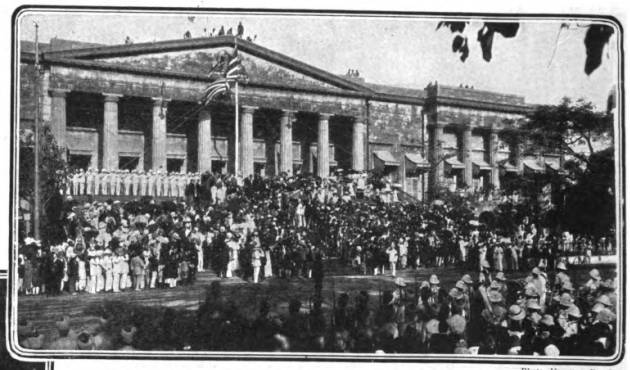
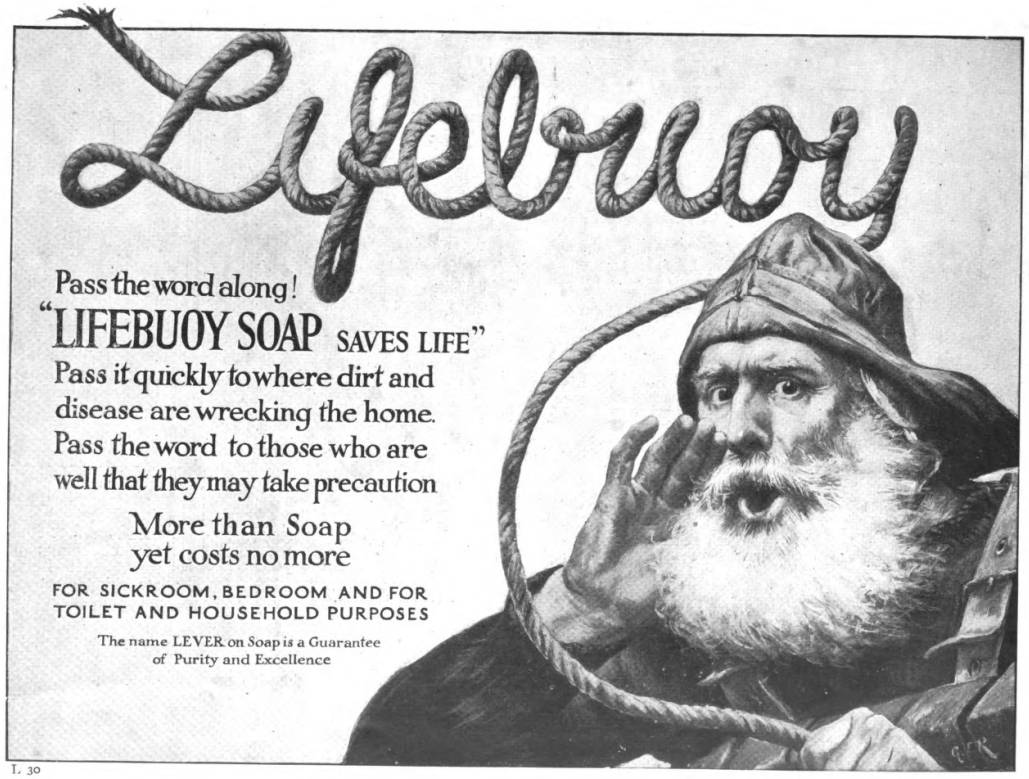


Photo. Vernon, Bombay.

INDIA'S NEW EMPEROR PROCLAIMED IN THE CAPITAL OF THE WESTERN PRESIDENCY: READING THE PROCLAMATION OF GEORGE V. AT BOMBAY ON MAY 12.

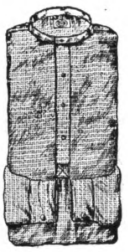
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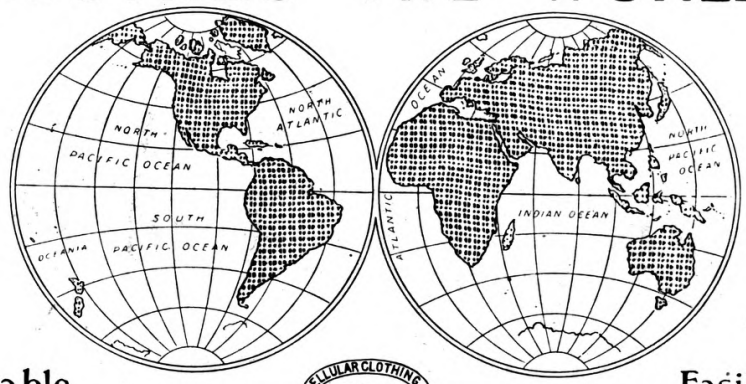


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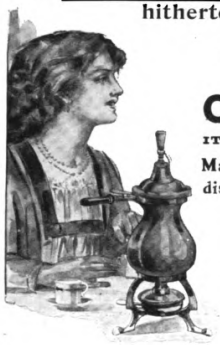
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Oct. 30, 1895) of MR. ALBERT GREG, of Escowbeck, Caton, near Lancaster, who died on March 31, has been proved by three sons, the value of the property being £189,947. Subject to a legacy of £5000 to his eldest son, the whole of the estate goes to his children, the share of a daughter not to exceed £10,000.

The will and codicil of MR. JAMES DARCY LEVER, of Thornton House, Thornton Hough, Chester, have been proved by his widow, James Darcy Lever, a son, and Frederick Lever Tillotson, the value of the estate amounting to £459,678. The testator gives £1000, the use of his residence, and £6000 per annum to his wife; £1000 each to the executors, other than Mrs. Lever; £500 to his brother W. H. Lever, M.P.; £500 each to his sisters; £10,000, in trust, for Mary Ethel Foy; legacies to servants; and the residue equally to his children.

The will (dated July 21, 1909) of MR. JOHN FLEMING, of 83, Portland Place, and Bigadon, Buckfastleigh, Devon, and of Messrs. Robinson, Fleming, and Company, 9, Billiter Square, City, has been proved by the widow and Henry W. Currie, the value of the estate being £120,666. The testator gives £10,000 to his son John Blyth Coham-Fleming; £1000, the use and enjoyment of his residences, and £4000 a year to his wife; £1000 for the education of two of his grandsons; and £100 to H. W. Currie. On the decease of Mrs. Fleming he gives the premises known as Bartram, Hillingdon, to his daughter Charlotte Mary Van der Byl, and the leasehold house, 52, Lexham Gardens, to his daughter Agnes Maud Rhodes. The residue goes to his son Robert Alexander Douglas, Mr. Fleming stating he had made provision for his other children.

The will (dated May 9, 1905) of ANNE, COUNTESS OF KINGSTON, of Mitchelstown Castle, Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, who died on Oct. 29, has been proved by her husband, William Downes Webber, the value of the property amounting to £74,263 13s. 4d. The testatrix leaves everything to her husband absolutely.

The will (dated March 20, 1908) of MR. THOMAS WATSON, of 38, Compayne Gardens, West Hampstead, trading as Sutton and Co., carriers, 22, Golden Lane, E.C., who died on April 24, has been proved by his two daughters, the value of the estate amounting to £652,444 11s. 1d. The testator gives his business, with the capital and freehold and leasehold premises, to his two daughters, but while James Barnes Collin is general manager thereof he is to be a partner to the extent of receiving one fourth of the net profits; £500 to the London General Porters' Benevolent Society; £250 to the Sisters of Nazareth, Hammersmith; £5 a week, in trust, for his son Frederick Herbert; £1400 to employés in his business, and £5000 for distribution amongst the staff; £600 to Francis Ince; £700 to Harry Wall; £500 each to grandchildren; other small legacies; and the residue to his two daughters.

The will and codicils of MR. ANDREW KNOWLES, of Newent Court, Gloucester, and Moreby Hall, York, have been proved by the widow, Captain James Knowles, son, and Augustus S. Orlebar, the value of the estate being £335,237. He gives to his wife £500, and during widowhood the use of Newent Court and £6000 a year; to his son James, £2500; to his daughter, Mrs. Hester Mary Orlebar, £2500; to each executor, £300; and legacies to servants. In addition to settlement funds, £5000 is to be held, in trust, for each of his daughters, Mrs. Orlebar and Mrs. Honor B. Strangways, and a portion of £25,000 made up for his daughter, Mrs. Dorothy C. Wilson. All other his property he leaves to his sons.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Ferdinand Bischoffsheim, 6, Square Frère Orban, Brussels, and 11, Place des Etats Unis, Paris	£119,897
Mr. Robert Proctor, 426, Glossop Road, Sheffield	£65,087
Mr. Robert Milburn, Hollywood House, Wimbledon Common	£52,357
Mr. Sigismund Loewin Helm, Middleton Road, Crumpsall, near Manchester	£49,421

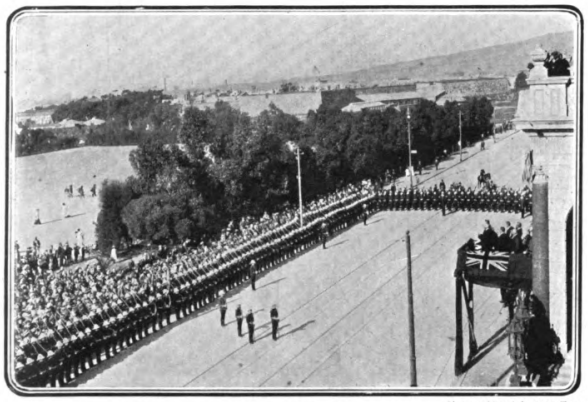
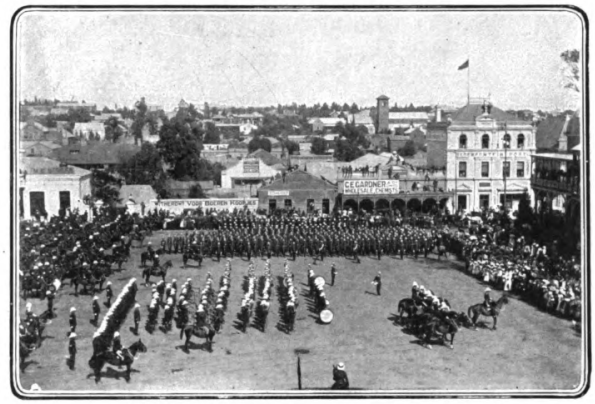


Photo. Akkersdyk, Cape Town.

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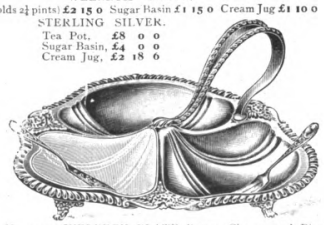
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Tea Pot, £8 0 0
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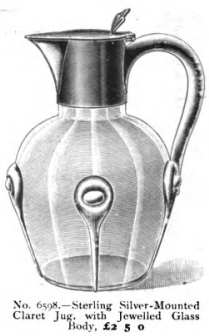
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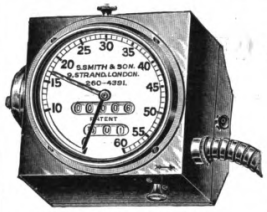
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Photo. Montague Devon.

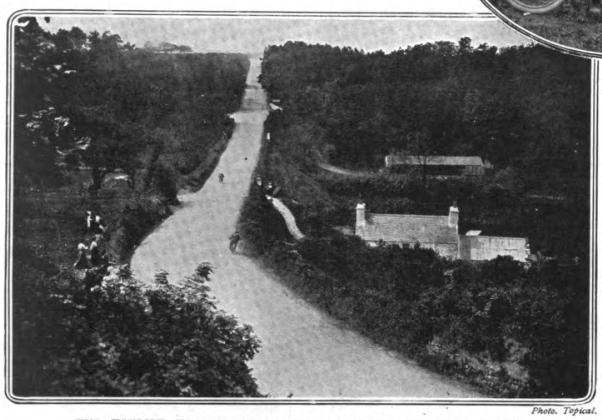


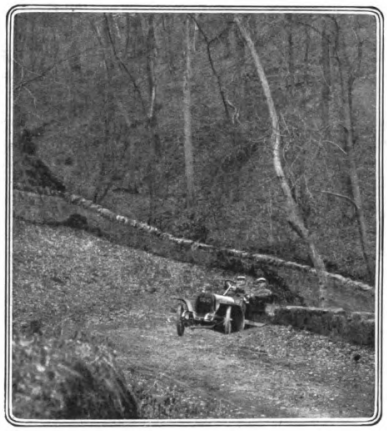
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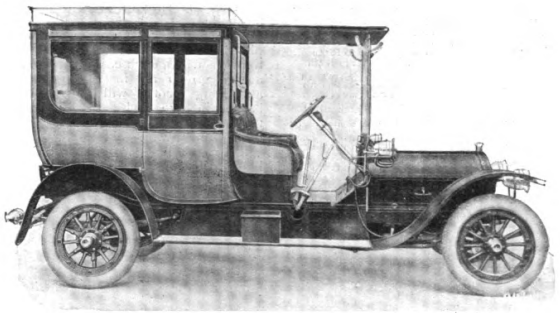
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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

EDWARD BRIGHT (Gottingen).—If Black play 1. B to Q 7th, 2. Q to Kt 3rd, mate; and if elsewhere then 2. Kt to B 4th, etc.

P DALY (Brighton).—If 1. B to K 3rd, the reply is 2. Q to Kt 7th, mate

LOUDON MCADAM (Storrington).—We are glad to number you amongst our solvers once more.

W BRUCE.—We prefer to have problems on a diagram, to prevent confusion.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3437 received from J E Daly (Bossein); of No. 3439 from C A M (Penang) and F R S (Trinidad); of No. 3442 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass.), and R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.); of No. 3443 from J B Camara (Madeira), S Foster (Gibraltar), and C Field; of No. 3444 from S Foster, J D Tucker (Ilkley), Miss M van Rees (Hilversum), Charles Burnett, F R Pickering (Forest Hill), W H A W (Holt), J Walthew (Birkdale), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), J W H (Winton), and Loudon McAdam (Storrington).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3445 received from L Schlu (Vienna), E J Winter-Wood, C Barretto (Madrid), J Cohn (Berlin), W Winter (Medstead), T Turner (Brixton), R Worters (Canterbury), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), R Murphy (Wexford), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), J D Tucker, S Davis (Leicester), Charles Burnett, Albert Wolff (Sutton), T Roberts (Hackney), Sorrento, J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), G W Moir (East Sheen), F W Cooper (Derby), Hereward, Captain Challice, Mark Dawson (Horsforth), L Schlu, J W H (Winton), F R Pickering, W H A W, and F R James.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

One of Thirty Simultaneous Games played by DR. LASKER at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York.

(French Defence.)

WHITE (Dr. Lasker).	BLACK (Mr. Seward).	WHITE (Dr. Lasker).	BLACK (Mr. Seward).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	13. P to Kt 5th	Kt to Q Kt sq
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	14. Q to B 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	15. K to K sq	P to R 5th
4. P takes P	P takes P	16. Kt to B sq	Q to R 6th
5. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	17. P to Q B 4th	Kt to B 4th
6. B to Q 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	A strong move which gives White little alternative. He cannot reply with B takes Kt, and must defend the Queen's Pawn.	
7. Castles	B to Kt 5th		
8. Kt to K 2nd		18. B to Kt 2nd	Q takes B P
B to K 2nd is the simpler move, but the single player in these contests has to risk something.		Now R to R 4th is a shorter road to victory.	
8.	B takes Kt	19. B to K 2nd	Q to B 5th
9. P takes B	B to Q 3rd	20. P to B 5th	Q to Kt 4th (ch)
10. P to B 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	21. K to K sq	P to R 6th
11. Kt to Kt 3rd	Castles Q R	22. B to B 3rd	Q to B 5th
12. P to Kt 4th	P to K K 4th	23. B takes P	B to K 4th
Black has a much better attack on the King's wing than his opponent on the Queen's, chiefly because his King is so well entrenched, while its rival is no less exposed.		24. P takes B	K takes B
		25. Q to Kt 3rd	K takes B P
		26. P to K 6th	Q takes B P
		White resigns	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3444.—BY A. W. DANIEL.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Kt 7th	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 3447.—BY P. MORAN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

There is sure to be an immense sale for the two facsimile royal autograph letters, from the Queen-Mother and the King respectively, to the nation, which Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons have been commanded to publish. In each case the entire proceeds of the sale are to go to an institution which Queen Alexandra and King George will select. Both letters are to be issued in two styles of reproduction, one in photo-type at a shilling and the other in photogravure at a guinea, while a limited number of proof-etchings will be issued at two and three guineas each. The letter of the Queen-Mother has a border specially designed by Sir E. J. Poynter, P.R.A., and that of the King a border by Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema. Copies may be obtained through any bookseller or stationer, or direct from Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Raphael House, Moorfields, E.C.

As a memento of King Edward's interest in sport, many will be interested in a picture entitled "King Edward's Derby, 1909," which has been specially painted for Messrs. Bovril, Ltd., by W. Hatherell, R.I. It shows his late Majesty's horse, Minoru, leading in the race. Gravures of this picture may be obtained from Messrs. Bovril, Ltd., at 152, Old Street, London, E.C., at 10s. 6d. each, post free; signed artist's proofs at £3 3s. each. The pictures are entirely free from advertisement matter.

At the annual meeting of the "Sanitas" Company, attention was directed to the growing sales of "Sanitas" fluids and powders, and to a recent report issued by the *Lancet* stating that "Sanitas-Bactox" was "the best and cheapest" of all the homogeneous coal-tar disinfectants which were examined, and that "Sanitas-Okol" took first place amongst ready-made emulsion disinfectants. The dividend and bonus declared, with the interim dividend already paid, make a total of 7½ per cent. for the year, and £2000 was placed to reserve. The Company has initiated a profit-sharing system, in which all the employees participate.

Among the most interesting features of the British section at the Brussels Exhibition is the exhibit of the East Coast Railways, which also occupies the largest ground space. The electrically controlled model railway from King's Cross to Edinburgh was an object of much interest to their Majesties the King of the Belgians and the King of Bulgaria, who spent about fifteen minutes examining the model, and also the contour map of England and Scotland, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the world. Their Majesties, before leaving the Exhibition, expressed their delight, the King of Bulgaria stating his opinion that there were no finer cars in Europe than the East Coast sleeping-cars.



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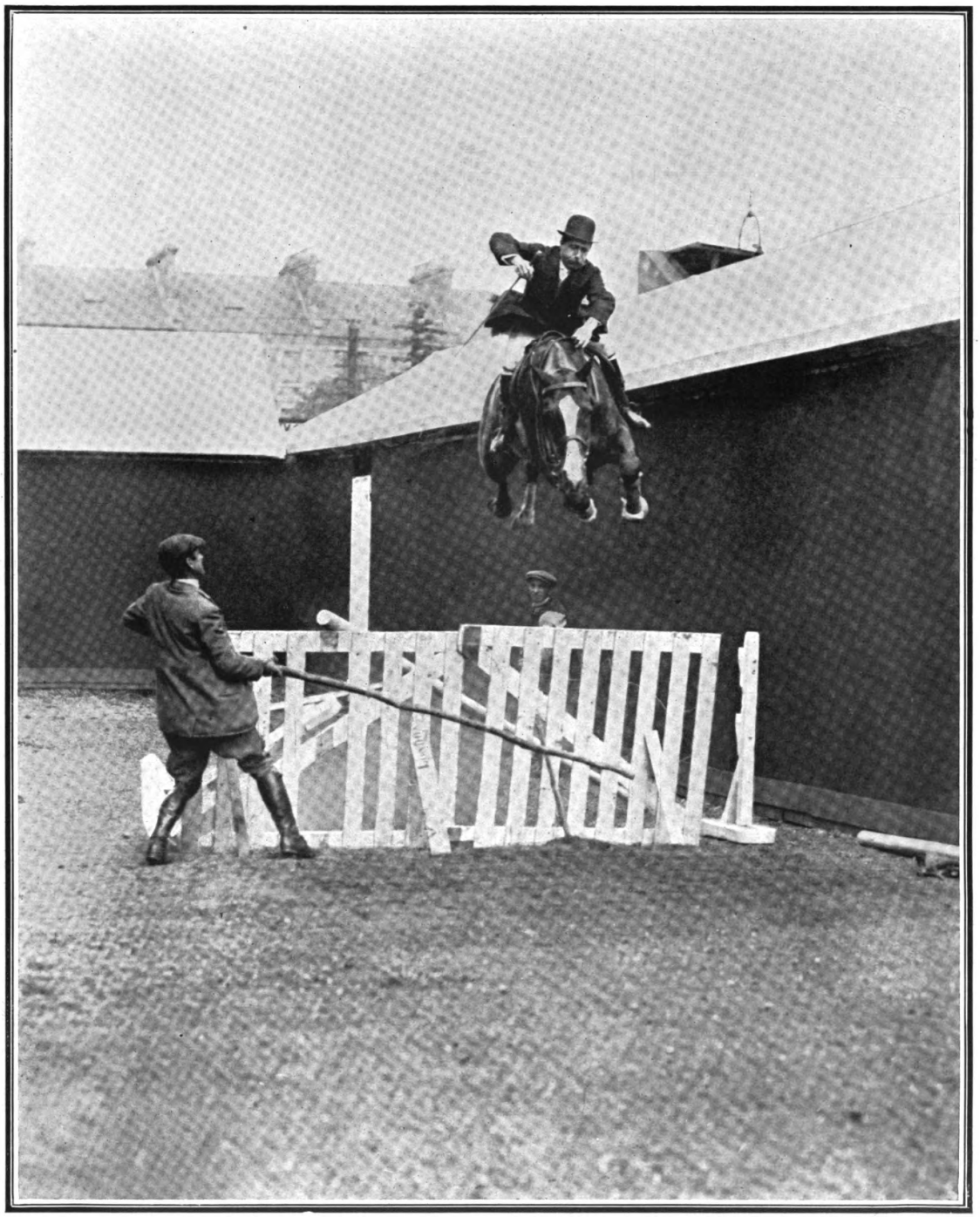
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FROM AN UNTOUCHED PHOTOGRAPH.

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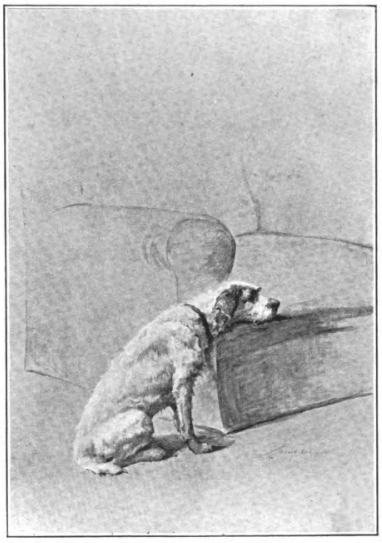
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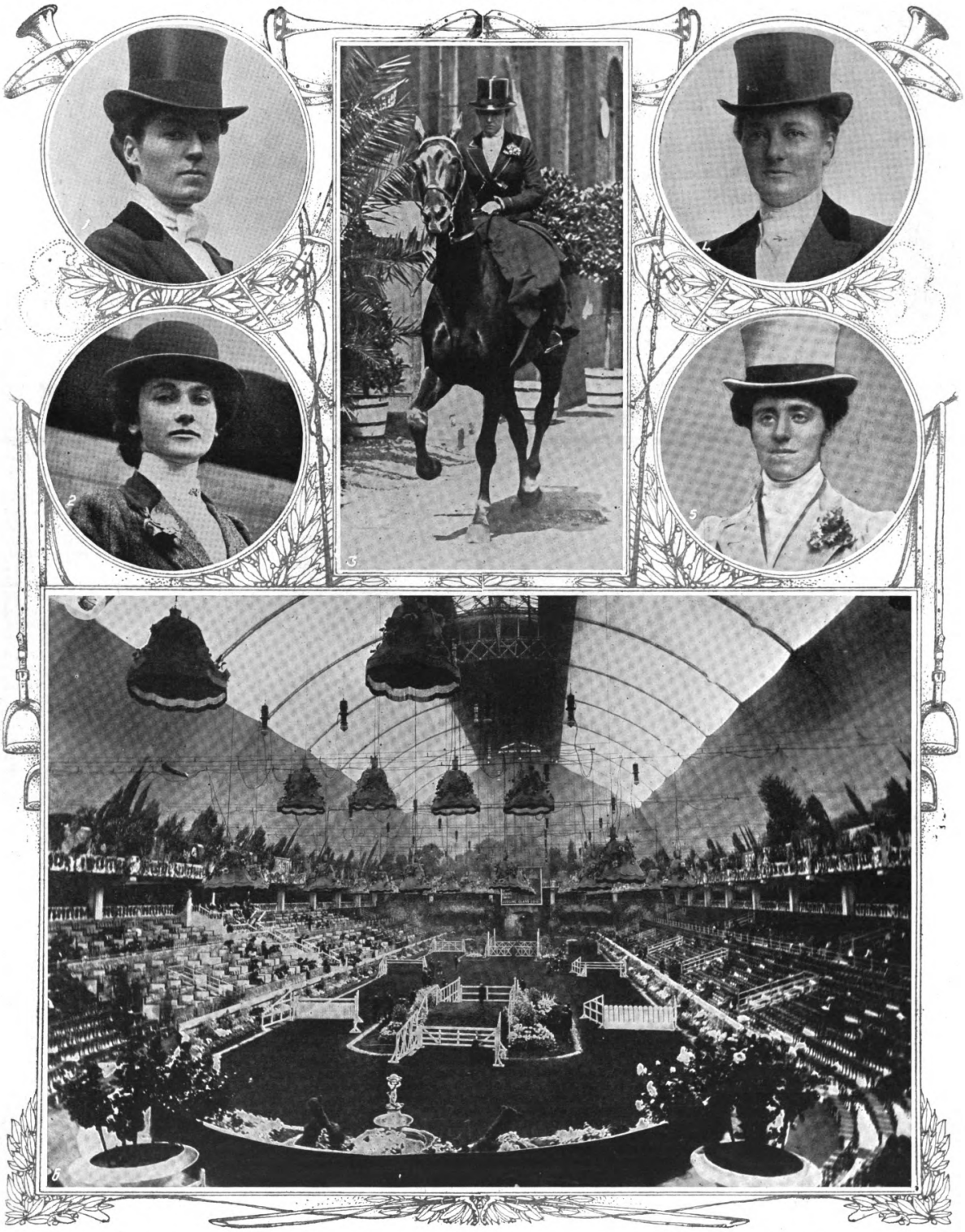
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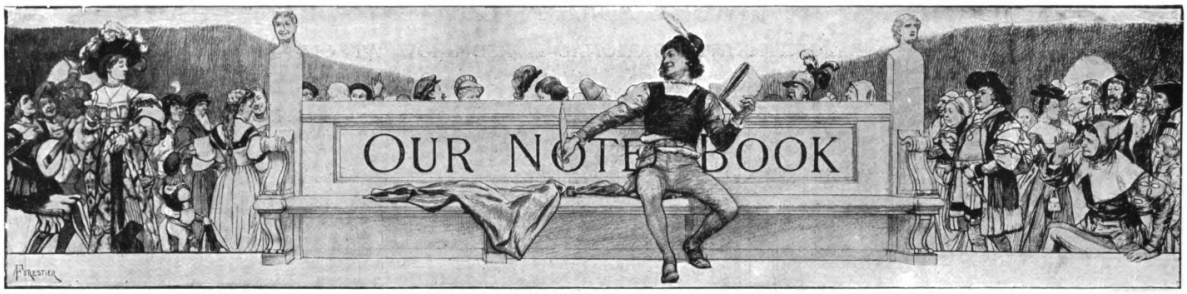
A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE AND A GREAT SPORTING EVENT:

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW AT OLYMPIA.



1. MRS. CLEMENTS, WHO IS RIDING HORSES FOR VARIOUS EXHIBITORS AT THE HORSE SHOW.
2. MRS. V. H. McBRIDE, WHO ENTERED HER CHESTNUT MARE, "ROSEMARY," IN CLASSES 79 (FOR LADIES' HACKS) AND 89 (FOR LADIES' QUALIFIED HUNTERS).
3. MISS VERA MORRIS, WHO ENTERED HER CHESTNUT GELDING, "LORD ALGY," IN CLASSES 75 (FOR HORSES OVER 15·1 HANDS CAPABLE OF CARRYING OVER 175 LB.), 79, AND 93 (FOR LADIES' HUNTERS, FOUR YEARS OLD AND OVER; CAPABLE OF CARRYING OVER 182 LB.).
4. MRS. W. C. N. CHAPMAN, WHO ENTERED TEN HORSES IN AS MANY CLASSES.
5. MISS A. SYLVIA BROCKLEBANK, WHO ENTERED HORSES FOR FOUR CLASSES, INCLUDING THAT FOR ROAD TEAMS, NOT UNDER 15·1 HANDS, SHOWN TO A ROAD COACH.
6. IN GALA DRESS: OLYMPIA DURING THE HORSE SHOW—A GENERAL VIEW.

The fourth International Horse Show at Olympia opened its doors on Monday last (the 6th), and is due to close on the 16th. As usual, a great feature has been made of the decorations, and it is roses, roses everywhere—to say nothing of many other flowers.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL AND G.P.U.]



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I HAVE just picked up a little book that is not only brightly and suggestively written, but is somewhat unique, in this sense — that it enunciates the modern and advanced view of Woman in such language as a sane person can stand. It is written by Miss Florence Farr, is called "Modern Woman; her Intentions," and is published by Mr. Frank Palmer. This style of book I confess to commonly finding foolish and vain. The New Woman's monologue wearies, not because it is unwomanly, but because it is inhuman. It exhibits the most exhausting of combinations: the union of fanaticism of speech with frigidity of soul—the things that made Robespierre seem a monster. The worst example I remember was one trumpeted in a Review: a lady doctor, who has ever afterwards haunted me as a sort of nightmare of spiritual imbecility. I forget her exact words, but they were to the effect that sex and motherhood should be treated neither with ribaldry nor reverence: "It is too serious a subject for ribaldry, and I myself cannot understand reverence towards anything that is physical." There, in a few words, is the whole twisted and tortured priggishness which poisons the present age. The person who cannot laugh at sex ought to be kicked; and the person who cannot reverence pain ought to be killed. Until that lady doctor gets a little ribaldry and a little reverence into her soul, she has no right to have any opinion at all about the affairs of humanity. I remember there was another lady, trumpeted in the same Review, a French lady who broke off her engagement with the excellent gentleman to whom she was attached on the ground that affection interrupted the flow of her thoughts. It was a thin sort of flow in any case, to judge by the samples; and no doubt it was easily interrupted.

The author of "Modern Woman" is bitten a little by the mad dog of modernity, the habit of dwelling disproportionally on the abnormal and the diseased; but she writes rationally and humorously, like a human being; she sees that there are two sides to the case; and she even puts in a fruitful suggestion that, with its subconsciousness and its virtues of the vegetable, the new psychology may turn up on the side of the old womanhood. One may say indeed that in such a book as this our amateur philosophising of to-day is seen at its fairest; and even at its fairest it exhibits certain qualities of bewilderment and disproportion which are somewhat curious to note.

I think the oddest thing about the advanced people is that, while they are always talking of things as problems, they have hardly any notion of what a real problem is. A real problem only occurs when there are admittedly disadvantages in all courses that can be pursued. If it is discovered just before a fashionable wedding that the Bishop is locked up in the coal-cellar, that is not a problem. It is obvious to anyone but an extreme anti-clerical or practical joker that the Bishop must be let out of the coal-cellar. But suppose the Bishop has been locked up in the wine-cellar, and from the obscure noises, sounds as of song and dance, etc., it is guessed that he has indiscreetly tested the vintages round him; then indeed we may properly say that there has arisen a *problem*; for upon the one hand, it is awkward to keep the wedding waiting, while, upon the other, any hasty opening of the door might mean an episcopal rush and scenes of the most unforeseen description.

An incident like this (which must constantly happen in our gay and varied social life) is a true problem because there are in it incompatible advantages.



Photo. Lafayette.

THE STATESMAN MOST CLOSELY AFFECTED BY MR. ROOSEVELT'S CRITICISM OF OUR EGYPTIAN POLICY: SIR ELDON GORST, K.C.B., BRITISH AGENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL IN EGYPT.

Sir Eldon Gorst, who is the son of Sir John Gorst, succeeded Lord Cromer as British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt in May 1907. He has had a long experience of Egypt. He first went to Cairo as an Attaché in 1886, and became successively a Secretary of Legation, Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior (1894), and Financial Adviser (1898). Some have suggested that Sir Eldon Gorst has not been sufficiently firm in dealing with the Egyptian Nationalist Press and the leaders of the Nationalist Party, who, as he said in his last official report, "are morally responsible for the murder of Boutros Pasha." It will be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt said: "Where the effort made by your officials to help the Egyptians towards self-government is taken advantage of by them . . . to try to bring murderous chaos upon the land, then it becomes the primary duty of whoever is responsible for the government in Egypt to establish order."

Now if woman is simply the domestic slave that many of these writers represent, if man has bound her by brute force, if he has simply knocked her down and sat on her—then there is no problem about the matter. She has been locked in the kitchen, like the Bishop in the coal-cellar; and they both of them ought to be let out. If there is any problem of sex, it must be because the case is not so simple as that; because there is something to be said for the man as well as for the woman; and because there are evils in unlocking the kitchen door, in addition to the obvious good of it. Now, I will take two instances from Miss Farr's own book of problems that are really problems, and which she entirely misses because she will not admit that they are problematical.

The writer asks the substantial question squarely enough: "Is indissoluble marriage good for mankind?" and she answers it squarely enough: "For the great mass of mankind, yes." To those like myself, who move in the old-world dream of Democracy, that admission ends the whole question. There may be exceptional people who would be happier without Civil Government; sensitive souls who really feel unwell when they see a policeman. But we have surely the right to impose the State on everybody if it suits nearly everybody; and if so, we have the right to impose the Family on everybody if it suits nearly everybody. But the queer and cogent point is this: that Miss Farr does not see the real difficulty about allowing exceptions—the real difficulty that has made most legislators reluctant to allow them. I do not say there should be no exceptions, but I do say that the author has not seen the painful problem of permitting any.

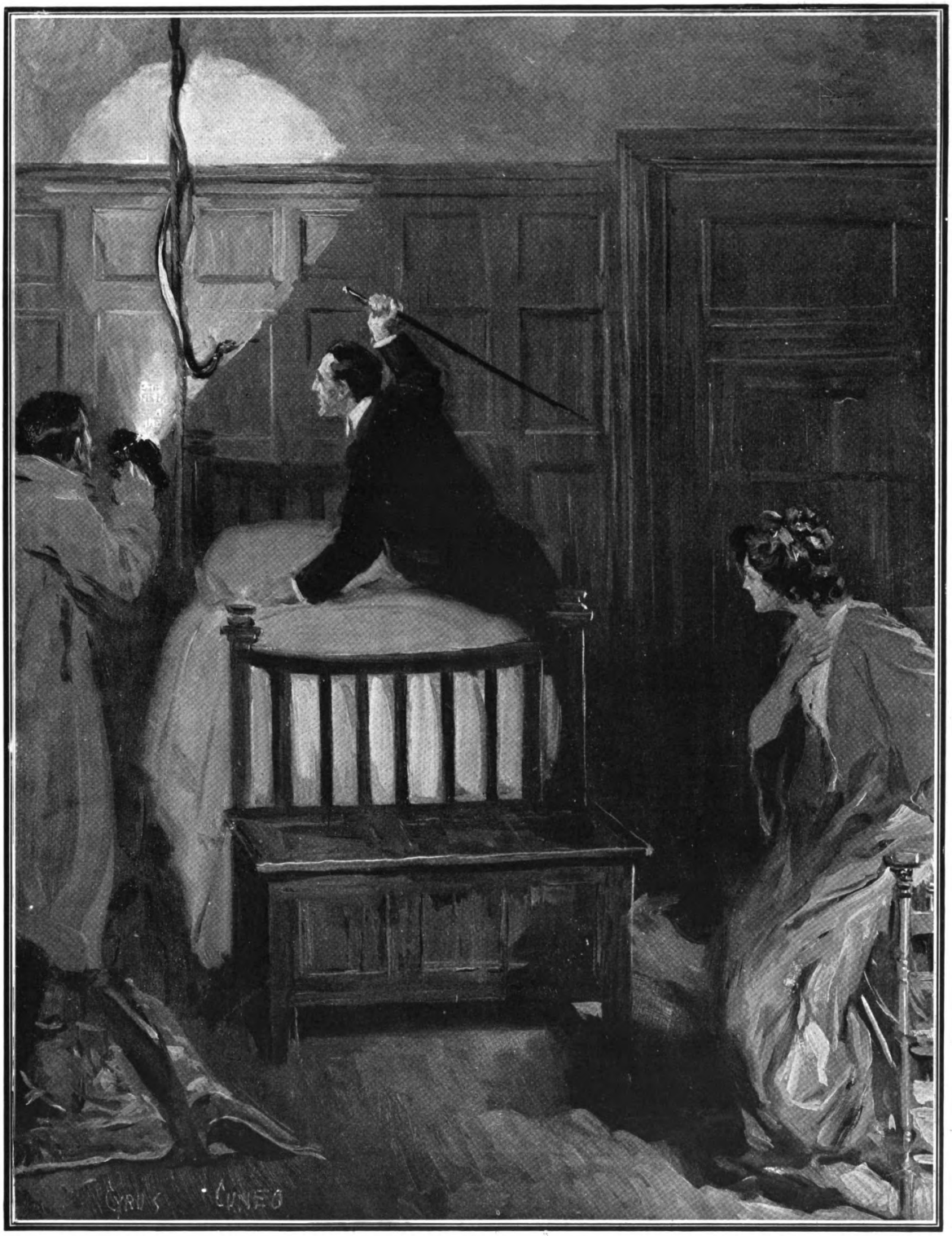
The difficulty is simply this: that if it comes to claiming exceptional treatment, the very people who will claim it will be those who least deserve it. The people who are quite convinced they are superior are the very inferior people; the men who really think themselves extraordinary are the most ordinary rotters on earth. If you say, "Nobody must steal the Crown of England," then probably it will not be stolen. After that, probably the next best thing would be to say, "Anybody may steal the Crown of England," for then the Crown might find its way to some honest and modest fellow. But if you say, "Those who feel themselves to have Wild and Wondrous Souls, and they only, may steal the Crown of England," then you may be sure there will be a rush for it of all the rag, tag, and bobtail of the universe, all the quack doctors, all the sham artists, all the demireps and drunken egotists, all the nationless adventurers and criminal monomaniacs of the world.

So, if you say that marriage is for common people, but divorce for free and noble spirits, all the weak and selfish people will dash for the divorce; while the few free and noble spirits you wish to help will very probably (because they are free and noble) go on wrestling with the marriage. For it is one of the marks of real dignity of character not to wish to separate oneself from the honour and tragedy of the whole tribe. All men are ordinary men; the extraordinary men are those who know it.

There is another equally curious case of unconsciousness of the true crux and contradiction in this ethical difficulty; but if I deal with it, it must be on another occasion. I must make my articles fit into a page, as these sages must try to make their systems fit into a world.

THE "SPECKLED BAND" ON ITS ERRAND OF DEATH:

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S NEW PLAY AT THE ADELPHI.



Dr. Watson (Mr. Claude King). Sherlock Holmes (Mr. H. A. Saintsbury). Enid Stonor (Miss Christine Silver).

DR. GRIMSBY RYLOTT'S SNAKE CRAWLS DOWN THE BELL-PULL IN ENID STONOR'S BED-ROOM, AND IS DRIVEN BACK INTO THE NEXT ROOM BY SHERLOCK HOLMES.

"The Speckled Band," one of the most eerie and one of the best known of the famous "Sherlock Holmes" series of stories, has provided its author with an excellent basis for a drama bearing the same name. It will be recalled that Dr. Grimsby Rylott seeks to kill Enid Stonor, and for the purpose employs a snake, the Speckled Band of the title. Enid is alone in her bed-room, fearing that death is about to come to her, when, of a sudden, there is a tapping at the window, and Sherlock Holmes enters, with the inevitable Dr. Watson in attendance. Then, by way of a ventilator, the snake wriggles into the room and begins to glide down the bell-pull. In a moment, Holmes has sprung at it, and slashed it with his cane. It disappears. There is a cry of agony from the next room, and Rylott dashes into Enid's room with the speckled death about him, a victim of his own misdeeds.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.

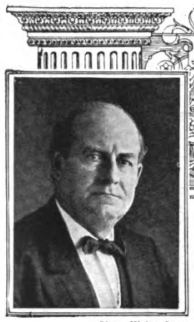


Photo. Walter Scott.

MR. W. J. BRYAN,
Mr. Roosevelt's former Opponent in the Presidential Election, and, like him, a Visitor to this Country.



Photo. Vandyk.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF IDAR, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.,
Appointed an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King.



Photo. Vana.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.,
Appointed an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King.



Photo. Vandyk.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF BIKANER, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,
Appointed an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King.



Photo. Barratt.

MR. A. W. MACDONALD BOSVILLE,
Who has Proved his Right to a Nova Scotia Baronetcy.

Personal Notes. It was a curious coincidence, if it *was* a coincidence, which brought Mr. W. J. Bryan as a visitor to this country at the same time as Mr. Roosevelt, whom he opposed in 1900 as a candidate for the presidency of the United States. Mr. Bryan spoke last week in the Mechanics' Institute at Bradford on the value of ideals, and expressed the opinion that the conscience of the world was growing more sensitive to wrong. Mr. Bryan was born at Salem, Illinois, in 1860, and was a lawyer before he became a politician. He is now editor and proprietor of an American paper called the *Commoner*.

Among the honours bestowed on the occasion of the King's birthday, those given to native Indian Princes will doubtless be highly appreciated. The dignity of Honorary Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty was conferred on the Maharajas of Gwalior, Idar, Kuch Behar, and Bikaner, also on the Nawab of Rampur, and on Honorary Colonel Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan. Of the three whose portraits we give, the Maharaja of Gwalior, his Highness Sir Madho Rao Scindia, Bahadur, is an honorary Major-General, as also is the Maharaja of Idar, his Highness Sir Pratap Singh, Bahadur, while the Maharaja of Bikaner, his Highness Sir Ganga Singh, Bahadur, who was previously an honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, has now been granted the honorary rank of Colonel. Gwalior is the largest of the Central India States, having an area of over 29,000 square miles. The city of Gwalior is famous for its great fortress, which rises to a height of 342 feet sheer from the plain. From 1858 to 1885 it was occupied by a British garrison. Gwalior is also noted as an ancient seat of Jain worship.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to become a fully qualified medical practitioner, and the first woman whose name was placed on the British Medical Register, was born at Bristol in 1821, and in 1832 emigrated to America. In 1847 she entered the Medical School of the University of Geneva, in the State of New York. After taking her degree, an event which made considerable stir, she came to England and studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where she received kindly encouragement from Mr. (now Sir James) Paget. She also made friends with Miss Florence Nightingale. She next studied in Paris, and in 1851 began to practise in New York. It was during a second visit to England, in 1858-59, that her name was placed on the British Medical Register. In the American Civil War she organised the nursing of wounded soldiers, and out of this work grew the Ladies' Sanitary Aid Association. After founding a Medical School for Women in New York she returned to her native land, and helped to found the London School of Medicine for Women, in which she held for a time the Chair of Gynæcology.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, M.D.,
The first Fully Qualified Woman Doctor and the First Woman placed on the British Medical Register.

PORTRAITS & WORLD S NEWS.

The death of a child born to a great inheritance always seems to have a double sadness. The young Viscount Chelsea, who died last week at the age of seven after an operation for appendicitis, was heir to the great Cadogan estates in the district from which he took his name. It was only last April that his mother, then Lady Chelsea, was married a second time, to Sir Hedworth Lambton. The little Viscount was a grandson of Earl Cadogan, who from 1895 to 1902 was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Since Earl Cadogan succeeded to the Peerage there have been four holders of the title Viscount Chelsea. The first, the Earl's eldest son, died, aged twelve, in 1878: his second son (father of the late Viscount) died in 1907, aged forty. The new Viscount Chelsea is Earl Cadogan's third son, the Hon. Gerald Oakley Cadogan, who, like his four brothers, is unmarried. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards, and, later, a Captain in the 3rd Battalion Suffolk Regiment. He served in the South African War in 1900.



Photo. Farman.

THE LATE HEIR TO THE GREAT CADOGAN ESTATES: VISCOUNT CHELSEA,
Who Died after an Operation last Week.

Many romances of the Peerage are more or less mythical, but that recalled by the Macdonald Bosville case, which concluded last Saturday at Edinburgh, is all true. Mr. A. W. Macdonald Bosville, of Thorpe Hall, Bridlington, has thus won the action which he brought to establish the legitimacy of his grandfather (a son of the third Lord Macdonald of the Isles), and to obtain for himself any rights which might thereby be his. Among them is a question as to the legitimacy of Mr. Bosville's grandfather arose through the parents of the latter having made a runaway marriage. The couple in question were the Hon. Godfrey Macdonald (afterwards third Lord Macdonald) and Miss Louisa Maria La Coast. On doubts being raised as to the validity of the marriage, after the birth of Mr. Bosville's grandfather, they were married again at Norwich in 1803.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. ROBERT FORSYTH SCOTT,
Elected Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University.

In Mr. R. F. Scott, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge will have a level-headed, progressive, and business-like Vice-Chancellor. As Senior Bursar of his college from 1883 to 1898, when he was elected Master, he managed its financial affairs with conspicuous success, and his geniality and freedom from affectation have made him universally popular. Mr. Scott was born at Leith in 1846, and, before going up to Cambridge, was educated at Flynn School, Edinburgh, and at Stuttgart. He was fourth Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1875. From 1877-79 he was an assistant-master at Christ's Hospital.

Sir William Butler, who died on Tuesday, was one of the brilliant roll of soldiers whom Ireland has given to the service of the Empire. He was born in County Tipperary in 1838, and was educated at the Jesuit College at Tullabeg, and later in Dublin. He entered the 69th Regiment at the age of twenty. He served in many parts of the world and saw much active service, in which he greatly distinguished himself. After four years in the East, he went, in 1870, with the Red River Expedition in Canada. The years 1873 and 1874 saw him in Ashanti, and the following year he went on a special mission to Bloemfontein. In the Zulu War (1879-80) he was Staff Officer at the British sea base. In 1882 he was in Egypt, and fought at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir. Two years later he was selected by General Wolseley to organise the Nile Expedition for the rescue of Gordon. He made a brilliant effort, and the fact that it was too late was no fault of his. From 1890 to 1893 he was Brigadier-General commanding troops at Alexandria. After that he held various high commands

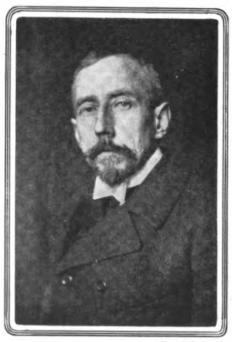


Photo. Barratt.

CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN,
The Norwegian Explorer, who has Started on a new Arctic Expedition.

That Commander Peary's attainment of the North Pole has not put a stop to Arctic exploration is shown by the fact that Captain Roald Amundsen, the well-known Norwegian explorer and friend of Nansen, has gone on a new expedition to Northern latitudes. He is going in Nansen's famous vessel, the *Fram*, which has been partly reconstructed for the purpose. Captain Amundsen's object is not to break records but to make scientific observations. It may be recalled that four years ago, in the *Gjoa*, he sailed through that North-West Passage which proved fatal to Franklin.

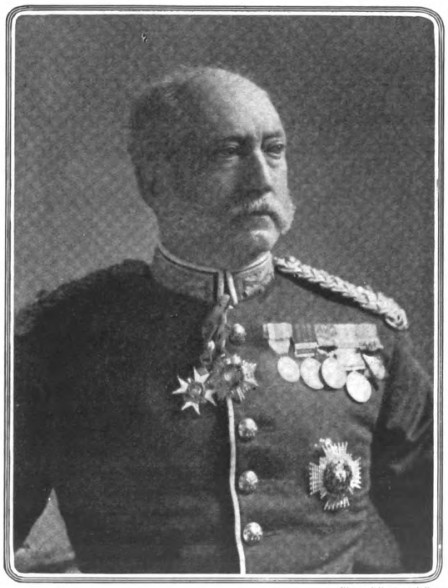


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM BUTLER, G.C.B., P.C.,
The famous General and Writer.

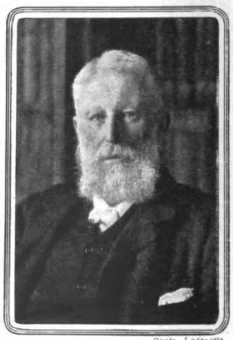


Photo. Lafayette.

THE LATE RT. HON. SIR W. BRAMPTON GURDON, K.C.M.G., P.C.,
Formerly M.P. for North Norfolk, and Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone.

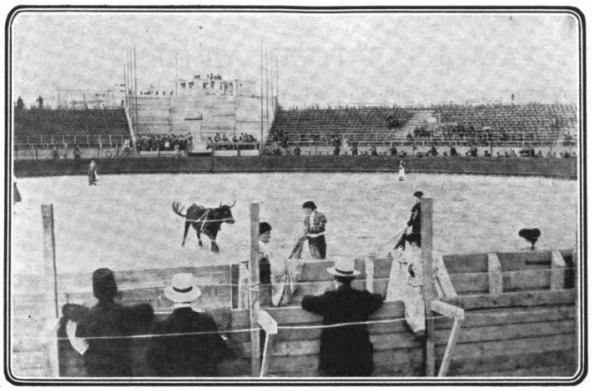


Photo. L.E.A.

THE GREAT SPANISH SPORT INTRODUCED INTO TURKEY: THE FIRST BULL-FIGHT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The first bull-fight in Constantinople took place the other day, and it would seem by our photograph that the audience was but small. Various protests were made when it was learned that a concession had been granted to enable regular bull-fights to be introduced into the Turkish metropolis. As is evident, these were vain.



Photo. Topical.

A RELIC OF THE DAYS OF GAOL-FEVER: PLACING SWEET HERBS ON MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM'S DESK IN THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The custom of placing sweet herbs on the Bench in the manner shown dates from the days when jail-fever was prevalent, and the rankness of the air in the courts such that it was necessary to provide some counteracting scent for the use of those whose duty it was to administer justice.

at home. In 1898 he went as Commander-in-Chief to the Cape, and, when Sir Alfred (now Lord) Milner came to England to discuss the situation with Mr. Chamberlain, became Acting High Commissioner. He sympathised with the Boers, and was recalled before the war broke out. Among his books are "The Great Lone Land," "The Campaign of the Cataracts," and his lives of Gordon, Napier, and Sir George Pomeroy Colley. In 1877 he married Miss Elizabeth Thompson, who has won fame with her great series of battle-pictures. Lady Butler is a sister of Mrs. Meynell.

Although long connected with politics, the late Sir William Brampton Gurdon did not enter Parliament till 1899, when he was elected for North Norfolk. As quite a young man in the Treasury he became one of the private secretaries to Mr. Gladstone, a position he held till 1874. He served on special missions to South Africa before and after Majuba. He came of an old East Anglian family (a Brampton Gurdon led the Suffolk Horse at the battle of Naseby), and he farmed on a large scale in Suffolk. He was on the Suffolk County Council for many years, and in 1907 became Lord Lieutenant of the county.

"The Image," at the Court.

It looks as if Lady Gregory were not capable, at present, of writing a play which runs to more than a single act. Within that medium her studies of the Irish peasantry, and their childish trick of romancing—studies made by a kindly observer from outside, rather than by an artist who can penetrate into their lives with sympathetic imagination—seem natural, though slightly farcical, because she is able to conceal the contrivances of her art. But when she writes on the larger scale of a full-sized comedy, the artifice betrays itself, and we rather see where we are expected to laugh, than laugh without premeditation. The author seems to have been afraid that she has not accomplished her purpose in "The Image," for she prints on the programme a note explaining her ideas, which would be unnecessary if she had succeeded as a playwright, and cannot be accepted as an alternative for her failure to give her ideas expression. Though Lady Gregory tells us she is satirising the ideals of various Irish types, and has placed a "heart-secret" into the keeping of each of her dramatis personæ, it is as difficult to see what she is driving at as to discover what are the particular secrets, save that she is obviously smiling at the peasant's inveterate weakness for make-believe. And the fun of her idea is exhausted long before the conclusion of the second of her three acts. Still, the players, with their dry wit, are all diverting.

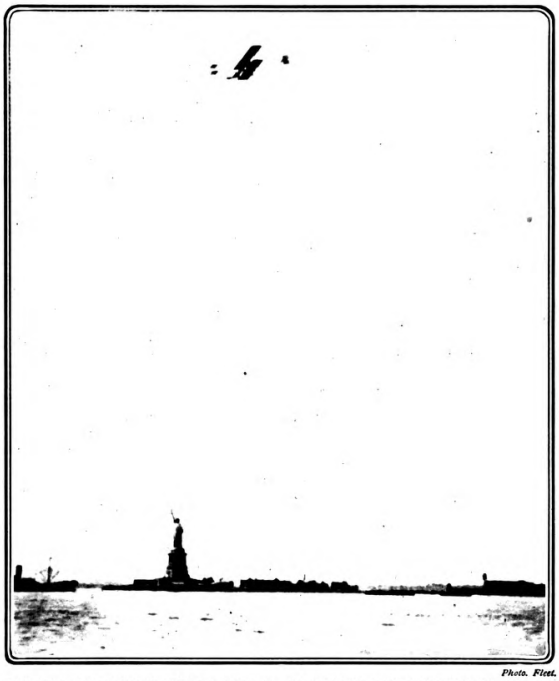


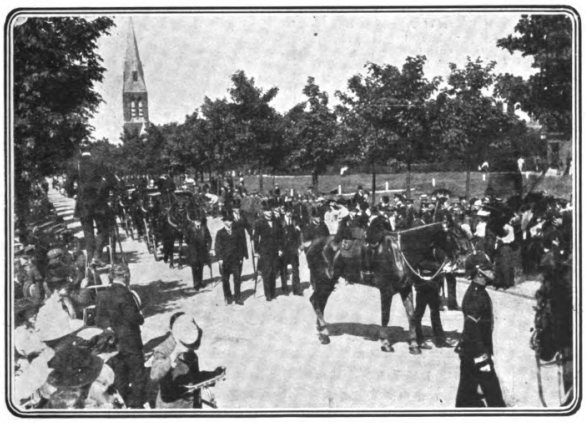
Photo. Fleet.

THE MAN WHO HAS FLOWN 150 MILES IN 170 MINUTES PHOTOGRAPHED IN FLIGHT: MR. GLENN CURTISS CIRCLING THE STATUE OF LIBERTY, NEW YORK.

Mr. Glenn Curtiss, the famous American airman, flew down the Hudson River, from Albany to New York, a few days ago, travelling 150 miles in 170 minutes, and using a small biplane of his own design. The aeroplane measures only thirty feet between the wing tips.

"Glass Houses," at the Globe.

This is an adaptation, prepared by Mr. Kenneth Barnes, of M. Hervieu's "Connais-Toi," and here we have reappearing the problem-play, though in a somewhat varied form. A General's son has got into an entanglement with a married woman, and the father, who is a purist in matrimonial ethics, is furious with the boy's idea of standing by the lady in case of divorce proceedings, and marrying her as soon as she is free. See how circumstances alter opinion and conduct—that seems M. Hervieu's *motif*. The General no sooner discovers his own wife being kissed—rather against her will—by a lover, than, after the first explosion of wrath and jealousy, he changes his key. His bluster drops from him, and when she proposes to leave him—ah! then he can look on his son's flirtation with different eyes. It is an ingenious play, full of strong yet natural scenes of emotion and bright comedy passages; and Mr. Bourchier, with just the rather heavy martinet style required for the General, Miss Violet Vanbrugh, with a sensibility and pathos agreeably free from hysteria as the wife, Mr. Herbert Sleath and Mr. Norman Trevor, both fervent as the lovers, and Miss Muriel Beaumont, with those tricks of frivolity and waywardness she can so well assume—all contribute acting that is admirably sincere. But one cannot help feeling that the ending is a sacrifice to convention, and is very far from convincing, notwithstanding the comedy tone of the play.



THE FUNERAL OF A DISTINGUISHED SOLDIER: THE CHARGER CAPTAIN DE LA POER BERESFORD WAS RIDING AT THE TIME OF HIS FATAL ACCIDENT WALKING IN THE PROCESSION AT HIS FUNERAL.

It will be recalled that Captain C. C. de la Poer Beresford, of the Royal Engineers, was fatally injured recently while attempting to stop a runaway horse. The funeral took place four days later, at Aldershot, with full military honours. The charger Captain de la Poer Beresford was riding at the time of the accident walked in the procession, its dead master's boots reversed in the stirrups. In the photograph (behind the horse) may be seen Lord Charles Beresford and other relatives of Captain Beresford.

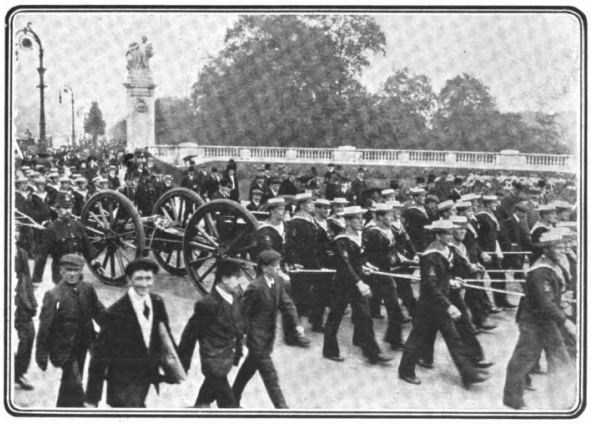


Photo. Bolak.

THE KING AND HIS NAVY: THE SAILORS WHO DREW THE GUN-CARRIAGE BEARING THE BODY OF KING EDWARD TO ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, DRAWING THE CARRIAGE FROM MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

On Monday last, King George presented to the Navy, that it may be preserved at Whale Island, the gun-carriage used at the funeral of King Edward and that of Queen Victoria. The gun-carriage was personally given by the King into the charge of those men who drew it at the funeral of King Edward, and their officers. At the same time, the officers were decorated, and the men received Royal Victorian medals. Later, the gun-carriage was drawn through the streets to Victoria.

BRITAIN AND THE ART OF FLIGHT: FAMOUS BRITISH AIRMEN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, TOPICAL, DIXON, KENT AND LACEY, AND OTHERS.









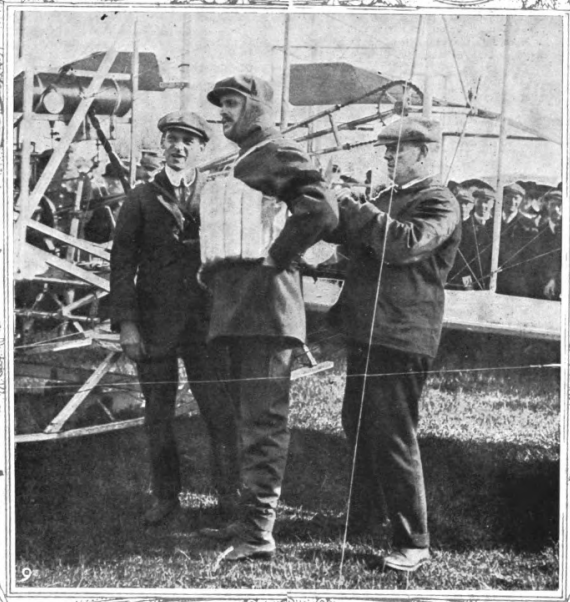






1. A. RAWLINSON.—A very daring aviator who acquired the art with extraordinary rapidity.
2. W. McARDLE.—After a short training in France Mr. McArdle gained his international pilot's certificate, being one of the six Britishers to hold this coveted distinction.
3. J. RADLEY.—Taught himself the art of handling the Blériot monoplane, and now is one of its most successful exponents in this country.

4. S. F. CODY.—The first man in the British Isles to build and to fly his own aeroplane, and the first in this country to remain in the air for an hour on an aeroplane.
5. CECIL GRACE.—Came into prominence this year by his splendid flights over Sheerness and the Medway. He has risen to a height of over 1500 feet, and his longest flight has lasted 54 minutes.
6. GRAHAM-GILMOUR.—Gained his pilot's certificate in France this year.







7. LANCELOT GIBBS.—A fellow pupil with Captain Dickson in France, and his rival on many occasions in long-distance flights. A fine exponent of the Farman biplane.
8. MORTIMER SINGER.—One of the first Englishmen to gain his pilot's certificate, and accomplish a flight of over an hour. He has had a serious accident.
9. THE HON. C. S. ROLLS.—One of the first men to fly at Sheppey and win prizes there. Established a new record at Nice this year for over-sea flight, and beat this again by his exploit of flying from Dover to Calais and back.
10. CAPTAIN DICKSON.—Trained in France, where he quickly gained his pilot's certificate, and made several flights of over an hour. One of the few men to attempt the dangerous feat of "aeroplane diving."
11. A. V. ROE.—A self-made aviator. One of the few men to build and fly his own machine.





12. J. T. C. MOORE-BRABAZON. An Irishman, Mr. Moore-Brabazon was the first subject born in the United Kingdom successfully to pilot an aeroplane, and the first to win an aerial prize. He is the hero of many daring exploits.
13. CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE.—Holder of record for longest flight in England by a British aviator by his flight of eighty miles to Rugby. His night flight on a later occasion was one of the boldest feats in aviation; and other achievements are flights from Brooklands to Ranelagh, and over the suburbs of London.



14. A. OGILVIE.—Acquired the art of aviation at Camber, where he has recently qualified for his pilot's certificate by making the requisite three flights. Mr. Ogilvie is a flier of great promise.
15. THE HON. ALAN BOYLE.—Of the Brooklands school of aviators, Mr. Boyle is the most successful, and he has carried out several very good flights on his British-made monoplane. He has flown to a height of over 200 feet, a record for this type of machine in England. The Hon. Alan Boyle is the fourth son of the Earl of Glasgow, and was born in 1886.



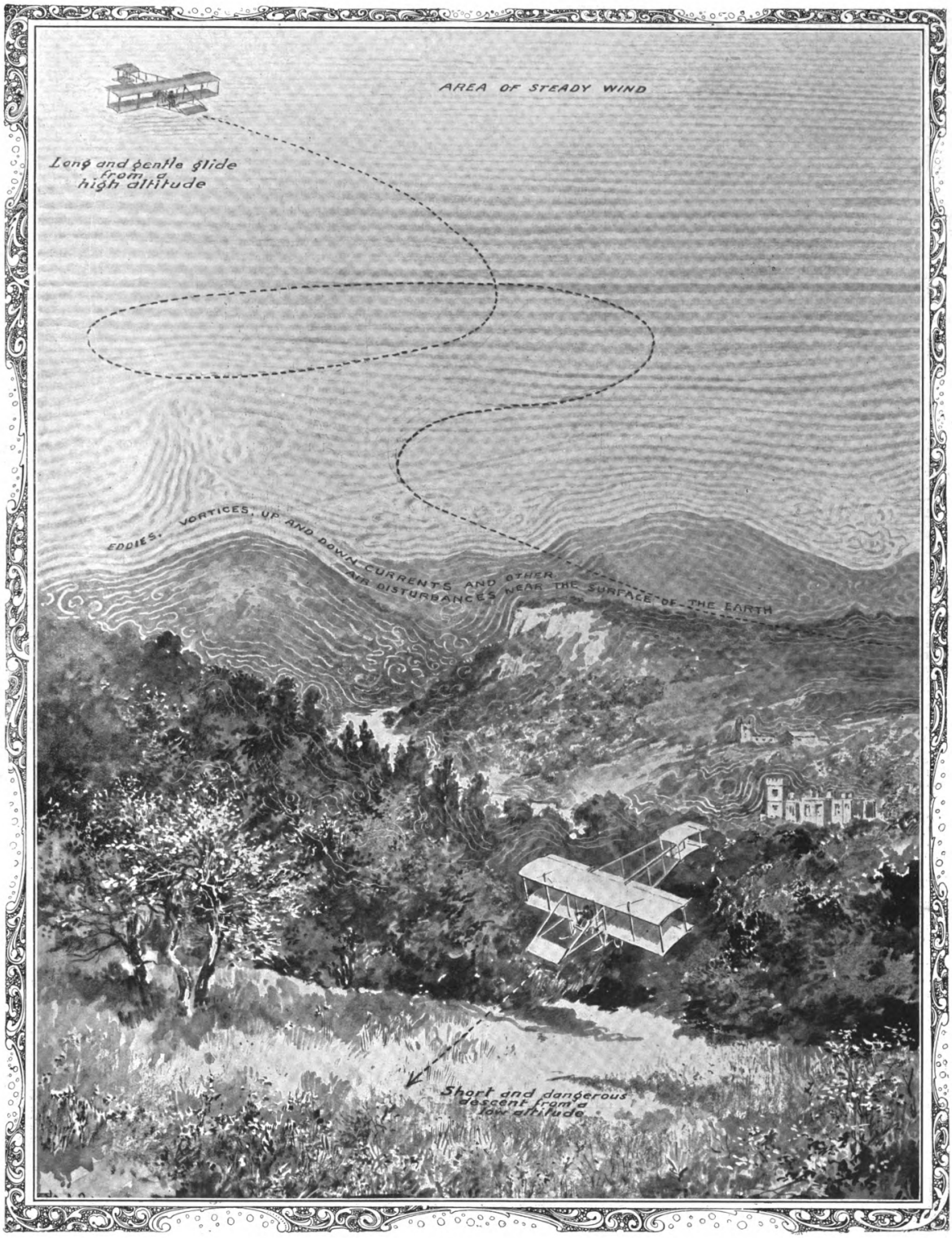


1. MR. A. RAWLINSON (FARMAN BIPLANE).
2. MR. W. McARDLE (BLERIOT MONOPLANE).
3. MR. J. RADLEY (BLERIOT MONOPLANE).
4. MR. S. F. CODY (CODY BIPLANE).
5. MR. C. GRACE (SHORT-WRIGHT BIPLANE).
6. MR. GRAHAM-GILMOUR (BLERIOT MONOPLANE).
7. MR. LANCELOT GIBBS (FARMAN BIPLANE).
8. MR. MORTIMER SINGER (FARMAN BIPLANE).
9. THE HON. C. S. ROLLS (WRIGHT BIPLANE).
10. CAPTAIN DICKSON (FARMAN BIPLANE).
11. MR. A. V. ROE (ROE TRIPLANE).
12. MR. J. T. C. MOORE-BRABAZON (VOISIN AND WRIGHT BIPLANES).
13. MR. CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE (FARMAN BIPLANE).
14. MR. A. OGILVIE (SHORT-WRIGHT BIPLANE).
15. THE HON. ALAN BOYLE (AVIS MONOPLANE).

This year will be notable for the many triumphs gained by British airmen. The Britons who have taken unto themselves wings have trained under very difficult conditions, but, if they seem to have been somewhat backward in giving evidence of their powers, there is strong assurance of their ultimate great success. We publish on this page photographs of a number of the best known flying-men of this country, not claiming that the list is complete, and pointing out that new men are coming rapidly to the fore. Details of the feats of those whose portraits we give will be found on this page. We also give a list of their names, with the type of machine they use appended in brackets.

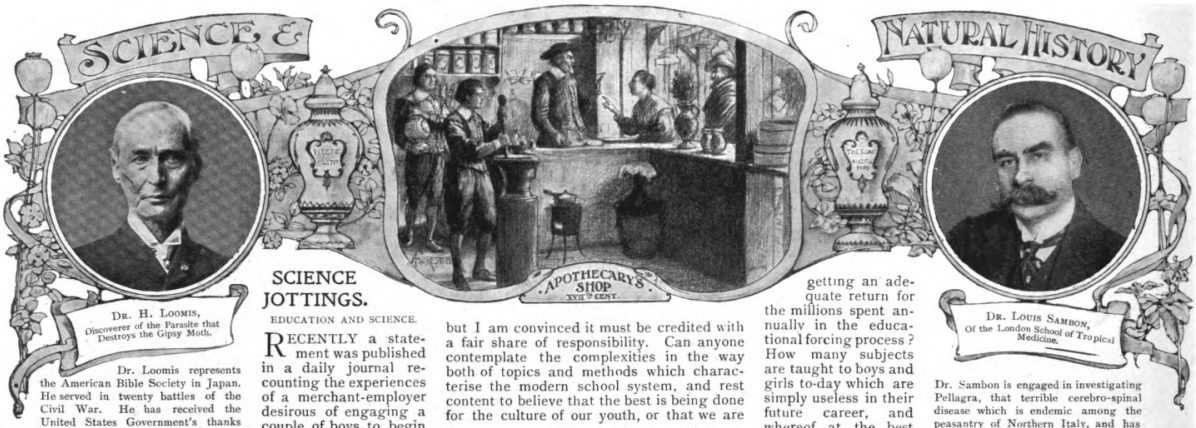
THE SEA THAT IS ABOVE THE EARTH: FORCES THE AIRMAN HAS TO FIGHT.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.



THE TURBULENT SEA THE AIRMAN CONQUERS; AND THE SAFETY OF FLYING HIGH.

Aerial navigation is teaching us much about that mysterious and invisible sea of air at the bottom of which we crawl. Now men are rising into the higher levels with grand daring; and on their fragile ships of the air they are encountering those currents, maelstroms, whirlpools, cataracts, up-draughts, eddies, and manifold turbulences which make the exploration of this new world so dangerous and fascinating. Every mountain, hill, tree, building, sheet of water—every change in the contour of the earth's surface, indeed—has its effects on the lower aerial currents. But, as he aspires higher, there are more regular belts moving in various directions at high speed, and giving the daring airman many opportunities of finding a more suitable course. High flight will also be safe flight, for, as the machine plunges from a lofty altitude, a gliding action is set up, which makes the ultimate path to earth a gentle one. On the other hand, the aeroplane which plunges downwards sharply when near the earth has not space in which to develop the gliding effect, and it crashes through thin air to earth with disastrous force. Most aeroplane accidents have occurred when the machines were at low altitudes.



DR. H. LOOMIS, Discoverer of the Parasite that Destroys the Gipsy Moth.

Dr. Loomis represents the American Bible Society in Japan. He served in twenty battles of the Civil War. He has received the United States Government's thanks for his most valuable discovery, in a letter, part of which reads: "The persistence with which you have followed up your observations . . . is indicative of the best spirit and type of Americanism."

Photograph from the "Technical World Magazine."

DR. LOUIS SAMBON, Of the London School of Tropical Medicine.

Dr. Sambon is engaged in investigating Pellagra, that terrible cerebro-spinal disease which is endemic among the peasantry of Northern Italy, and has now taken root in Asia, America, Africa, and elsewhere. It is said that the disease, which has claimed hundreds of thousands of victims, is induced by the use of diseased maize as food.

Photograph by L.N.A.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

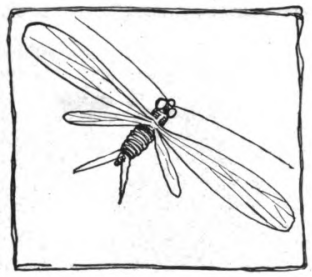
EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

RECENTLY a statement was published in a daily journal recounting the experiences of a merchant-employer desirous of engaging a couple of boys to begin the career of clerks in his office. He proceeded to test a number of the candidates, who had just finished their school-days, in respect of their ability to write properly, to spell correctly, and to work the ordinary arithmetical rules represented chiefly by examples calculating the cost of a number of articles of different weights and at different prices. The results of this simple examination of the abilities of the finished products of our modern educational system were, to say the least, astounding. Not one of the boys could spell correctly—that is, continuously tested; the writing of the majority was execrable; and of the arithmetical talents the less said the better. A simple sum of the cost of so much material at the rate of so much per ton or hundredweight, was not solved at all. Perhaps the lads are still wrestling with this very intricate problem. In former days people used to smile at the boys of Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and elsewhere, because it was asserted that, while their classical knowledge might be ample, their ability to write and spell their mother-tongue was in many cases doubtful. It would seem that the reproach is not confined to-day to the offspring of the higher classes, but is just as typical of the children of the masses. The merchant's experience just detailed is by no means unique. Far from it indeed; for business friends of mine have over and over again deplored in my hearing not only the lack of knowledge on the part of youths entering on a business career, but the want of interest they exhibit in what is supposed to be the leading concern of their lives, and the ways and means by which they intend to gain their livelihood. There is deep interest exhibited in sport. They are familiar with all the notorieties who captain and engineer football, and on the cricket-scores they could easily pass a stiff and searching examination. Their elders are often like them, if we substitute for football and cricket the chronicles of the Turf. Their hearts are not in their work, but set on that widespread interest which receives the general name of "sport"; and so the work of life is neglected, and some of us dare to wonder why the foreigner has crept up to us in his development of trade and has often excelled us in the ingenuity of his inventions. I do not maintain that defects in our educational system are to blame for all this decadence, but I am convinced it must be credited with a fair share of responsibility. Can anyone contemplate the complexities in the way both of topics and methods which characterise the modern school system, and rest content to believe that the best is being done for the culture of our youth, or that we are getting an adequate return for the millions spent annually in the educational forcing process? How many subjects are taught to boys and girls to-day which are simply useless in their future career, and whereof at the best they can only acquire a parrot-like smattering? Is there any need to spend so much money on musical training, or on the fancy subjects which are represented in our curricula? Suppose the argument be used that we cannot tell what the boy is going to become, and that we must perforce fit him mentally as completely as we can—an excellent argument, if the thing were possible of accomplishment. In plain language, is it not waste of time to attempt to teach a future plumber Greek and Latin, when he cannot calculate a roof-space or know how much zinc or lead will be needed to cover it?



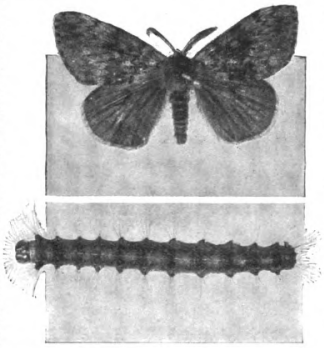
A BEETLE, WHICH WAS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PURPOSE, ATTACKING A GIPSY-MOTH CATERPILLAR.

Various insects attack the gipsy moth in Europe, where it is quite common, and keep it in check.



IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES IN AN ATTEMPT TO STAY A SCOURGE: THE PARASITE THAT FEEDS UPON THE GIPSY-MOTH CATERPILLAR—ENLARGED TWENTY-FIVE TIMES.

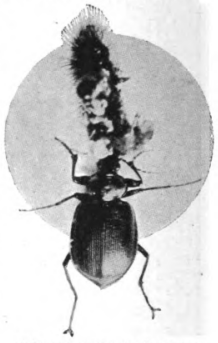
This parasite feeds upon the moth in its caterpillar stage, and counterbalances its propagating and ravaging power.



A SCOURGE OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES: THE GIPSY MOTH AND ITS CATERPILLAR.

"The moth is likened to the locust, that sweeps everything before it. In its caterpillar stage the moth does most damage. It eats everything in its path—fruit, shade trees, almost every sort of vegetation, entire forests."

I hear people crying for "a Business Government," and I sympathise with the cry. The idea should be extended to include the Education Department. If there is any place where we want men of practical ideas and not educational faddists, it is the bureau which autocratically directs the teachers of the land. Your German is far more practical because he early gets to know the best of his boy's mind, and so directs his education before he leaves school and after. The technical education for the trade selected for the youth follows when the schooldays are over. It seems to me this system secures the lad's fate, for, his pathway once chosen, he is educated that he may walk therein with credit.

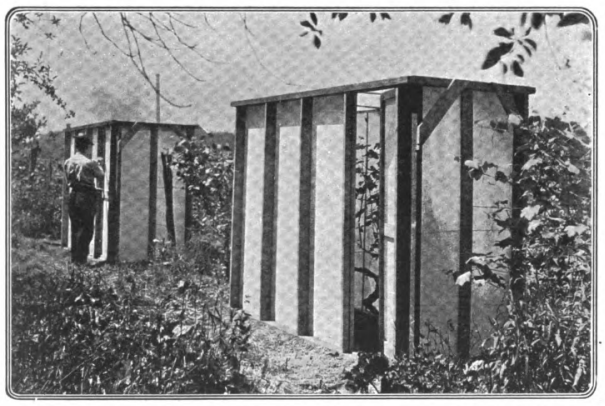


A BEETLE, WHICH WAS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PURPOSE, ATTACKING A GIPSY-MOTH CATERPILLAR.

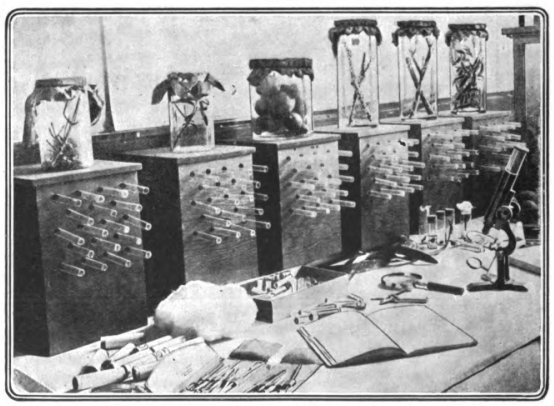
These insects did not seem to serve the desired purpose when brought to the United States.

And what are we doing in education to impart a knowledge of science? Little enough, and in some cases nothing at all. So we grow up ignorant of the glories of the heavens, caring nothing about the history of the world's making, and knowing little or nothing about ourselves. The method of preventing disease by attention to the rules of health, and the wise regulation of life from a hygienic point, are practical matters undreamt of as affording great possibilities of gaining length of days and saving misery, pain, and risk of death. We get or maintain health, some of us, by good luck, not good guidance; most of us die prematurely because we break laws the existence and nature of which no one has taught us. For here, we are like the mother who said her boy might go out to see the comet but must not go too near it!

ANDREW WILSON.



AN OUT-DOOR BREEDING-PLACE FOR THE PARASITES THAT FEED UPON THE GIPSY MOTH IN THE CATERPILLAR STAGE, AND COUNTERBALANCE ITS PROPAGATING AND RAVAGING POWER.



BREEDING PARASITES OF THE GIPSY MOTH IN THE UNITED STATES IN AN ATTEMPT TO RID THE COUNTRY OF THE GIPSY MOTH, WHICH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION.

"Dr. Loomis about twelve years ago noticed that Japan was afflicted with the gipsy moth, but that its ravages were not felt in the land of the Mikado. Some force seemed to hold the moth in check, and prevent its destructiveness. He . . . found that a parasite . . . fed upon the moth in its caterpillar stage, and counterbalanced its propagating and ravaging power." Hence the importation of the parasite into the United States. Of the Illustration on the right it should be said that the parasites crawl from the breeding-boxes into the glass tubes to seek the light. These tubes are then detached, and mailed to where needed.

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GREATEST OF AMATEUR GOLFING CONTESTS: THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

MR. FRANK REYNOLDS' SKETCHES AT HOYLAKE DURING LAST WEEK'S COMPETITION.

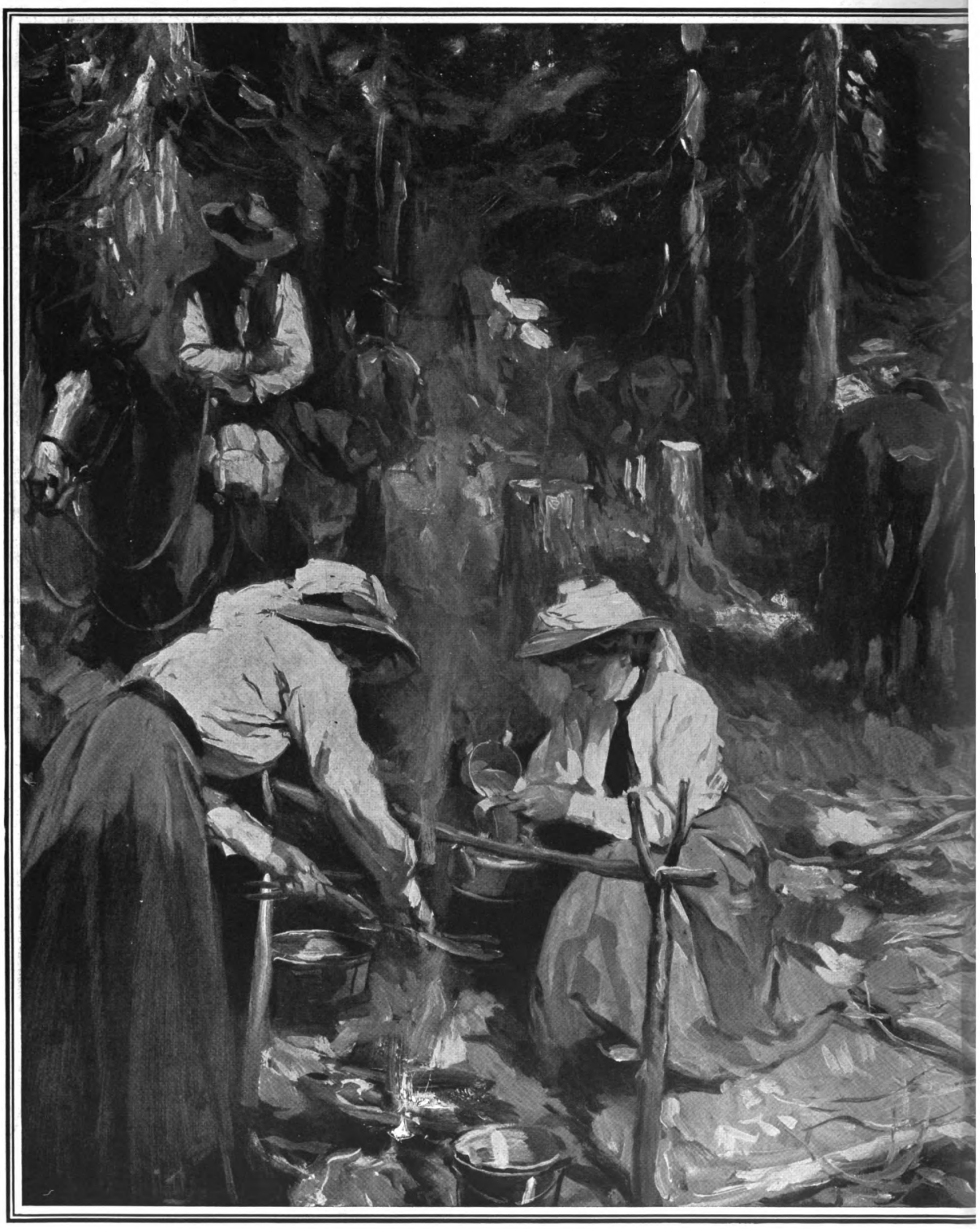


MR. JOHN BALL, AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPION FOR THE SEVENTH TIME: AND OTHER PEOPLE OF IMPORTANCE.

The play in the Amateur Golf Championship came to an end on Friday of last week, when Mr. John Ball, of the Royal Liverpool, beat Mr. C. Aylmer, of Sidmouth, in the Final by ten up and nine to play, thus becoming amateur champion for the seventh time. In the semi-final rounds Mr. Aylmer beat Mr. H. H. Hilton by four and three, and Mr. Ball beat Mr. A. Mitchell by five and four. Mr. Ball won the championship in 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1899, and 1907. He was runner-up in 1887.

"THOSE THAT SPIN THE GREAT WHEEL OF EART

DRAWN BY OUR SP

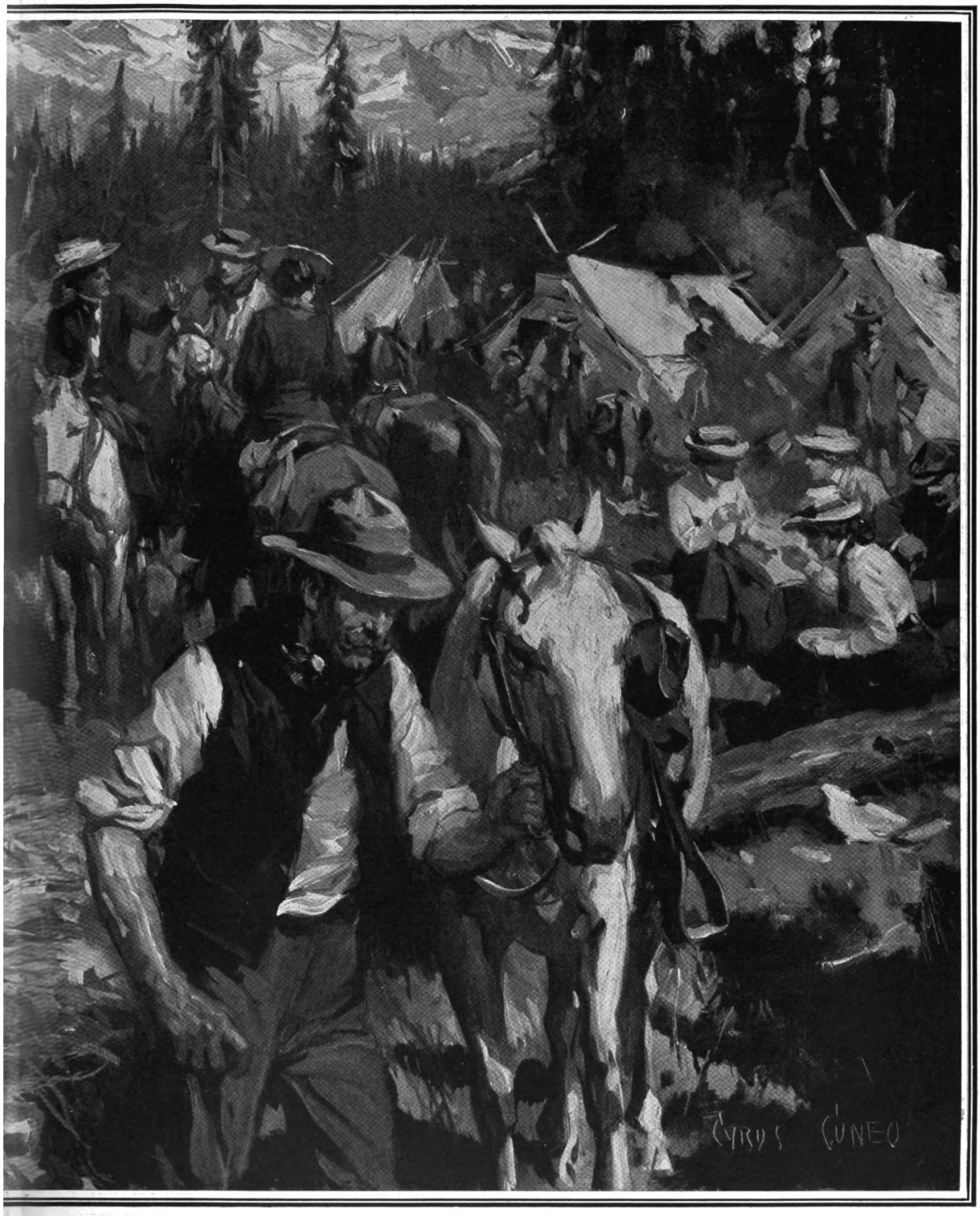


A PICNIC UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

Although the Canadian Rockies have been made accessible to the ordinary traveller by railway and by hotels, the most majestic scenery from Emerald La Chinese cooks and luxurious beds of tamarisk-boughs, and it is in these camps that the most delightful holidays in the Rockies may be spent. It is mo in aiding the advance of the country that, above

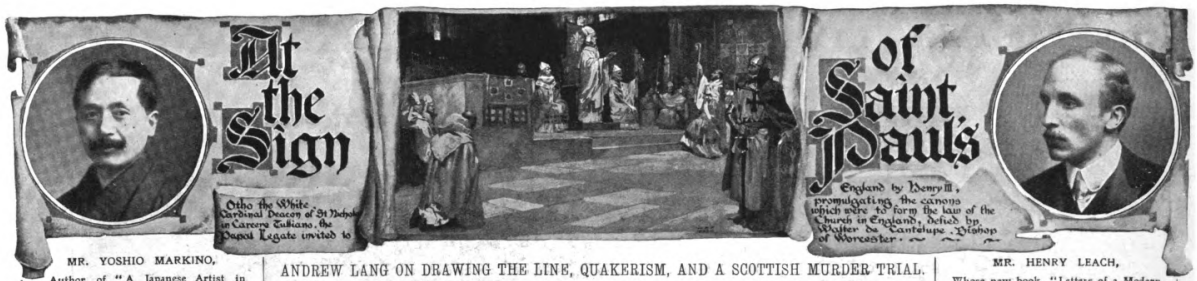
\BOUT": HOLIDAY - MAKING IN CANADA.

RTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



AN OUTING IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

hrough the Yoho Valley can be reached only by pony-track and with the aid of guides. The hotels, therefore, maintain summer camps supplied with skilful han evident that those who dwell in Canada have exceptional opportunities for pleasure when they are not engaged in spinning the great wheel of earth about, others, is working in a great present for a greater future.



MR. YOSHIO MARKINO,

Author of "A Japanese Artist in London." (Chatto and Windus.) He has illustrated colour-books on London, Oxford and Rome.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

MR. HENRY LEACH,

Whose new book, "Letters of a Modern Golfer to his Grandfather," has just been published by Messrs. Mills and Boon.

Photograph by Russell.

ANDREW LANG ON DRAWING THE LINE, QUAKERISM, AND A SCOTTISH MURDER TRIAL.

THERE are two books which, I fear, I cannot hope to write in this terrene sphere. One is "Drawing the Line," the other is "A Critical History of Quakerism." As to drawing the line, it is a theme full of the filmiest *nuances*. You may do this, and you may do that; though, to the abstract moralist, one of the two things seems no better, and no worse, than the other. There are regions in the Highlands where you may go to church in a boat, but if you try to go anywhere else in a boat, or to go to nowhere in particular in a boat, you are stoned by the Calvinistic population.

Again, in Southern England, you may fish for coarse fish, such as roach and dace, on Sundays, no man making you afraid; but there is no end of a row in the parish if you fish for trout. The line is drawn at trout. And why? Personally, as a good Presbyterian, I would not fish on Sunday at all, but, if I did, trout do not seem to me more unholy than dace. Grayling are just on the line; I think them vermin, and open to the Sunday fisher, but some casuists draw the line at grayling.

Again, in some houses you may play at croquet on Sunday, but you may not practise putting at holes on the lawn—at least, if you do, you must use a wooden putter, not a putting-cleek. You may play snob-cricket with a lawn-tennis ball; but you must not play at lawn-tennis. Can distinctions be more delicate and, in origin, more obscure?

Perhaps there exists a Critical History of Quakerism, but I have sought for it vainly. There are notices of early Quakers in a diary kept by a Scot in 1650-1660. It appears, if my author, Nicoll, is trustworthy, that the Quaker's ideal course was to run about naked, and bark like a dog, but he said, truly, was a Quaker, and was persecuted by all parties.

In the *Spectator*, May 28, I read of persons of the Quaker persuasion who own, in whole or in part, a morning paper too pure and good to publish the state

If these statements of my esteemed contemporary are correct—or if I report them correctly—we have here a very remarkable example of the art of drawing the line: nothing can be much finer. Probably some explanation of matter so mysterious and so interesting to the casuist will presently be provided. I have not consulted the original documents.

Chance brought me to-day to take up Mr. Atlay's book on "Famous Trials." One of them tells the story (1857) of a young lady accused of poisoning her lover, who certainly died of a large dose of arsenic. I remember the affair, which occurred when I was a small boy at school. On March 28, or April 5—I think, April 5—I was walking in a street with another small boy, and saw a newspaper placard, "Young Lady Charged with the Murder of her Lover at Glasgow." I said to my friend, "Perhaps that is Tom ——'s sister!" Why I said it is not easily explained, as I knew nothing about ——'s sister, except that he had a sister, or sisters. Yet the absurd suggestion was correct—a remarkable coincidence.

This lady was acquitted, by the Scotch verdict of "Not Proven." If guilty she was an astonishing person. She first sent the boy-in-buttons of her father's household to buy prussic acid from the family chemist. The chemist would not vend the article.

Later, she twice went to the chemist, once with another girl, bought arsenic, and put it down to her father's account! This conduct seemed either incompatible with guilt or incompatible with sanity.

Another curious fact is that, thirty years later, the lady was believed in circles undeniably well informed, to be the wife of a man of considerable eminence, and to be herself a pattern of philanthropic excellence and artistic accomplishments. But, on the death of the husband, the story was revived, and it seemed worth while to consult "Who's Who?" Then it was found that the deceased gentleman had married *before* 1857—the date of the trial—a lady who lived in the same large English town as himself. How can we account for this prodigious fable?



1. THE TREE CONCERNED BOTH IN MAN'S FALL AND SALVATION: THE QUEEN OF SHEBA ADORING AN OFF-SHOOT OF THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE FROM WHICH THE CROSS WAS MADE.



2. THE VISION OF CONSTANTINE AND ITS FULFILMENT: THE ANGEL APPEARING TO HIM WITH THE CROSS, AND HIS SOLDIERS, WEARING THE SACRED SYMBOL, CONQUERING THOSE OF MEXENTIUS.

THE GOLDEN LEGEND ON CHURCH WALLS IN SHAKESPEARE'S TOWN: FRESCOES (NOW OBLITERATED) FROM THE CHAPEL OF THE GUILD OF THE HOLY CROSS AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

The Golden Legend, or Story of the Holy Cross, tells how a branch from the Tree of Knowledge was planted on the grave of Adam, and was afterwards worshipped by the Queen of Sheba, who prophesied that the Saviour of the World would be hanged upon it, and that by Him the kingdom of the Jews would come to an end. Solomon, therefore, cut it down and buried it, and a pool was formed above it; but shortly before the Crucifixion the wood came to the surface and was used to make the Cross. After the Crucifixion it was again buried. Constantine the Great, the story continues, was told by an angel in a vision that he would conquer Mexentius by the Cross. A cross was therefore borne before him, and his men wore the device on their armour. After his victory he became a Christian, and his mother, the Empress Helena, journeyed to Jerusalem and found the true Cross by the aid of one Judas. When Chosroes, King of Persia, sacked Jerusalem, he carried off a piece of the Cross. The Emperor Heraclius fought a single combat with the son of Chosroes, and cut off the head of Chosroes himself. He then went in triumph with the relic to Jerusalem, but the gates were miraculously closed against him, and an angel rebuked him for coming in pomp where Christ had made His entry humbly riding on an ass.



3. THE EMPRESS HELENA'S JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM TO DISCOVER THE TRUE CROSS: JUDAS THE JEW REVEALS THE PLACE WHERE IT IS HIDDEN.



4. THE MIRACULOUS POWERS OF THE HOLY CROSS: THE RAISING OF A MAID FROM THE DEAD;—AND ITS ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM.

[SEE ARTICLE ON ANOTHER PAGE]



5. A CRUSADE BEFORE THE FIRST CRUSADE: HERACLIUS AND THE SON OF CHOSROES FIGHT FOR THE CROSS ON A BRIDGE OVER THE DANUBE.



6. A TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY OVER SUN-WORSHIP: HERACLIUS DECAPITATING CHOSROES IN A TEMPLE CONTAINING A CROSS AND AN IMAGE OF THE SUN, SET UP BY CHOSROES IN HIS OWN HONOUR.



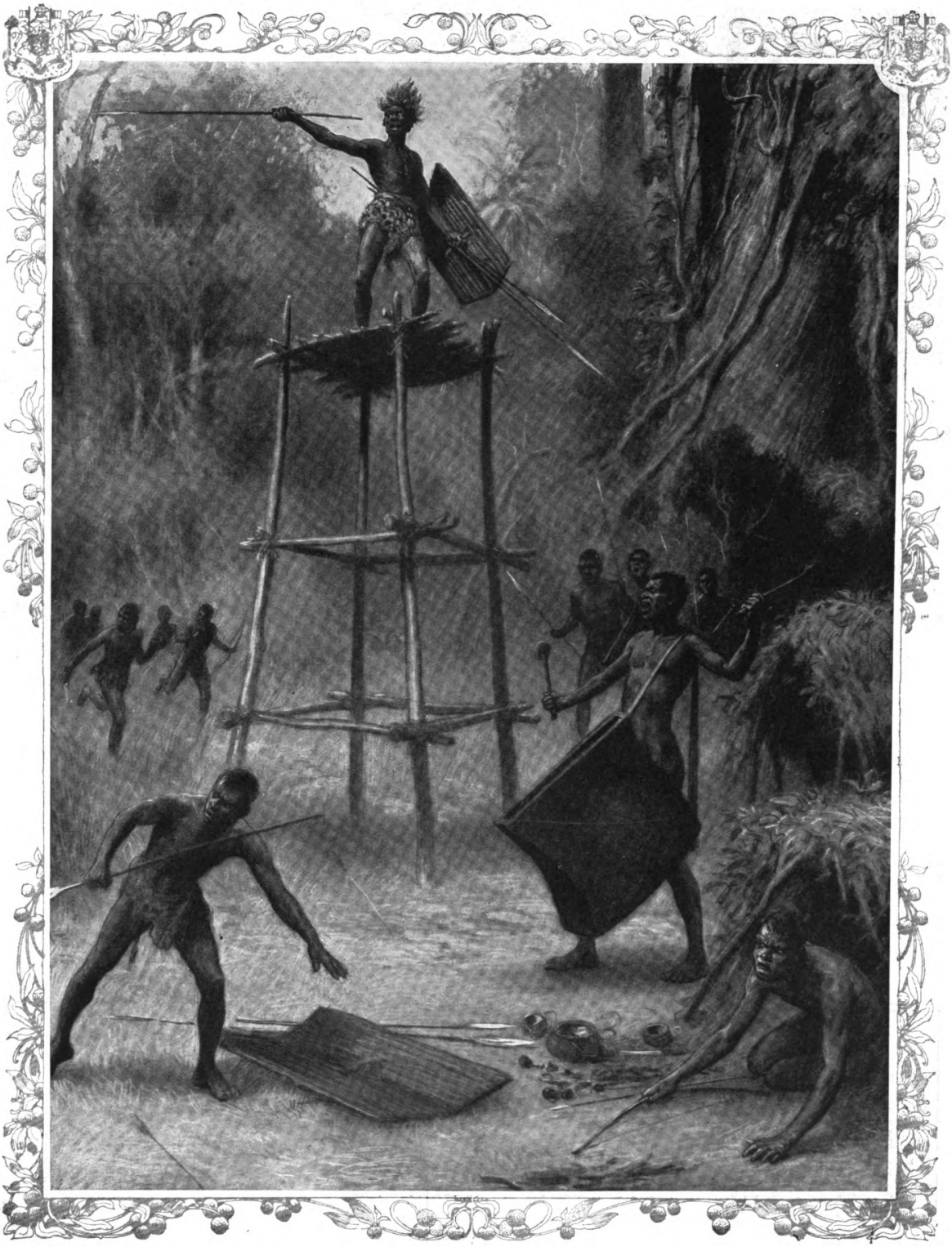
7. HERACLIUS REBUKED FOR RIDING IN POMP WHERE THE SAVOUR WENT HUMBLY ON AN ASS: THE GATES OF JERUSALEM MIRACULOUSLY CLOSED AGAINST HIM.

that, by way of compromise, he would condescend to wear a shirt. The statements may be prejudiced and incorrect; I do not vouch for them.

When Scott published "Old Mortality," he was assailed from all sides. "Either your ancestors," said the critics, "were Cavaliers or Covenanters. Yet you represent Claverhouse as a callous and cruel man; and you make the Covenanters appear rather grotesque and superstitious characters." Sir Walter escaped from this dilemma. His great-great-grandfather, of the odds; and also possess an evening paper that gives sportive predictions, whether fulfilled or unfulfilled prophecies.

WORKING AT DEATH'S SIDE: RUBBER-GATHERING AMIDST HEAD-HUNTERS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, NORMAN H. HARDY, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY E. TORDAY.



WARNING THAT THE HEAD-HUNTERS ARE COMING: CALLING AND BEATING THE ALARM THAT BRINGS THE RUBBER-GATHERERS TOGETHER UNDER ARMS.

Mr. Torday, the well-known traveller, writes of this subject: "In the Congo one of the most industrious peoples are the Batetela. In gathering rubber they go into the forests inhabited by the Baukutu head-hunting cannibals. Whilst the men are in the forest, the provisory camp is guarded by a man who surveys the surroundings from a scaffold, and a drummer. When Baukutu are seen to approach, the drummer beats the alarm, and all the men return to the camp to fight. The weapons used are spear and shield or bow and arrow. A man thus employed earns about two pounds a month; this enables him to buy a wife."

ART, MUSIC & THE DRAMA



Photo. Beaufort.

MARRYING MLLE. ADELINE GENÉE TO-DAY (THE 11TH): MR. FRANK ISITT.

Mr. Frank Isitt has long been a great friend of the famous dancer, who to-day becomes his wife, and who is retiring from the stage. He is himself a solicitor by profession.



"A PAINTER'S STUDIO"—END OF XIITH CENTURY—From an old print.



Photo. Sarony.

MARRYING MR. FRANK ISITT TO-DAY (THE 11TH): MLLE. ADELINE GENÉE, THE FAMOUS DANCER.

Mlle. Genée is to be married to-day at All Saints' Church, Margaret Street. She returned to London recently at the end of her American engagement, taking Paris on her way.

ART NOTES.

THE present Fair Women Exhibition at the Grafton Galleries is in some ways the most interesting, though not the fairest, of the series. If only for the five portraits by Mr. Sargent, and the instruction we receive from them of the pranks Time plays with criticism, the collection is worth seeing. Sargent, who so long stood accused of violence and garishness, is the painter among all others at the Grafton Galleries who has dignity, calm, and reserve. The beautiful portrait of Lady Hamilton is a haven of rest for the eye beside the furious vulgarity of Signor Boldini's pigment; and here is the "Mrs. Langman" that is remembered among all Mr. Sargent's Academy portraits for the sensitive pauses of its action, the nervous stillness of the hands and the eyes, and the exquisite composure of the colour. Of Mr. Sargent's portraits of women, this is perhaps the most complete in distinction and sympathy of style. The same painter's "Almina," lent by Mr. Asher Wertheimer, has not been seen before. It is another contribution to the portraiture of a family that is becoming wonderfully eminent in paint. In this exhibition alone Signor Mancini, M. Boldini, and Mr. Sargent are found engaged in its service.

There is talk, and more than a probability, of Courbet's "La Belle Io" being secured for the nation. The "Fair Women" catalogue gave the hint when it noted that Courbet "is unrepresented in the National or Tate Galleries." It is a fine head, as massively ill-drawn as an early Rossetti, and has a poetry of feeling and a harshness of modelling that should not belong by rights to the work of a preacher of the narrow gospel of paint for paint's sake; nevertheless, it is a typical example of the artist, and since a beginning must be made in the fuller representation of Frenchmen of the nineteenth century in the public galleries of England, it may be as well that an influential body of expert opinion is backing its claims. Even now, with a Corot priced at thirteen thousand guineas, there is a wide field for the purchase of French pictures of the nineteenth century. The habit of purchase is what must be encouraged. Let the nation break the ice with Courbet, and it may chance that we will some day possess Monets and a Monticelli. But before all the blanks on the foreign walls of our collections we should consider the glaring absurdity of the lack of an important work by Whistler. The hope that some adequate example would be bequeathed the nation has been the excuse; but while the Ionides, the Salting, and the Wallace collections provide Corots and the like, we still hold up a little river scene in blue at the Tate Gallery as the solitary memorial of his fame.

Very interesting is the collection of Mr. Will Rothenstein's work at the Goupil Gallery. Here are the famous lithographs of Oxford's and the world's celebrities, and here are the paintings that have established Mr. Rothenstein as one of the leading painters of the younger school. At the Goupil Gallery his work assumes its rightful place in the history of contemporary painting. E. M.



MR. H. B. IRVING AS MACAIRE, AND MR. TOM REYNOLDS AS JACQUES STROP, IN "ROBERT MACAIRE," AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

MUSIC.

A BRIEF lull in the storm of first-nights at Covent Garden and His Majesty's has availed to direct attention to some delightful concerts. London is full of great singers and players just now, and many recitals of the less ambitious kind have revealed fresh talent.

The presence in London of Herr Nikisch has been responsible for some remarkable concerts with programmes in which the name of Wagner has figured very prominently. At Miss Susan Strong's recital, given with the aid of the London Symphony Orchestra under Nikisch, Wagner's music reigned supreme, the singer being heard to advantage in both familiar and unfamiliar pieces. Nikisch seems to get the last ounce of effect out of a score by Wagner, and if there is anything to be urged against the splendid dignity of his interpretation it is that he is inclined at times to drag the tempi, in order that nothing may be lost. But if he lingers over the "linked sweetness long drawn out," the audience lingers with him very gladly. The Gerhardt-Nikisch recitals at Bechstein's have produced the usual effect; singer and accompanist seem to have the most perfect understanding, both of the songs and of each other, that may be witnessed in a concert-hall to-day. Too late for notice here, a further recital will be given at the Queen's Hall, at prices that will enable the house to be crowded by the admirers of a singer whose gifts have seldom been equalled.

Another interesting concert was given recently at the Queen's Hall by the London Symphony Orchestra, this time under the direction of an Englishman, Mr. Albert Coates, who directs the Court Orchestra at Mannheim. He has studied under Nikisch and Von Schuch, and was recently appointed to direct the Imperial Court Theatre Orchestra at St. Petersburg, his birthplace. Mr. Coates made a favourable impression, and gave the first performance in England to the Second Symphony of Maximilian Steinburg, a living Russian composer of eminence.

Nikisch conducted the second symphony of Mr. A. von Ahn Carse last week at the last regular concert of the London Symphony Orchestra. This notable work was heard at Newcastle last year, and should help to give some of the great classical symphonies a well-earned rest. It rejoices in personality and inspiration.

Mr. Henry J. Wood, who has accepted the invitation to conduct the Birmingham Musical Festival, has celebrated the centenary of Schumann's birth with the aid of Miss Fanny Davies, the Queen's Hall Orchestra, and a special Festival Choir. On June 11 Nikisch will give his last concert of the year as far as London is concerned. Schelling will be the soloist, and the programme will be devoted to Wagner and Tchaikovsky. On Saturday next the Melba Concert will be given at the Albert Hall. The New Symphony Orchestra and Backhaus will be associated with the prima donna, who has already proved at Covent Garden that the quality of her great gift has not suffered during her long absence from England.



Photo. Fenlsham and Banfield.

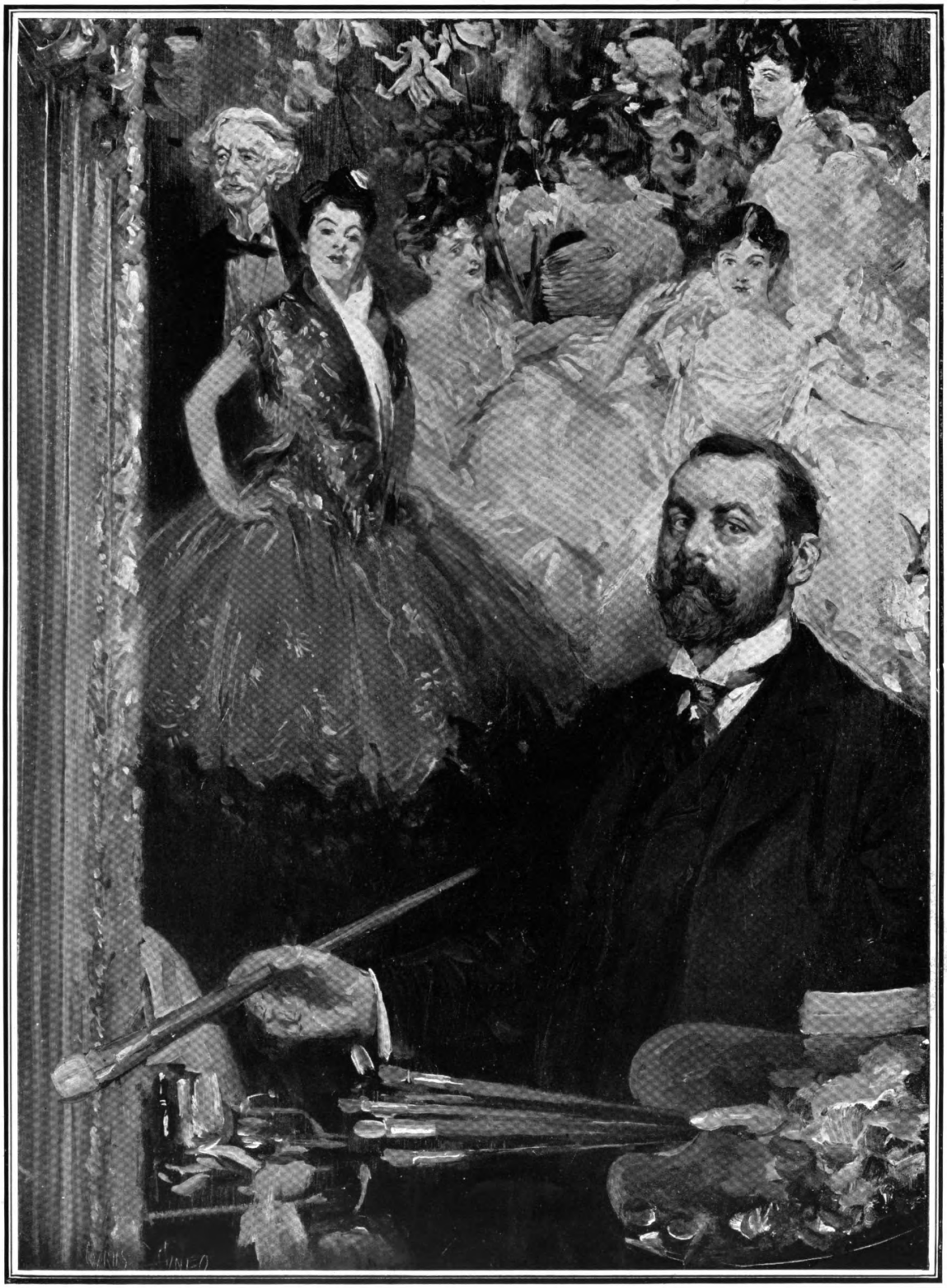
MISS GERTRUDE ELLIOTT AS GLAD, MR. HERBERT WARING AS SIR OLIVER HOLT, MR. J. PARISH ROBERTSON AS THE THIEF, AND MISS JANE COMFORT AS POLLY, IN "THE DAWN OF A TO-MORROW," BY MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.



MR. H. B. IRVING AS THE EXAMINING MAGISTRATE, MR. FRANK TYARS AS THE DOCTOR, MR. CHARLES ALLAN AS THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, AND MR. HENRY VIBART AS COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE, IN "JUDGE NOT ——" AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

THE MASTER PAINTER: AN UNCONVENTIONAL PORTRAIT.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.

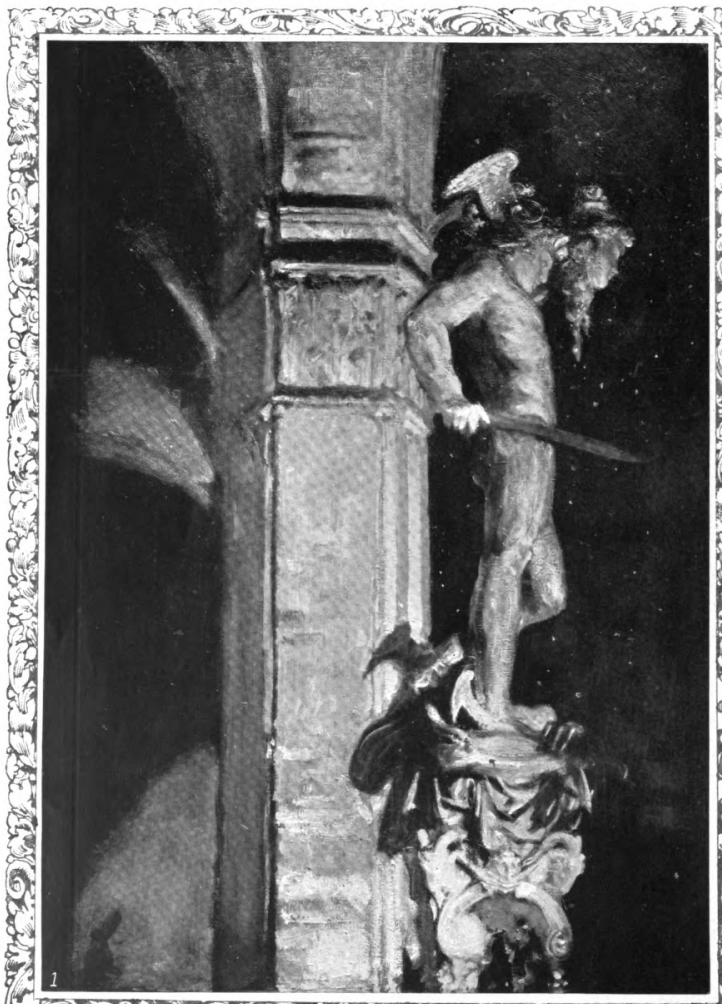


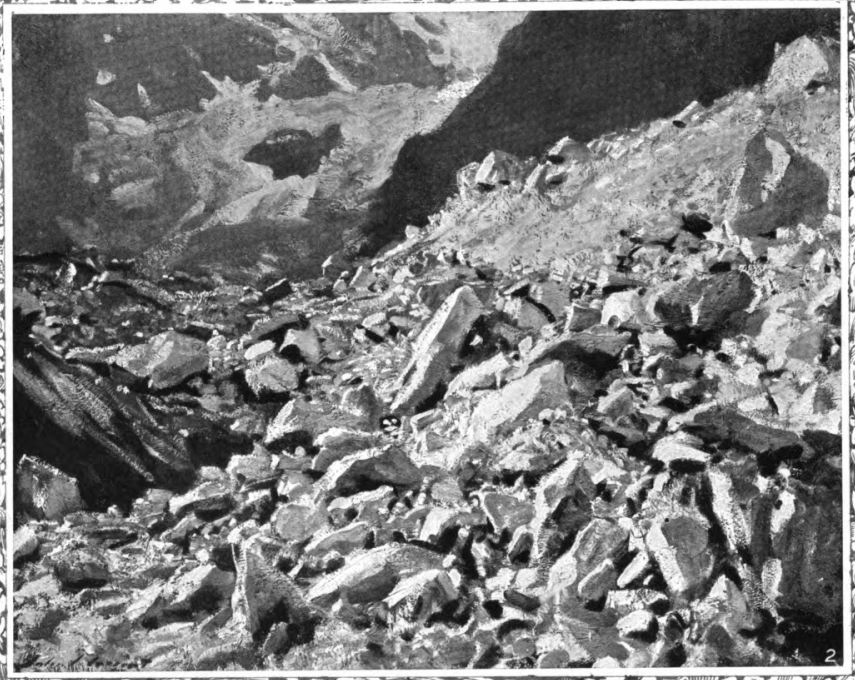
OUR GREATEST LIVING PORTRAIT-PAINTER AND SOME OF HIS CREATIONS: MR. JOHN SINGER SARGENT, R.A.

Born, of Bostonian and Philadelphian parents, in Florence in 1856, and educated in Germany and Italy, Mr. Sargent was nineteen when he entered Carolus Duran's studio in the Boulevard de Montparnasse, Paris. Opinions differ as to the date at which he excelled his master. For most of us, he seems always to have been a master: his earliest work making no show of hesitation or incompetence. From Paris he went to Spain and Velasquez: and Mr. Henry James, who as a writer of stories makes men do as he wills, has pictured the young painter kneeling before the Prado masterpieces. A few years later, when he came to London for good, Mr. Sargent had already travelled many countries, and could express himself with perfect ease in four languages, as well as on the piano and in paint. Bond Street became acquainted with him in 1882, when "El Jaleo"—a picture vibrating with the dance and twanging with the noise of the guitars—and two portraits were exhibited. Since then the commissions from which he has now taken a respite have poured in.—In the background of our picture are impressions of Mr. Sargent's famous works: "Coventry Patmore," "La Carmencita," "Lady Elcho, Mrs. Charles Adeane, and Mrs. Edward Tennant," and "Carnation, Lily, Lily, Rose."

SARGENT DESERTS PORTRAITURE FOR A WHILE: A NOCTURNE AND A LANDSCAPE

BY THE GREATEST PORTRAIT-PAINTER OF HIS DAY.





SARGENT'S EXHIBITS AT THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

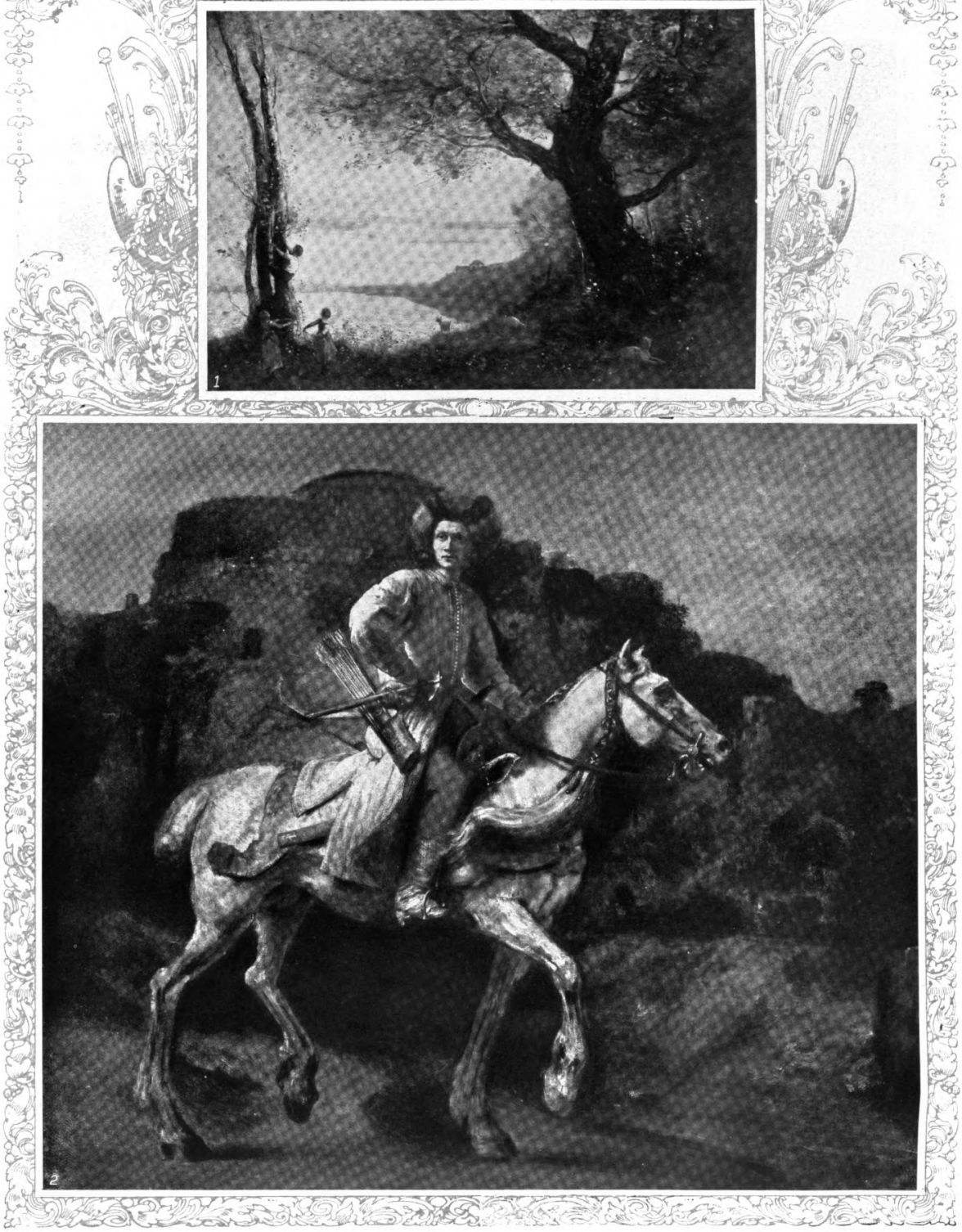
1. "A FLORENTINE NOCTURNE." 2. "A MORAINE."

When Sir Joshua Reynolds referred to Gainsborough as the greatest landscape-painter of his time, Wilson, a little slighted, retorted "and the greatest portrait-painter." Presidents in these days do not commit themselves, but if they did, Sir Edward Poynter would have a simple task in naming the greatest portrait-painter of the epoch. For the moment, however, Mr. Sargent, weary of his Chelsea studio and a long queue of sitters, has gone into the open air. He has become, if not the greatest landscape-painter of his day, at least a claimant for the title. In three galleries now open to the public he exhibits landscapes of astounding vitality and truth. These Mr. Sargent paints with the ease and familiarity of one who has given his life to them rather than to the subtleties of the eyelid, the formation of foreheads, and, incidentally, to the boredom of the innumerable frock-coats and polished boots of male sitters. Freed from the compulsion of commissions, Mr. Sargent paints with a zest for the things he sees, with an all-embracing pleasure that enables him to sit down in any corner of Corfu, or Venice, at any point along the delightful road he travels, and to make a thrilling picture of the scene. For him every field and every turning is a point of vantage.

Exhibited at the New English Art Club; Reproduced by Permission of Mr. J. S. Sargent; Photographs Specially Taken for "The Illustrated London News" by W. E. Gray.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, JUNE 11, 1910.—914

"INFINITE RICHES —": THE £13,650 COROT AND THE £60,000 REMBRANDT



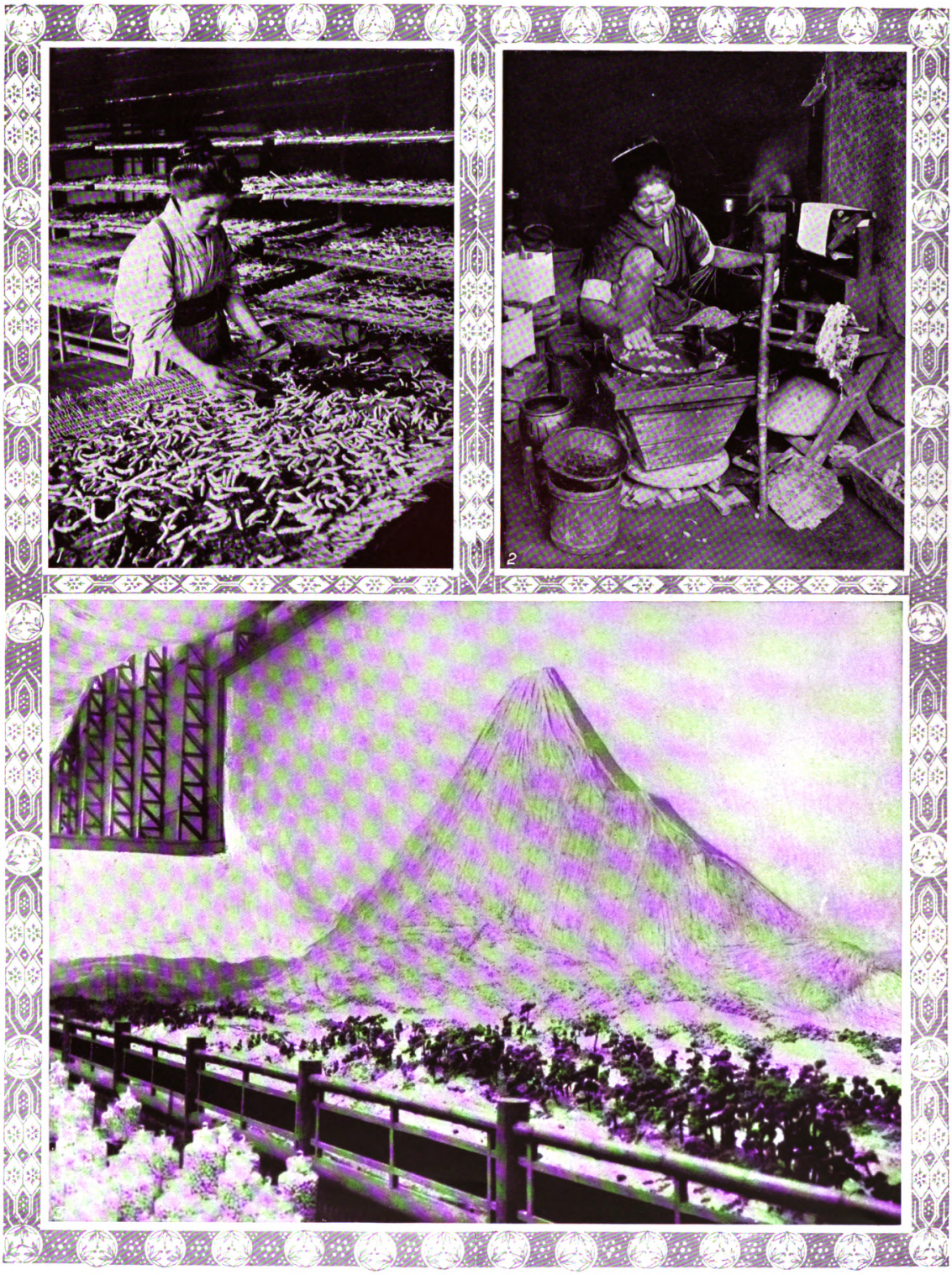
1 SOLD FOR £13,650: COROT'S "THE BIRD'S-NESTERS." 2. SOLD FOR £60,000: REMBRANDT'S "THE POLISH RIDER."

Corot's "The Bird's-Nesters" was sold at Messrs. Christie's the other day for thirteen thousand guineas. The purchasers were Messrs. Knoedler, of New York. The price is the highest ever paid for a single picture at the famous auctioneers': the nearest approach to it is the 12,600 guineas given for Turner's "Mortlake Terrace" during the Holland sale. Previously no Corot had fetched 4000 guineas in the English market. Thirty years ago the work in question was bought for 460 guineas. It measures 26 inches by 35½ inches. Rembrandt's "The Polish Rider," which is on view for a short time at the Carfax Gallery, has been bought by Mr. Frick, the American magnate, who is said to have given £60,000 for it. The picture was practically unknown until it was shown at the Rembrandt Exhibition in Amsterdam ten years ago. Until recently it was in the possession of Count Tarnowski, near Cracow. It is 46 inches by 53½ inches.

The Corot Reproduced, by Permission, from Messrs. Christie's Catalogue; the Rembrandt Reproduced by Permission of the Berlin Photographic Co., 133, New Bond Street, W.

JAPAN'S HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN MILLIONS OF COCOONS:

FUJI-YAMA AS PRESENTED AT THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.



1. THE SILKWORM INDUSTRY: FEEDING THE WORMS WITH LEAVES. 2. THE SILKWORM INDUSTRY: COCOONS PLACED IN HOT WATER BEFORE WINDING OFF THE SILK.
3. MADE OF MILLIONS OF SILKWORMS' COCOONS: A MODEL OF MOUNT FUJI-YAMA, AT SHEPHERD'S BUSH.

One of the most remarkable of numerous remarkable things to be seen at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition is this model of Fuji-Yama, Japan's highest and most famous mountain, which at first glance seems to be a great painting, but in reality is constructed of millions of the cocoons of the silkworm.

TWO PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOLAK; ONE BY SHEPSTONE.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE COCOON: THE SILKWORM INDUSTRY

AS PRACTISED IN JAPAN.



1. SORTING THE COCOONS BEFORE SOAKING THEM IN WATER AND WINDING OFF THE RAW SILK. 2. ARRANGING THE SILK-COVERED COCOONS ENVELOPING THE SILKWORMS.

3. EXAMINING NEWLY HATCHED SILKWORMS. 4. TESTING THE TEMPERATURE OF SILK EGG PAPER.

Raw silk is produced by winding off the silk from the cocoons in which the silkworms envelop themselves, that they may be provided with homes while in the chrysalis stage. As a preparation, the cocoons are soaked in warm water, that the natural gum on the filament may be softened.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOLAK.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF LIFE'S TRAGEDIE

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL A

SIR SAMUEL EVANS. THE PLAINTIFF.



THE RESPONDENT. MR. DICKENS.

MAN'S PUTTING ASUNDER: A TYPICA

In view of the recent sittings of the Divorce Laws and Matrimonial Causes Commission, called into being to discuss man's putting asunder of husband and wife in this country, and more especially the breaking of the marriage tie in the case of the poorer people, this drawing of a typical scene in court during the hearing of an action for divorce has particular interest. The Illustration does not show any particular case, but is typical of all. The plaintiff is seen in the witness box; the respondent in the well of the Court. Figuring in the picture, also, are Sir Samuel Evans, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice; Mr. H. F. Dickens, K.C.; Sir Rufus Isaacs, K.C., the Solicitor General; Mr. W. T. Barnard, K.C.; Sir Edward Carson, K.C.; Mr. J. H. Murphy; Mr. W. O. Willis; and Mr. R. F. Bayford—all famous for their advocacy. It is worth recording, perhaps, that until three-and-fifty years ago

S: THE BREAKING OF THE MARRIAGE TIE.

RTIST, MAX COWPER.



SIR RUFUS ISAACS. MR. BARNARD. SIR EDWARD CARSON. MR. MURPHY. MR. WILLIS. MR. BAYFORD.

AL SCENE IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

divorce was only obtainable in England by Act of Parliament, as it is to-day in Ireland. A Divorce Court was established by the Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857. By the Judicature Act of 1873, the jurisdiction of this court was transferred to the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court. There may be noted further the proportion of divorces per thousand marriages (approximately) in various places—England and Wales (1903), 2·5; Ireland (1903), ·09; Scotland (1903), 6·7; United States, about 61·2; France (1903), 30; Germany (1899), 30; Switzerland (1903), 43. It should be said that in the case of the United States the figures are not official, but as near an estimate as can be given. With regard to Ireland, the large number of Roman Catholics, amongst whom divorce is prohibited by the Church, should be remembered.

AIRING THEIR GRIEVANCES? A PARLIAMENT IN THE OPEN.

PHOTOGRAPH BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE IN SESSION: A LANDSGEMEINDE AT ALTDORF, URI, SWITZERLAND.

As we have noted, the photograph shows a meeting in a meadow near Altdorf, the chief town of the Swiss Canton Uri. To quote the "Statesman's Year-Book": "Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland is sovereign, so far as its independence and legislative powers are not restricted by the Federal Constitution; each has its local government, different in its organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any Parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at the stated period, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the Landsgemeinden, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri."

HEAD OF A REPUBLIC IN WHICH MUCH BRITISH CAPITAL IS SUNK:

THE WIELDER OF EXECUTIVE POWER IN THE ARGENTINE.



PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC SINCE THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT QUINTANA: DR. JOSÉ FIGUEROA ALCORTA.

Dr. Alcorta, who became President of the Argentine Republic on the death of President Quintana in March of 1906, was Vice-President at that time, and will remain President until October. His term will have had as one of its chief features the elaborate celebrations in connection with the Centenary of Argentine Independence, which began last month, and are to be continued, in the form of an International Exhibition and so on, until November. It need hardly be pointed out that this country's interest in the Argentine Republic is very great, for it has an enormous amount of capital sunk in it, to the benefit both of itself and of the Argentine. It may be said that the executive power is vested in the President, who is elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the troops, appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics. He must be a Roman Catholic and Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected. The same stipulation applies to the office of Vice-President.

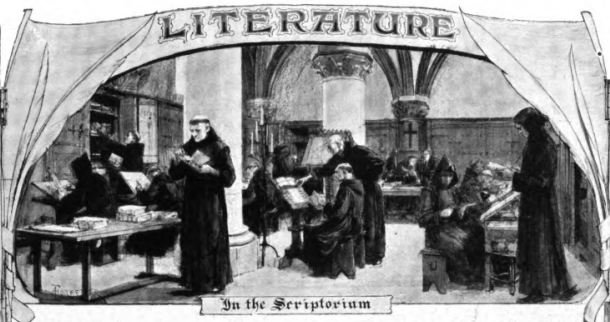
PHOTOGRAPH BY CHANDLER.

LITERATURE



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. A. C. BENSON,
Whose new book, "The Silent Isle," is being published by Messrs. Smith, Elder.



In the Scriptorium

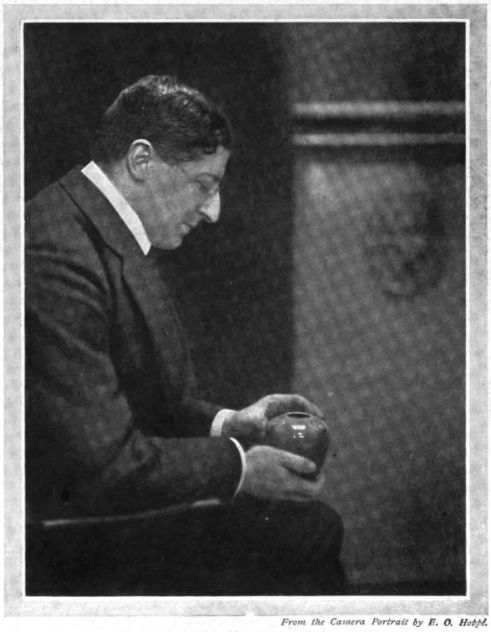


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. E. F. BENSON,
Who has written a story for the forthcoming Summer Number of "The Illustrated London News."

The Late Lord Cranbrook.

In "Gathorne Hardy, First Earl of Cranbrook: a Memoir" (Longmans), Mr. Alfred Gathorne Hardy has overcome the obvious difficulties besetting a son who writes his father's life. The keynote of the biography is the author's terse phrase: "I am more anxious to prove that he always did his best than that he was always right." It is possible that our generation, admiring the late Lord Cranbrook as an old man eloquent, and regarding him as one of the institutions of the Conservative Party, has hitherto hardly understood how large a part he played in the political world. When Disraeli took a peerage, Mr. Hardy was considered by many of the Conservatives to have a better claim than Sir Stafford Northcote to lead the House of Commons, but he loyally accepted his chief's decision. One cannot help wondering what the result would have been had Gathorne Hardy been chosen. In that event, would Lord Salisbury ever have been Prime Minister? For it was the Fourth Party's revolt against Northcote's leadership that, ultimately, made Lord Salisbury Premier. Hardy did not enter the House of Commons until the year 1855, when he was forty-one (and had twice, unreasonably, been refused silk at the Bar); but in three years he obtained an Under-Secretaryship, and was in the Cabinet by 1866. He remained a front-bench politician until 1895, and the vigour which enabled him to enjoy a day's shooting at the age of eighty-eight secured for him much influence, even after he had relinquished the active pursuit of politics. His defeat of Gladstone at the Oxford University election in 1861 was the turning-point of his career. This memoir is necessarily to some extent a pendant to Lord Morley's "Life of Gladstone" (a book which Lord Cranbrook admired more than he admired its subject); but it is the most authoritative account which has yet been published of Conservative politics during the last forty years of the Queen's reign, and Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury are revealed in the frankness of private correspondence with a trusted colleague. There are no Cabinet secrets — how far we have travelled from the days when a Cabinet Minister was careful not to enter even in his private diary the things that were said at a Cabinet meeting! But Lord Cranbrook kept a regular diary, and, in later years, wrote a valuable summary of his old diaries. The chapter on his tenure of the Home Office during the Fenian troubles is, perhaps, the most interesting, for few people knew that the Government believed in a Fenian plot to carry off the Queen from Osborne, and worried her Majesty much by the precautions considered necessary. Her personal confidence in Gathorne Hardy, however, is very marked. This book is a worthy record of a high-minded statesman who, if not quite in the front rank, was a fine speaker and a consistent politician, who filled four great Cabinet posts with credit, whose career was guided by a strong religious feeling, free from any parade or cant, and whose home-life was one of rare happiness.



From the Camera Portrait by E. O. Hoppé.

MR. ALEXANDER TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS.
The author of the English version of Maeterlinck's play, "The Blue Bird," at the Haymarket Theatre, the 250th performance of which took place on Tuesday. Mr. de Mattos is well known as a translator of foreign novels and stories, including "Arsène Lupin" and others in that series.

"The Black Prince."

Having already favoured us with some very lively sketches of "Napoleon's Marshals," Mr. Dunn-Pattison now offers us an interesting account of one of England's foremost fighting-men in the person of "The Black Prince" (Methuen and Co.) As a man imbued with the learning implied in the title "M.A.," and endowed with the military experience which he must have acquired as a former officer in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Mr. Dunn-Pattison would seem to possess just the very qualities requisite in a writer ambitious of producing a new and revised portrait of his hero, who had already been limned for us by several authors, including our romantic novelist, Mr. G. P. R. James. The present biographer does not profess to have done much in the way of original inquiry into his subject, but only to have collated and culled from the labours of our latest researchers into the same period, with the result that he shakes our belief in some of our most cherished historical traditions. Edward, Prince of Wales, the son of Edward III.—where and how did he get his three ostrich-feathers and his motto "Ich dien"? At the Battle of Crecy, from the victim of his sword, the blind old King of Bohemia, we have always, hitherto, been led to believe; but Mr. Dunn-Pattison hums and hahs about this, and balances the pros and cons of the question, in such a way as to leave the story still open to doubt. And the term "Black Prince," too—how did the hero of Crecy, and Poitiers, and Najéra, and other battles of our Hundred Years' War in France—how did he come by that? "Like the good Lord James Douglas, Marlborough, and many another hero, he became the bogie whereby the mothers of his enemies used to terrify their babes" by reference to the terrible "Prince Noir." It may be true that "the first time we find the sobriquet attached to Edward of Woodstock is in Grafton's 'Chronicle,' written in 1563, in the reign of Elizabeth, almost two hundred years after his death"; but that is no proof that the Prince of Wales was not also thus termed by his own countrymen in his own lifetime. The explanations of such things are ever the simplest. Nothing was more natural than that our "Black Prince" should have been so called from the colour of his sable armour — now hanging up on one of the pillars in Canterbury Cathedral, just as the "Red Prince" of Prussia (Frederick Charles), one of the heroes of the Franco-German War, was also thus designated from the scarlet colour of his uniform—that of the Ziethen Hussars, of which his son-in-law, the Duke of Connaught, is now the titular chief. And then, too, as to the Order of the Garter, and its foundation by the Black Prince's father, Edward III.: how charming is the story hitherto believed that the Countess of Salisbury had the misfortune to drop her garter when dancing with her admirer the King; and that thereupon his Majesty, perceiving the smiles of his courtiers, had gallantly stooped to pick up the blue velvet knee-band, with the words, "Honi soi qui mal y pense": "Evil be to him who evil thinks." Mr. Dunn-Pattison essays to reason away this very pretty story, but all that one can say about it is that it is almost too good *not* to be true. On the other hand, it is pleasant to find that the spirit of the iconoclast in our biographer is more than counteracted by the spirit of a hero-worshipper, which has enabled him to present a vivid portrait of that "young Mars of men," our third Prince of Wales, whose exploits made famous the name of England all over Europe.

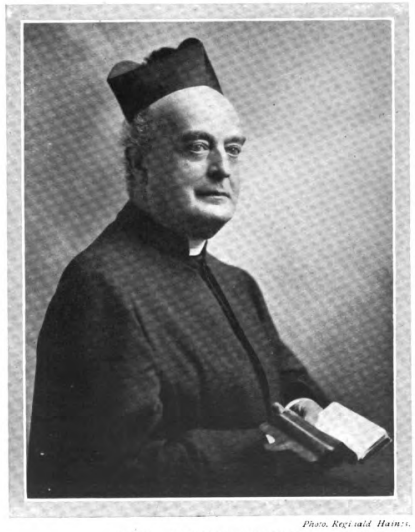


Photo. Reginald Haines.

FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN,
Whose new book, "Life Lessons from Joan of Arc," is being published by Messrs. George Allen.



Photo. E. O. Hoppé.

MR. HERBERT G. PONTING, F.R.G.S.,
Official Photographer to Captain Scott's new South Pole Expedition, and author of "In Lotus Land Japan."

The Doings of the Airmen at Home and Abroad.

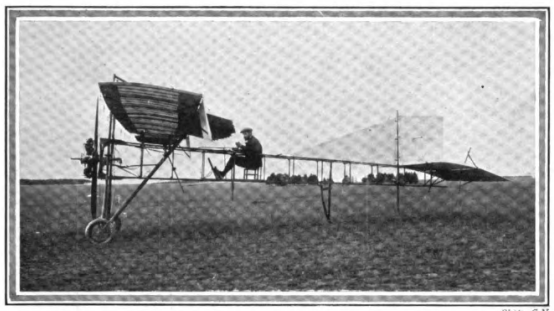


Photo. C.N.

A PIONEER OF THE BIPLANE MAKES AND TESTS HIS FIRST MONOPLANE: MR. HENRY FARMAN ON HIS NEW FLYING-MACHINE.

Mr. Henry Farman, the famous airman, who has hitherto devoted his attention to the biplane that bears his name, has now invented a monoplane, which he tested a few days ago. The new machine, which weighs 300 kilogrammes (about 675 lb.), is 8 metres long, and has a width of 7 metres.

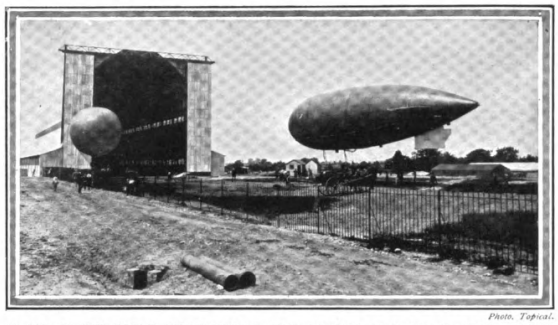


Photo. Topical.

MAKER OF THE GREAT NIGHT VOYAGE OVER LONDON: THE ARMY'S EXPERIMENTAL AIR-SHIP "BETA" ("THE BABY").

Without preliminary announcement, the "Beta" left the balloon works at Farnborough soon after half-past eleven on Friday night, flew to London, encircled St. Paul's, and then went back to Farnborough. The only light carried was a small electric bulb used for reading the instrument and gauges.

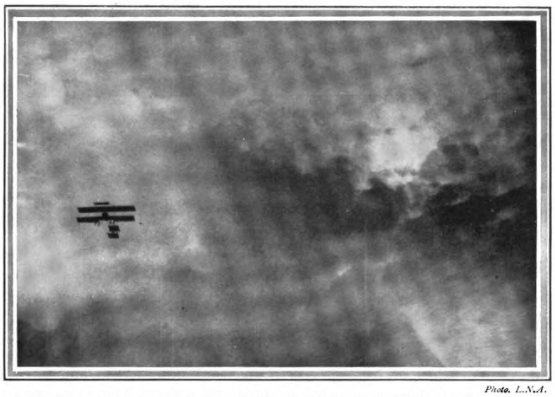


Photo. L.N.A.

AEROPLANING OVER LONDON: MR. GRAHAME-WHITE IN FLIGHT ABOVE RANELAGH.

Mr. Grahame-White made two successful flights from the grounds of the Ranelagh Club on Saturday last. His second flight, which took some twenty minutes, was over the river and Hurlingham, with a return across Wimbledon Common. He was to have flown as far as Blackfriars later, but the elements were against it, the sky too lowering, the wind too strong.

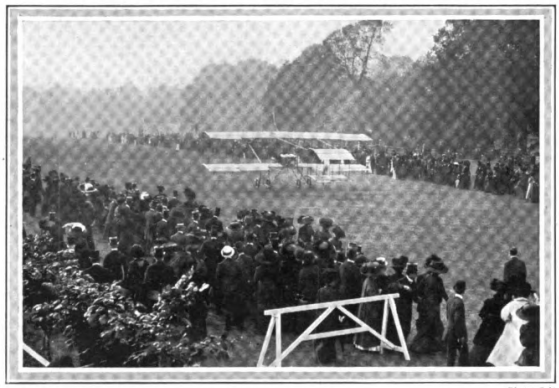


Photo. C.N.

RUNNING IN A VERY RESTRICTED SPACE: MR. GRAHAME-WHITE AT RANELAGH.

It will be noted that Mr. Grahame-White had considerably less elbow room for his preliminary runs along the ground before rising than is usually the case. Mr. Grahame-White, it may be said, is exceedingly busy just now at the new sport. A series of flights in his aeroplane is to be sold by auction at Brooklands to-day (Saturday).

Church and State: An Accession Service at Malta.



Photo. Ellis

THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S CO-CATHEDRAL ON THE OCCASION OF THE ACCESSION TO THE THRONE OF KING GEORGE V.

His Grace the Archbishop Bishop ordered that "On Sunday the Feast of the Holy Trinity, a solemn 'Te Deum' be chanted . . . in our Cathedral Church, after the Conventual Mass, and in all Collegiate and Parish Churches after Vespers, whilst We ourselves will chant it along with our Reverend Chapter in the Co-Cathedral of St. John, at 11 a.m., at which hour We desire that all the churches of Malta shall join with the Co-Cathedral in a prolonged pealing of bells." Thus was arranged the Thanksgiving Service in the "Westminster Abbey of Malta," as St. John's has been called. Amongst those attending were the Governor and Lady Rundle, the Naval Commander-in-Chief and Lady Poë, the Lieutenant-Governor, high naval and military officers, foreign Consuls, Maltese nobility—indeed, everyone of note in Malta.

SNARING A TABLE DELICACY: THE CAPTURE OF THE ORTOLAN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.



1. THE BAITED LURES: TRAPS IN WHICH ORTOLANS ARE CAUGHT ALIVE, SET IN A FIELD OF INDIAN CORN.
2. THE HOME OF THE HUNTERS: THE BIRD-CATCHERS' PRIMITIVE HUT.
3. SETTING OUT WITH THE DECOYS: BIRD-CATCHERS WITH THE ORTOLANS THAT WILL LURE THEIR FELLOWS INTO THE TRAPS.
4. THE GROUND PREPARED FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE ORTOLANS: DECOY-ORTOLANS IN THEIR CAGES, AND THE TRAPS FOR THE WILD BIRDS IN PLACE.
5. PREPARING TO SNARE A GREAT TABLE DELICACY: SETTING DECOY-BIRDS IN POSITION FOR THE LURING OF ORTOLANS INTO THE TRAPS.
6. CAUGHT! AN ORTOLAN TRAPPED.

The ortolan, the little bird that is so greatly esteemed as a table delicacy, is caught alive in the manner illustrated, and is afterwards fattened for the table—fed with grain in darkened rooms. The bird-catchers, having placed their traps at regular intervals in a field of Indian corn, and having baited those traps with seed, set up decoy-ortolans in cages, that their calls may lure the wild birds to the neighbourhood of the traps. The trap it may be said, is so made that it cannot hurt the bird when falling. The ortolan is a small granivorous conirostral bird of the family Fringillidæ. It is a bunting, a near relative of the corn-bunting, the reed-bunting, and the yellow hammer. The male bird is about 6½ inches long.

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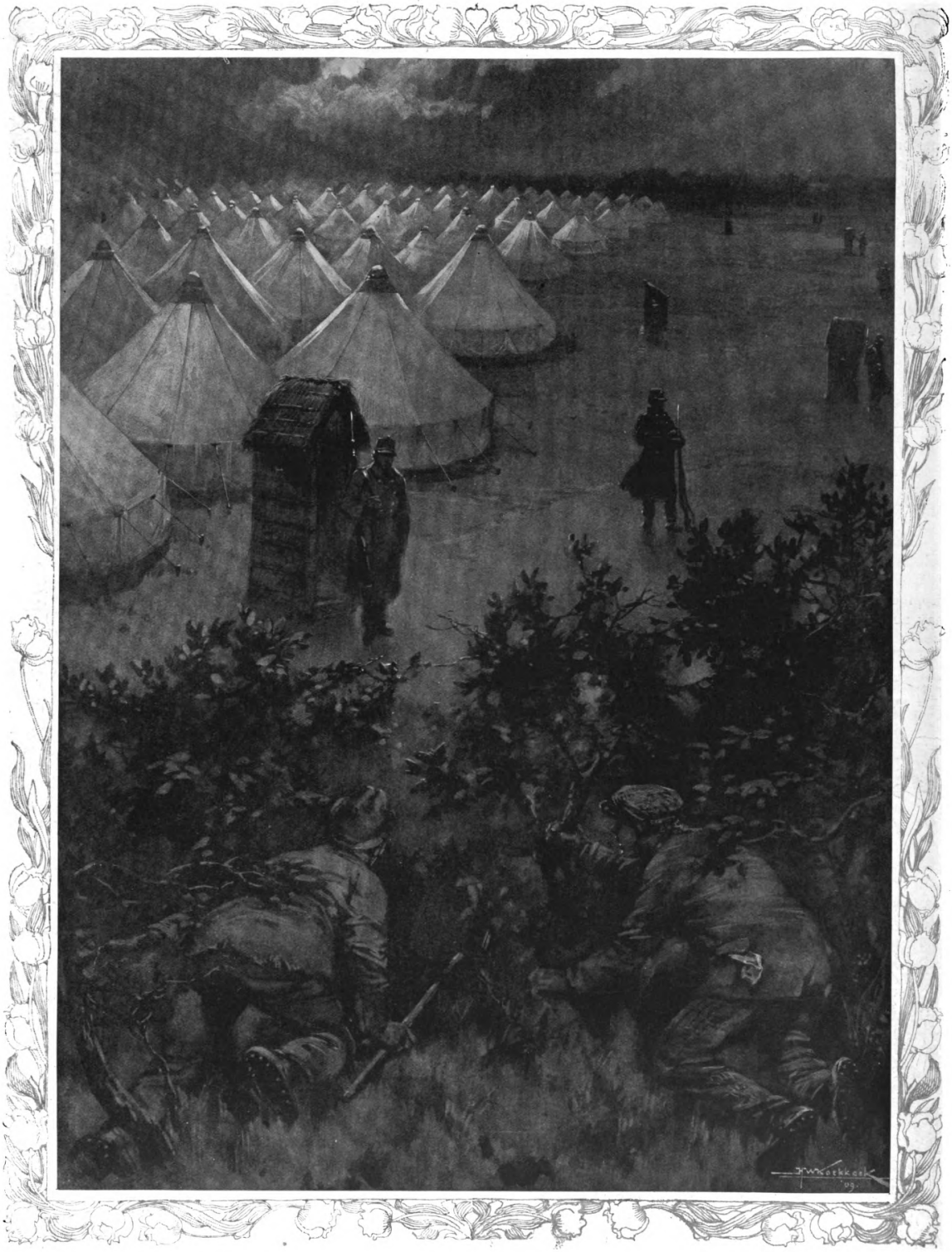
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DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, H. W. KOEKKOEK.



THIEVES IN THE NIGHT: MEN ABOUT TO POUNCE ON A SENTRY BEFORE ROBBING THE CAMP, DURING MANŒUVRES IN HOLLAND.

The incident depicted is of somewhat frequent occurrence during manœuvres in certain parts of Holland. So soon as the troops have assembled on the ground and have pitched their tents, most unwelcome camp-followers leave their caravans and prepare for manœuvres of their own, stealing from the camp at night. The thieves approach the tents as stealthily as possible, under the shadow of the hedges; await their opportunity to slip through the line of sentries unobserved, and then steal any portable articles of value that may be within their reach—cooking-tins, tools, blankets, horse-furniture, and so on. Their efforts are too often crowned with success, despite the fact that the sentries are doubled in number at night. Occasionally a sentry is stunned by the thieves. It need scarcely be said that the raids are made on dark and stormy nights.

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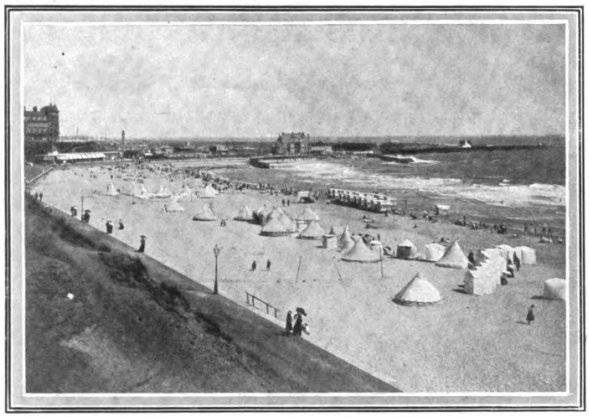
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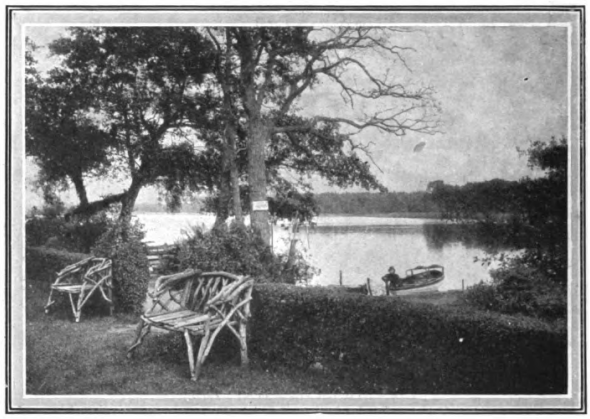
CAMPAIGNS IN EUROPE SINCE 1792.

THERE are few general readers who cannot manage to extract some entertainment from any work on war—the most picturesque and dramatic of all subjects; but we take it that one of the driest military books ever written is the compilation by General von Horsetzky, of the Austrian army, entitled "A Short History of the Chief Campaigns in Europe since 1792" (Murray). As now translated by Lieutenant K. B. Ferguson, R.G.A., the work may be described as the abridgement of an epitome, forming pemmican reading of the most arid kind—all facts, names, and figures—extract of war, so to speak, with all the colour, movement, drama, and human interest strained off. Confining himself to Europe, the author consequently makes no mention of conflicts like the American Civil War, the Russo-Japanese campaign, and our own considerable affair in South Africa. Within the limits of 500 octavo pages he has compressed more than fifty campaigns, so that the average amount of space devoted to each is quite exiguous. Waterloo is disposed of in less than two pages, while forty are devoted to Königgrätz—the author's own ground—and one and a half to Sedan. "At 4 p.m." he says, "the whole (French) force, massed together under the converging fire of the German guns in the woods to the north of the town, was compelled to surrender, 80,000 in number." But the capitulation and surrender did not take place till next day—2nd September; while the number of those who surrendered was not 80,000, but 83,000, apart from 24,000 who had either been taken prisoners during the battle, or crossed the Belgian frontier and been disarmed. Other inaccuracies occur, such as the statement that Bonaparte, at Waterloo, "dictated at 11 a.m. his orders for the attack which was to begin at 1 p.m."; but it began at least two hours before that. General Horsetzky's criticism of Wellington in the Peninsula, too, has at least the merit of daring originality: "In spite of the lack of unity in their command, and of King Joseph's doubtful authority, the French completely drove the British out of the field in July 1809, and again in 1812. Wellington's systematic retreats in 1809, and 1810, were a virtual admission of complete defeat—for the time being, at any rate—and the same can almost be said of the autumn campaign in 1812." We wonder whether General Horsetzky ever heard the story told of Moltke when once compared by one of his admirers to Alexander, Cæsar, Frederick, Marlborough, and Turenne. "No," said the great strategist, "I have no right to be named in the same breath with such great commanders, for I never in all my life commanded a retreat"—at once the most difficult, and at times the most necessary, operation in war. "The author," says his accomplished translator, writing before King Edward's death, "is sometimes very hard on our country and countrymen, but that is an old prejudice which our gracious Sovereign . . . is gradually beating out, and which we trust he will, in the course of the next few years, see practically extinct." Since King Edward's funeral, where so many foreign regiments were represented, that prejudice is probably rarer than ever.



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Gorleston, on the Norfolk coast, a few miles south of Yarmouth, and about seven miles by the cliffs north of Lowestoft, affords a quiet relief after the distractions of those more populous places. The glory of Gorleston is its beach, a long broad stretch of sand which is literally a children's paradise. Bathing, golf, cricket, tennis, etc., are to be had in abundance. The Great Eastern train service is excellent.



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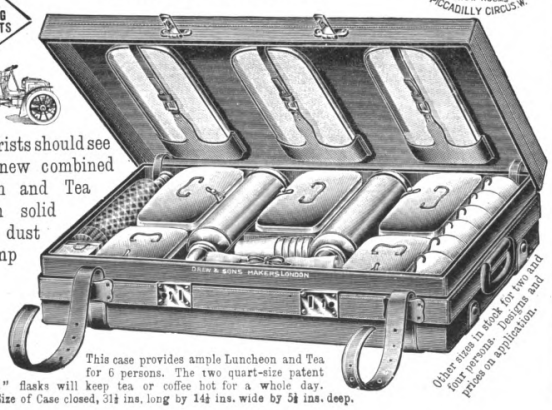
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

IT has taken no less than ten years for the lawyers to discover a flaw—or, shall I say, the real intent?—of a section of the Motor Act with regard to the endorsement of licenses. A motorist was lately summoned and, of course, fined, for the extinction of his back lamp, whereupon the Clerk of the Court demanded his license in order that this heinous offence might be endorsed upon it. On the advice of his solicitor, the motorist refused production for this purpose, and, aching for their pound of flesh, the police issued another summons to oblige him to do so. Upon the case being heard before a police-magistrate, the solicitor for the defence suggested that the clause in the Act bearing upon the matter referred to endorsements only in connection with offences concerning the driving of a motor-car, and urged that the accidental extinction of a lamp which the driver could not see could not come within such meaning. Result, dismissal of the summons. I fear that this decision does not altogether establish this reading of the clause, but it is at least a point gained that way.

* * *

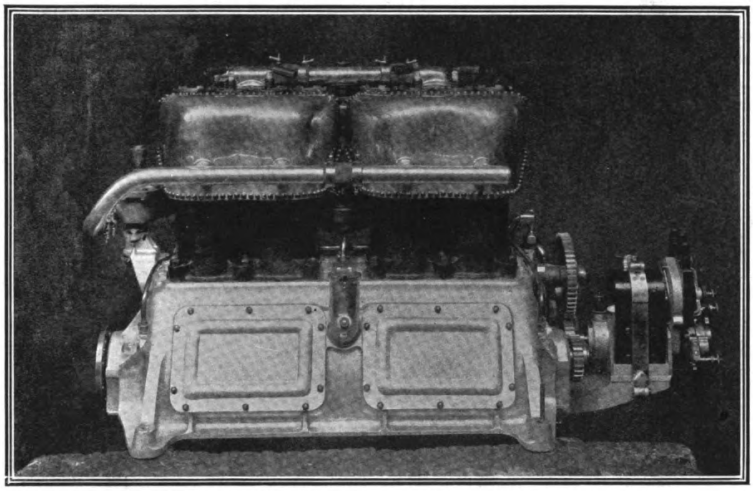
Good tuition in any craft requires not only a good tutor, but good tools and apparatus. Now, in nothing so much does this obtain as in acquiring the art of conning and driving a modern motor-car, and that they are aware of this fact the Royal Automobile Club Motor House Committee have given proof by the purchase of a 15-h.p. Silent Knight Daimler for the use of their tuition department. This car has, however, had to be built to special order by the great Coventry firm, for, in addition to the standard fittings and equipment, it boasts an extra set of clutch and brake-pedals, and also a special decelerator-pedal, in order that the instructor may retain full control over the car, behave the novice never so foolishly. The car has proved admirably adapted to its purpose, and before the year is out many hundreds of motorists-to-be will have made their trial spins and earned their R.A.C. certificate on the "flexible fifteen."

* * * * *

The car-owner who still fears to relinquish the use of those irritating fittings, tyre safety-bolts, will assuredly extend a warm welcome to the newly introduced Dunlop bolt-protector. Now that I have seen one, the only marvel is why the tyre people have not produced something of the kind years ago. Up till now, the stalk of the security-bolt has been left projecting, naked and ashamed, for an inch or two through the wooden felloe, with the result that the threads rusted up, the wing nuts rusted on, and deadly damp penetrated through the orifice in the rim, to the detriment of the tread and the destruction of the tyre fabric. Also, at times of repainting the light-hearted coach painter never dreams of removing the security-bolts before painting, so that when next it becomes necessary to remove the tyre, the slackening of the wing bolts and the raising of the bolts produces a condition of mind akin to madness. But now comes the ever-helpful Dunlop Company with the aforesaid Dunlop Bolt-Protector, which takes the form of a closed-ended gun-metal tube, with wing nut, metal washer, and rubber washer all in one piece. This, screwed up into position on the bolt, sets the painter, the car-washer, and the damp at defiance.

* * *

Private motor-car owners have little or nothing for which to thank the Departmental Committee appointed to consider the use of petroleum in this country. At the present moment the private owner can obtain the necessary permission to store the legal quantity of petrol, provided he satisfies the requirements of the Act with regard to the distance of the place of storage from any building. If it is necessary to approach nearer than the specified 20 feet, the local inspector can sanction the character and position of the proposed store. Moreover, the private owner invariably keeps his spirit in the two-gallon sealed cans in which petrol is sent out by the various purveyors, so that no danger exists. But a desire for further official control was, of course, to be expected of a Departmental Inquiry; and further official control by the County Councils, who are already chin-deep in red tapeism and officialdom, means more worry and trouble for the private owner, who is very comfortable as he is, thank you! Some members of the committee appear to think that by regulations they can prevent lovely woman from laving her tresses with petrol, if she so desires. *Quelle naiveté!*



A BRITISH-MADE MOTOR FOR AIRMEN: THE 30-H.P. WOLSELEY AERO ENGINE.

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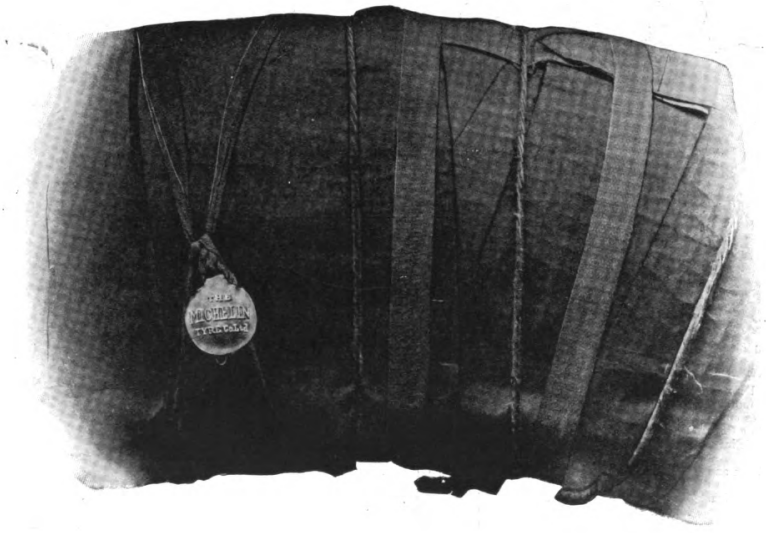
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE SPECKLED BAND." AT THE ADELPHI.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S latest play has the great recommendation of re-introducing us to our old friend, Sherlock Holmes. The story of "The Speckled Band" is of the blood-curdling mystery order. From the moment the curtain rose on the inquest held on the body of Violet Stonor, the young and charming girl who has so strangely died, down to the scenes in which the detective convicted uncanny-looking Dr. Rylott of murdering her, and attempting to murder her sister, by the instrumentality of a snake, last Saturday night's audience seemed held as by a spell, and they revelled in all the gruesome details of the author's invention. Broad fun and horrors of crime are nicely alternated in Sir Arthur's plot, which he manages with really neat stage-craft. The villain, the devilish Dr. Rylott, with his shifty eyes, his shuffling walk, his twitching fingers, and his unkempt beard, dominates the story, thanks to the subtle art of Mr. Lyn Harding, who gives us a study of the criminal temperament that is curiously impressive. Sherlock Holmes, of course, we are glad to meet again, with his familiar pipe and his indulgence in drugs and his dressing-gown, and Mr. H. A. Saintsbury hits off the man's externals and manages cleverly his disguises. But neither he nor Miss Christine Silver, as the mild little girl who is threatened with her sister's fate, have much chance in competition with Mr. Harding. For once the murderer is the hero of a murder-drama, and though we recognise at once his guilt, and have to admit that the play in which he figures gives us no surprises and no unexpected developments, still it is thrilling enough with its straightforward sort of sensationalism.

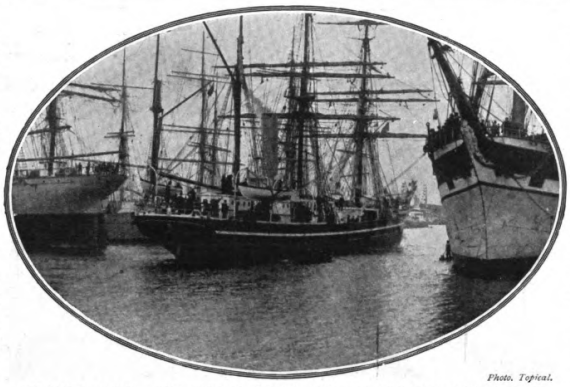


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EXTREMES MEET: THE "TERRA NOVA," DESTINED FOR THE ANTARCTIC ICE, PASSING LINERS BOUND FOR THE TROPICS.

Captain Scott's vessel, the "Terra Nova," in which he will sail to the Antarctic in his great effort to reach the South Pole, left the South West India Dock last week for Portsmouth on the first stage of the voyage. She dipped the White Ensign to the vessels she passed, and they dipped their flags to her. From Portsmouth she goes to Cardiff to coal, and leaves on the 15th for Port Lyttelton, New Zealand, where Captain Scott will join her.

"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN." AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

As bright and gay an entertainment as Mr. Edwardes has ever offered us is the musical comedy which he has just staged at the Vaudeville under the title of "The Girl in the Train." The plot is simplicity itself. A married man meets a girl late at night wandering about a corridor-train in search of a sleeping-bunk, and gives up his bunk to her. But his wife is jealous, and the result of his innocent benevolence is an action for divorce, in which he loses his case. The "Trial by Jury" business makes an excellent first act, which might have been made, but is just kept from being, too serious. "Won't you marry me?" asks the divorced husband of the girl responsible for his trouble in a lively duet; but, needless to say, husband and wife meet again and are still in love. The composer (Leo Fall) furnishes dances and waltz-refrains which will set all the town trying to whistle or hum their melodies; while a cast which includes Mr. Robert Evett, Mr. Rutland Barrington, Mr. Huntley Wright, Mr. Fred Emney, Miss Clara Evelyn, and Miss Phyllis Dare (much livelier than usual) keeps the audience delighted the whole evening through. The most popular numbers of the score are likely to be the finale of the first act (a beautiful piece of elaboration), "In the Park," which has a swinging tune, Miss Evelyn's "Secret" song, and a couple of delicious dance-duets.

(*Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere.*)



Photo. by H. G. Ponting, Photographer to the Expedition.

OFFICERS OF THE "TERRA NOVA," WHICH HAS JUST LEFT LONDON FOR THE ANTARCTIC: (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) LIEUT. E. R. G. EVANS (COMMANDER), LIEUT. CAMPBELL, AND LIEUT. PENNELL.



Photo. by H. G. Ponting, Photographer to the Expedition.

IN THE WARD ROOM OF THE "TERRA NOVA": (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) LIEUT. PENNELL, ENGINEER-LIEUT. RILEY, LIEUT. E. R. G. EVANS (COMMANDER), MR. CHERRY GARRARD (ZOOLOGIST), DR. SIMPSON (PHYSICIST), AND A VISITOR.



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THE WRONG WAY.



"INDIRECT" INHALING.

STATEMENT
BY
SIR HIRAM MAXIM.

January 10, 1910.

I HAVE for years suffered from bronchial and throat affections. There is hardly any European health resort recommended for them that I have not visited, and I have consulted a large number of specialists upon my case.

If I had not found the means of cure, I could not live on this side of the Atlantic at all. Every experience in my own case has shown me that inhalation and inhalation alone can give relief. Even so, on the old methods of inhalation, such relief as I have been able to obtain was only temporary. This led me to turn my mind to the problem.



I found that every inhalation I tried always made me cough at the beginning, and, failing to get cured, I set my mind to the problem of ascertaining just where the existing methods broke down. As a result, I made myself an apparatus by the help of which, although affected by a chronic bronchial trouble, I am able to live in perfect comfort. The little pocket appliance, which I call the "Maxim Inhaler," never leaves my person day or night. At the first sign of trouble it is brought into play.

The larger apparatus of my invention, which I call the "Pipe of Peace," embodies, like the Maxim Inhaler, the principle of **direct inhalation**. The principle of both is perfectly simple, but the effect is simply perfect. In both of them medicated vapours—vapour of menthol in the Maxim Inhaler, vapour of a compound essence of pine, compounded by myself, in the Pipe of Peace—are released, not just inside the teeth, but **close to the throat**. My knowledge of chemistry enabled me to compound an essence of pine free from the liability which all ordinary pine essences possess to set up coughing at the beginning.

The form of apparatus which I have designed **delivers the vapours at exactly the right spot.**

THE RIGHT WAY.



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Hiram S. Maxim.

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O.S. 13

LADIES' PAGE.

THERE seems no particular reason why a "Woman's Conference" should be held in connection with the Japan Exhibition. Somebody has seen it as an opportunity, however, and has arranged two weeks of feminine talk upon a mixed assortment of topics. Two of the subjects set down have been long amongst my peculiar interests, for which I have put in many a word, and it is pleasing to see the ideas taking root in such influential quarters. One of these views is the necessity for training for domestic work, which I have so often advocated here as a prime necessity, urging that skill in home-work is no mere rule of thumb, no trivial routine which is "picked up" by the dullest or most frivolous girl as instinctively as a newly hatched chicken picks up its corn, but that it needs training and practice as much as any other vocation or art. Often have I quoted in behalf of home-making duties the forcible phrase used by Miss Nightingale specially about nursing: "Three-fourths of the troubles of women arise from their exempting themselves from the rules of training held necessary in the case of men." Well, at this "Conference" a number of ladies have ably elaborated this same theme.

Many of the speakers are connected with the recently established King's College course of Domestic Science, from which, as a little leaven leaveneth the lump, it is hoped influence will gradually radiate until this important branch of the arts of life, based on science, is recognised at its true value as a subject of learning. Like many another valuable experiment, this definite teaching on University lines has been initiated by Americans. Since 1891, Wellesley College for Women has had a Professor of Domestic Science, paid and regarded as highly as, for instance, the Professor of Classics or of Engineering. Thence the idea spread to most of the other leading Women's Colleges in the United States. Moreover, America has a great number of agricultural colleges, partly supported by State funds (here we have but a very few, supported by private enterprise); and these have almost universally adopted Household Science as a subject. The work has been almost exclusively accomplished by college-trained women—Masters of Art, Doctors of Medicine, and Bachelors of Science, whose intellectual ability makes them appreciate the case.

My other pet topic which is having a field day is what I always call "the housewife's wages." This is being brought before the Conference by Lady McLaren. The point is that, no matter how well a wife performs her domestic tasks, she does not become entitled thereby to any definite pecuniary recompense at all. I fully admit that the vast majority of men do allow spending-money to the extent of their ability to the head of the household workers; but it remains the fact that in the cases where a man does not choose to do so, there is no way to compel him to let his wife have a proper proportion of his income, either for the family use or her own private expenditure. Moreover, the law is that a wife who has no source of income apart from her household tasks cannot really own any money! If, for instance, she should save up any of her own so-called personal allowance, that sum even is not really hers, for her husband can reclaim it as his property at any time and spend it himself in any way that he chooses. Also, at the end of a laborious life's work in the home, a wife's name may be left out of her husband's will, however wealthy he may have been. This is not permitted in most other countries, and the possibility is not duly honouring and rewarding the domestic worker. As the home must always be the chief sphere of the work of women as a whole, it seems to me that these two reforms are urgent in its conditions: first, a recognition of the need for definite training for the occupation, and, second, giving the married worker a claim to a proper recompense for her "very own" from the family's income.



A REFINED MOURNING COSTUME.

A walking-dress in striped grey linen, with black satin revers and cuffs, and black braiding: and a grey straw hat trimmed with plumes, and underlined with black satin.

Quite as interesting as any public exhibition to visitors to London, and a favourite shopping-place with Society, is the splendid establishment of Messrs. Mappin and Webb, 158-162, Oxford Street, near Oxford Circus. In this handsome, airy, and well-lighted saloon are set forth the most beautiful products of the modern goldsmith's, silversmith's, and jeweller's arts. There is a fancy department, showing dressing-cases and other leather, tortoiseshell, and glass articles, and there is a stock of clocks and watches. In the jewellery department one may choose some lovely things. The silver department is replete with beautifully designed and finished goods of all descriptions, and most articles can be had duplicated in the well-known "Prince's Plate," which wears for years as well as solid silver. Messrs. Mappin and Webb are also at 2, Queen Victoria Street, City, and 220, Regent Street, W.

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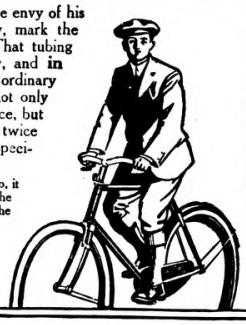
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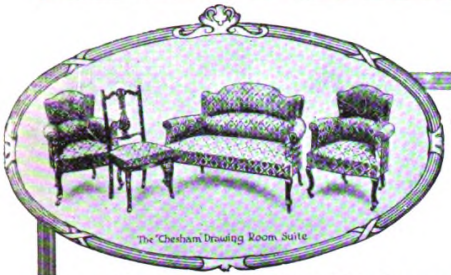
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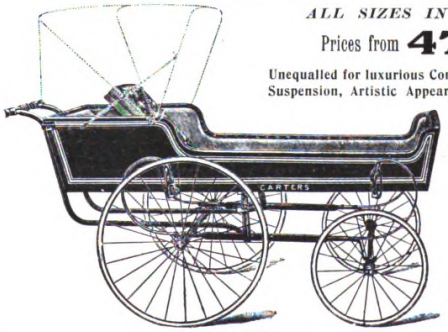
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ANCIENT FRESCOES AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

UPON the walls of the ancient chapel of the Guild of the Holy Cross at Stratford-on-Avon, and exactly opposite the house wherein Shakespeare died, there once existed probably the most interesting series of mural paintings in England. Alas! their glory has now vanished. Vandals many years ago covered the paintings with prosaic whitewash, through which their colours are now faintly visible. Happily, however, coloured drawings were made of each picture before spoliation, and these were published just one hundred years ago. From the rare book containing the drawings, the photographs reproduced on another page were taken. Unfortunately, some of the frescoes were damaged before the drawings were made, owing to the decay of the plaster upon which they were painted.

According to the "Golden Legend," a work by Jacobus de Voraigne, translated and published by Caxton in 1483, the history of the Holy Cross begins in the Garden of Eden. One version relates that after the Fall Adam was taken ill, and Seth, his son, went to the gate of Paradise "for to gete ye oyle of mercy for to enoynte with al his fad[er]'s body." St. Michael, however, gave him a branch of the tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil, and said that Adam would be well when this bore fruit. Upon returning, Seth found his father "deed," and planted the branch upon his grave. Here it grew into a tree, and remained standing until the time of Solomon, who "did do hewe it don."

The visit of the Queen of Sheba is portrayed in the first fresco. She noticed and worshipped the tree grown

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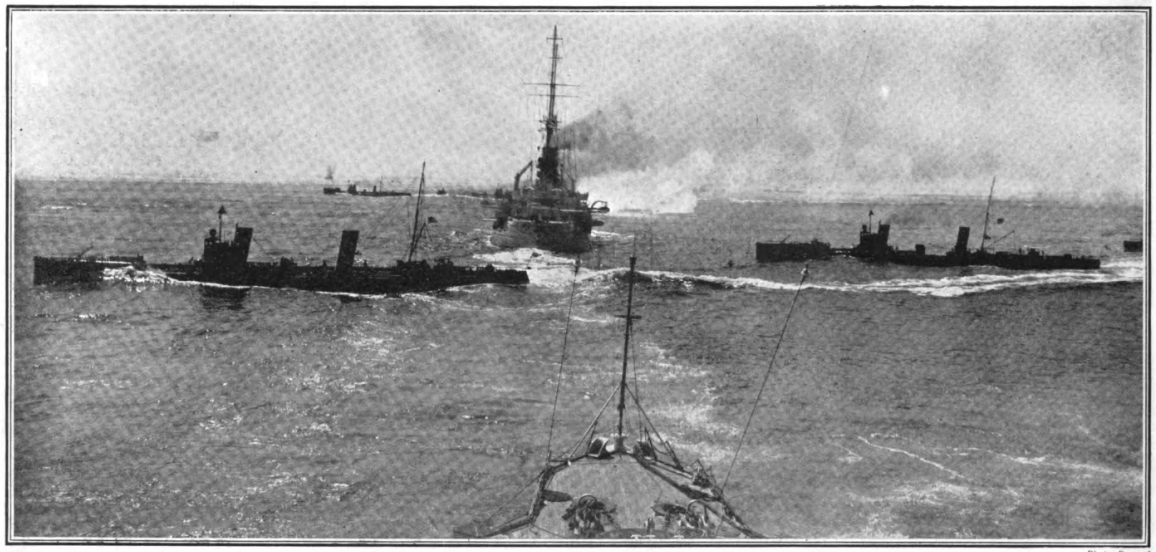


Photo. Renard.

WILL "DREADNOUGHTS" OR TORPEDO-BOATS DECIDE THE NEXT NAVAL WAR?—GERMAN TORPEDO-BOATS PASSING THROUGH THE LINES AT SOME RECENT MANŒUVRES.

It has been suggested of late by some distinguished naval critics that, for the purposes of naval warfare in narrow seas, such as the North Sea for instance, "Dreadnoughts" will be practically useless until the seas have been cleared of torpedo craft, submarines, and mines. Meantime the "Dreadnoughts," it is said, will have to lie idle in protected harbours until they are able to go to sea without risk of being torpedoed. It is argued that, if this be true, it is even more important that the two-power standard should be maintained in torpedo-craft than in "Dreadnoughts." The question is also asked by Mr. Arnold White,—In the event of war in the North Sea, what means are there for bringing an enemy's fleet to action after the sea is clear for battle-ships to operate?

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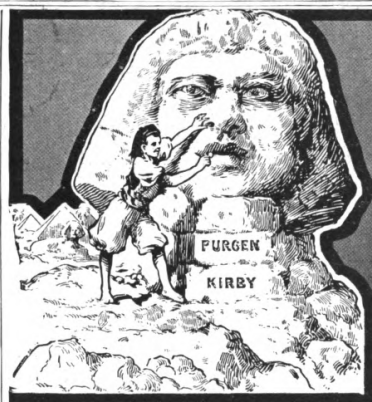
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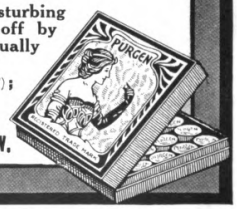
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from the branch given to Seth, and prophesied that the Saviour of the world would be hanged upon it, and by Him the kingdom of the Jews would come to an end. The tree was therefore cut down and deeply buried. Later, a pit to hold water for religious purposes was made above the burial-place, and here miraculous healing-powers were immediately manifested. Near the time of the Crucifixion, the tree floated to the surface of the water and was used for making the Holy Cross. Thus, as Caxton quaintly puts it, "Ye crosse by whyche we be saved came of ye tree by whyche we were da'ned." This is the most beautiful idea in the whole legend.

After the Crucifixion, the cross was buried. When many years had passed away, the Emperor Constantine the Great had a vision on the night preceding his final struggle with his rival, Mexentius. An angel bearing a cross appeared before him, and upon the cross was inscribed in gold "In this sygne thou shalt overcome ye battayle." A cross was therefore borne before the Emperor during the fight. His success over Mexentius is shown in the second picture, and in a corner his vision is depicted. The armies of the rival Emperors are distinguished by badges worn upon the breast.

After this victory Constantine embraced Christianity. The Empress Helena, his mother, later journeyed to Jerusalem to discover the true cross, whose whereabouts was now known to but one man, named Judas, a Jew. In the third picture she is on her way: in the adjoining scene she appears twice. In one place she is examining Judas, who, after torture by starvation, took the Empress to the hiding-place. The finding of the true cross, and of those of the thieves, is also shown. We may notice the Empress's pet dog and her page-boy. The costumes of the figures in the series are of the Tudor period. The miraculous proof of genuineness, that of "resynge a made from deth to lyfe," is next presented; and a solemn entry of the cross into Jerusalem adjoins. A legend states that Judas became a Christian, was made Bishop of Jerusalem, and finally underwent martyrdom.

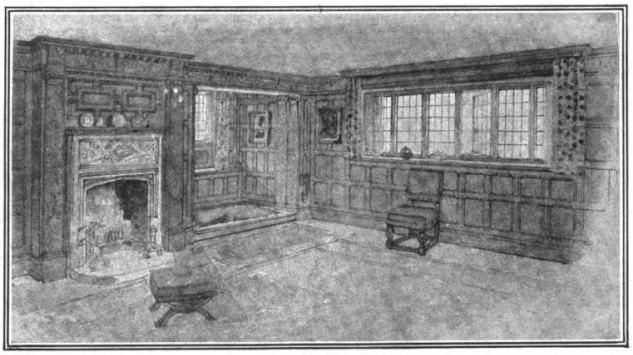
Constantine left a portion of the cross at Jerusalem, and this was taken away by Chosroes, of Persia, who despoiled the city. Heraclius, a Christian Emperor of Byzantium, raised a host to recover the relic, and his single combat with Chosroes' son on a bridge over the Danube is shown next. Heraclius won. Chosroes himself is next seen. After building a temple, he had placed therein the piece of the cross taken from Jerusalem, and by it an image of the sun. He then commanded all to worship him as god. A countryman doing this may be seen, together with his offering of sheep. Unfortunately for Chosroes, Heraclius arrived also, and decapitated the would-be divinity.

A second entry into Jerusalem and a second vision come last in the series. Elated by success, Heraclius set out for Jerusalem, taking with him the piece of the cross. The gates, however, were miraculously closed against him, and an angel rebuked him, saying that where he was riding in great pride his Saviour had gone humbly upon an ass. Heraclius at once proceeded in humility, clothed only in his shirt.



WON BY MR. LOUIS WINANS' SIR MARTIN AT EPSOM LAST WEEK: THE CORONATION CUP.

Owing to the hardness of the ground Mr. Fairie's Bayardo did not start for the Coronation Cup, which was won by the American horse, Sir Martin. The Cup, which is worth £200, is made of eighteen-carat gold. This beautiful piece of work was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Garrard's, the Goldsmiths to the Crown, of 25, Haymarket.



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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MR. WILLIAM HARDING, of Hollyhurst, Darlington, sharebroker, who died on April 19, is now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £100,569. The testator gives £30,000, all furniture, etc., the goodwill of his business, and the use for life of Hollyhurst to his cousin Mary Jane Mellanby; £2000 to his sister Hannah Close; £2000 to William Harding junior; £1500 to John Harding; £1000 each to Margaret Elizabeth Harloch, Sidney Harloch, Harold Harloch, Mary Ann Close, and Minnie Close; £500 each to the Darlington Queen's Nurses Association and the Friends' School, Great Ayton; legacies to servants and others; and one seventh of the residue to Mary Jane Mellanby, two sevenths to his brother John Harding, and four sevenths to his sister Hannah Close.



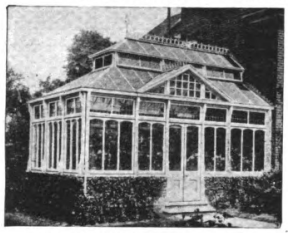
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The will (dated Jan. 10, 1904) of MR. JOSEPH ADDISON, of Harley House, Regent's Park, and a partner in Messrs. Linklater, Addison, and Brown, 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, who died on March 20, has been proved by his widow and sons, the value of the estate being £104,231. He gave his share in the freehold premises, 2, Bond Court, to his sons Harold and Gerald, they paying £400 per annum to their mother; £500

[Continued overleaf.

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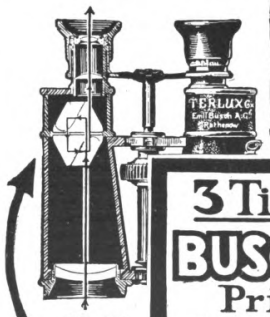
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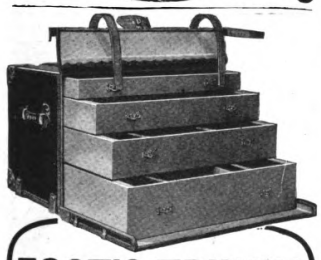
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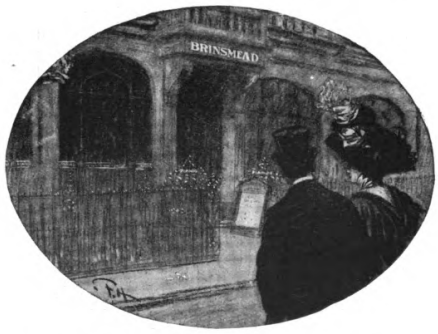
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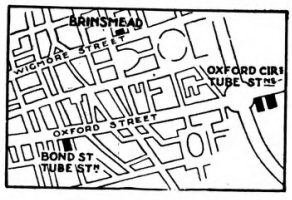


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to Mrs. Addison; £1050 to persons in the employ of his firm; £5000 each to his children Oswald, Francis, and Dorothy; a few other legacies, and the residue to his wife for life; with absolute power of appointment thereover.

The will (dated Sept. 29, 1898) of MR. SAMUEL JOHN URWICK, of St. Dunstans, Great Malvern, a partner in the glove-making business of Messrs. Fownes Bros. and Co., has been proved by his sons, the value of the property being £78,234, all of which he leaves to his children.

The will of MR. ARTHUR GAVED PHILLIPS, of 11, Essex Villas, Kensington, and 1, Garden Court, Temple, who died on April 17, has been proved by Ernest Bevir and James William Drew, the value of the property being £92,278. The testator gives £10,000 each to Annie Glanville Glasgow and Nellie Stephens Bovill; £5400 and property in Cornwall to James William Drew; £5000 to George John Hues; a few legacies; and the residue equally to the Benevolent Institution of the Institute of Civil Engineers and the Barristers' Benevolent Association.

The will of MR. HENRY BASIL HOUSON, of Fulbeck, Lincoln, who died on March 23, is proved by Arthur Lake and Ewan Nevile Crofts, the value of the property amounting to £95,828. The testator gives his real property at Fulbeck and Leadenham, £300, and the household effects to his wife; £100 each to the executors; £100 each to his housekeeper and gardener; and the residue, in trust, for Mrs. Houson during widowhood, and subject thereto for his daughter Kathleen Frances Gertrude and her issue.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Thomas Ayscough Hodgkinson, 11, Bedford Square, W.C., and Wookey Hole Mills, Wells, Somerset	£84,851
Dame Georgina Janet Stewart, Chilworth Manor, near Guildford	£79,719
Rev. Charles Holland, Watchers, Lynchmere, Sussex	£71,253
Mr. Thomas Earp, The White House, Newark	£68,306

After a highly successful voyage—her first on the homeward journey—the s.s. *Royal Edward*, which left the new Avonmouth Docks, at Bristol, for Canada on May 12, on her record-breaking maiden voyage, returned to Bristol last week. The boat was sighted from the pier-head at about 11.30 a.m. About two hundred passengers transferred to the Great Western trains in waiting at the new Dock Station, the special for London leaving within fifty minutes of the arrival of the boat, and reaching Paddington two hours later. The journey from Quebec was most enjoyable, the farewell concert on board proving a great success. A neatly printed souvenir was presented by the Great Western Railway Company to each passenger on the special trains.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

F R GITTINS.—Is there not another solution, by 1. R to Q 4th (ch), K to B 4th, 2. R to Q Kt 7th, etc.?

T TURNER.—We understand they are to be published, but when and how we do not know.

FIDELITAS.—Your solution works very well, but the position of the Black Bishop is clearly impossible.

W H WINTER.—Very amusing, but such positions are chess puzzles merely.

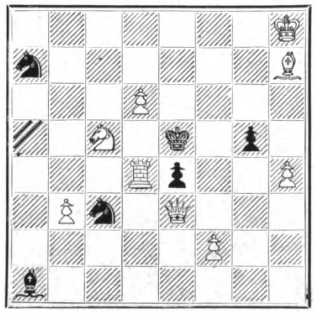
PETER FYFE (Glasgow).—To hand, with thanks.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3440 received from C A M (Penang) and J F (Trinidad); of No. 3442 from J W Beaty (Toronto) and H A Seller (Denver, U.S.A.); of No. 3443 from R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.), H A Seller, and J W Beaty; of No. 3444 from R J Lonsdale (New Brighton), J B Camara (Madeira), Salon de Recreo (Burgos), Alfred Robson, C Barretto (Madrid), and Frank W Atchinson; of No. 3445 from J Green (Boulogne), R J Lonsdale, J W Atkinson Wood (Manchester), R Bee (Melton Mowbray), C J Fisher (Eye), J Watkins (Birkdale), A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), R C Widdecombe (Dartmoor), and F Rutter.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3446 received from Mark Dawson (Horsforth), A W Cooper (Derby), J Green (Boulogne), T Turner (Brixton), J Santer (Paris), R C Widdecombe, T K Douglas (Scone), Hereward, R Murphy (Wexford), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), R Worters (Canterbury), Charles Burnett, Sorrento, G Bakker (Rotterdam), J D Tucker (Ilkley), W H Winter (Medstead), Albert Wolff (Sutton), G W Moir (East Sheen), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), and Lionel G (Bournemouth).

PROBLEM No. 3448.—BY E. J. WINTER-WOOD and T. KING-PARRY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3445.—BY H. D'O. BERNARD.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to B 5th	K takes B
2. K to K 4th	K takes B
3. K to K 4th, mate	

If Black play 1. K takes Kt, 2. B to B 4th, and if 1. K to Kt 6th, 2. B to Kt 5th, etc.

CHESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Game played at the New Club, Johannesburg, in the Match for the South African Championship.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. Siegheim.)	BLACK (Dr. Blieden.)	WHITE (Mr. Siegheim.)	BLACK (Dr. Blieden.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	16. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	17. P takes P	Kt takes P
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	18. B to R 6th	
4. B P takes P	K P takes P	Effectively cutting off Black's Rook from all participation in the game.	
5. Kt to B 3rd	B to K 3rd	18.	P to R 5th
Not so satisfactory as Kt to Q B 3rd, and the subsequent development of the Bishop at Kt 2nd. Black's game is seriously compromised later on by this move.		19. Q to Q sq	B to Q sq
		20. Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q 6th
6. P to K Kt 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	21. Kt to B 3rd	Kt (K 4) to Kt 5
7. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to B 3rd	22. B to R 3rd	
8. Castles	B to K 2nd	After this Black can practically do nothing. The rest of the game is merely dying hard. It is due to Black to say that so far he has a considerable lead in the contest.	
9. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	22.	B to Kt 3rd (ch)
10. P takes P	P takes P	23. K to Kt 2nd	Q to Kt 4th
11. Kt to K Kt 5th	R to Q B sq	24. Q to Q 2nd	B to R 4th
Castles is his best continuation. Strangely, it is his first and last opportunity of doing so in safety.		25. Q to B 4th	Q takes P (ch)
		26. K to R sq	B to B 2nd
12. P to B 4th	P to Kt 3rd	27. P to K 5th	B takes P
13. P to K 4th	P to Q 5th	28. Q R to K sq	Q to K 7th
14. Kt takes B	P takes K Kt	29. R takes Q	P takes R
15. Kt to Kt sq		30. Kt takes B	P tks R (Q) (ch)
Played with good judgment.		31. Q takes Q	Resigns.
15.	P to K 4th		

Motor tourists should note that for their convenience the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company, Ltd., have arranged to keep the following depots open till five o'clock on Saturday evening: 14, Regent Street, London; Aston Cross, Birmingham; 190, Deansgate, Manchester; Oriel House, Westland Row, Dublin; 11, Bigg Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and 61, Bath Street, Glasgow. All the depots hold a stock of things that any motorist may require, and throughout the length of the land the tourist can keep in touch with the Dunlop organisation.

In accordance with precedent, the Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance held an Extraordinary General Court of its proprietors a few days ago, when an address of condolence to his Majesty the King on the death of his late Majesty King Edward, and of congratulation on his Majesty's Accession, was ordered to be sealed and submitted through the proper channels.

Special arrangements in connection with Ascot races are announced by the Great Western Railway Company. A frequent service of fast trains will leave Paddington for Windsor and Eton, from whence well-appointed road motor-cars and four-horse brakes will run to the racecourse. The special fast-train fares will be: First return fare, 5s. 6d., second 3s. 9d., third 3s.; and the brake-fares from Windsor to Ascot are very moderate. Cheap third-class return tickets to Windsor (2s. 6d.) will also be issued by numerous trains each day from most stations on the Metropolitan and North London Railways, and from Paddington. The brakes will return from Ascot at the conclusion of the races, and connect with fast trains from Windsor and Eton to London.

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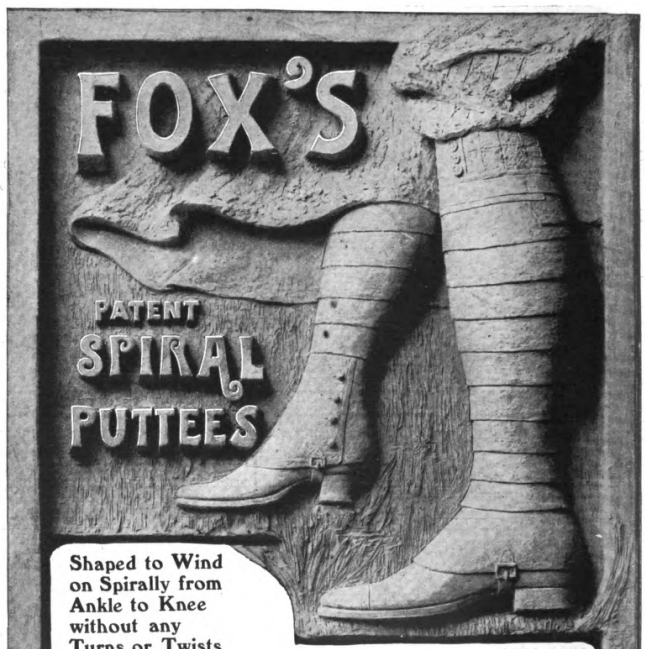
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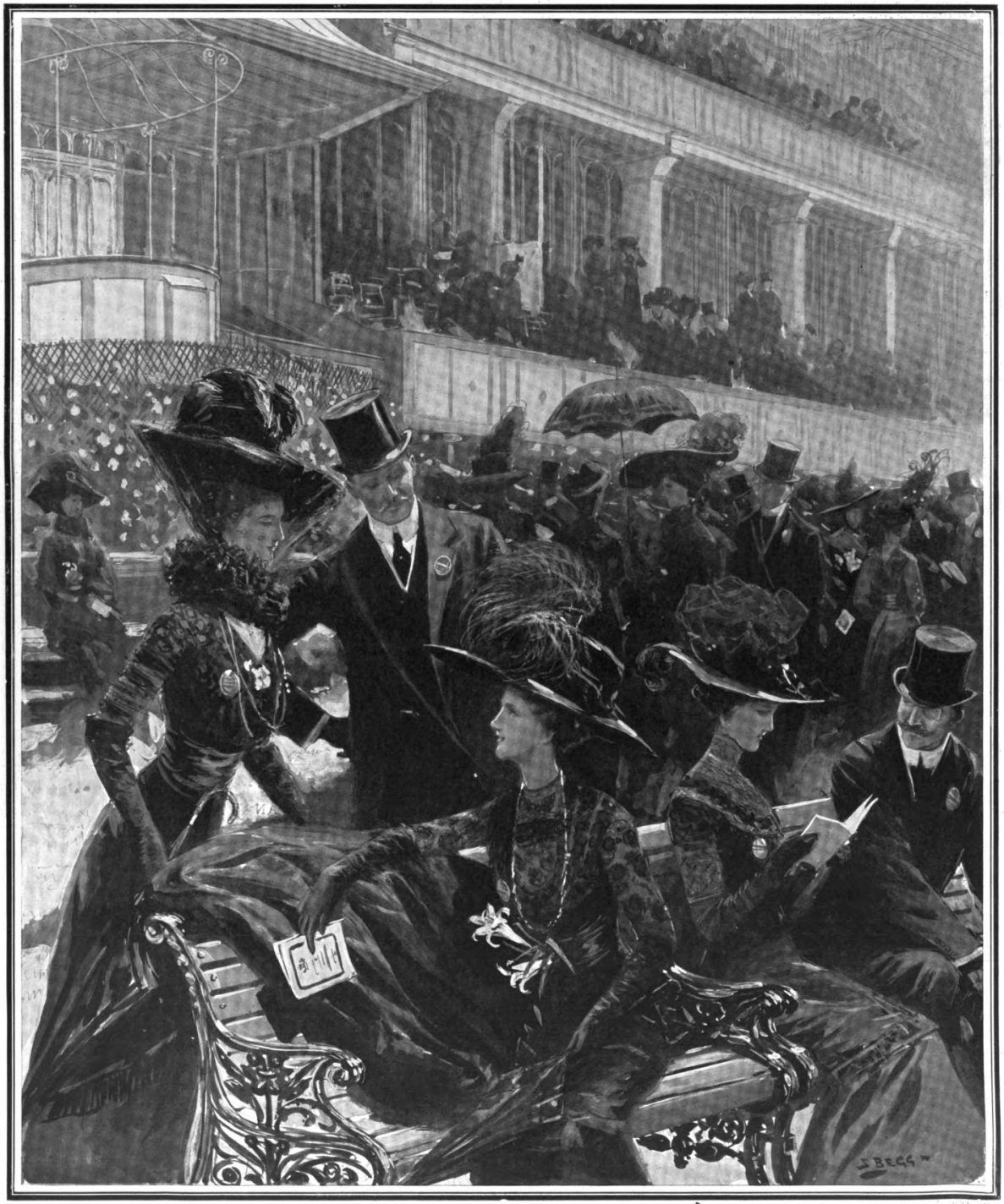
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BLACK ASCOT: THE ROYAL BOX WITH DRAWN BLINDS AND THE SOMBRELY CLAD SPECTATORS IN THE ROYAL ENCLOSURE.

The Ascot of 1910 is not likely to be forgotten by those who attended it, for it was a black Ascot, and there were few indeed whose black was relieved even by white. In the Royal Enclosure, of course, everyone wore full mourning. The Royal Pavilion was closed, and the blinds of the box in which King Edward sat on so many occasions were drawn. The race-cards were black-edged.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT ASCOT.

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TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route.
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PARLIAMENT.

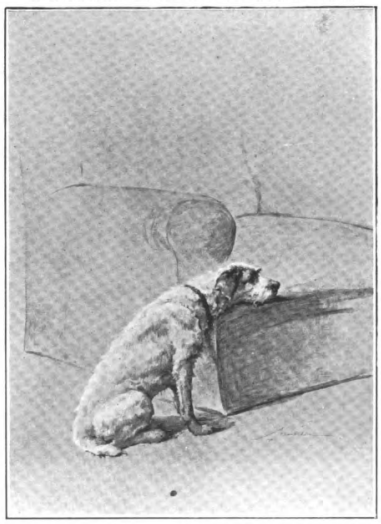
THE House of Commons resumed its work after the recess in a quiet, pacific manner. Passion was subdued by the preparations for a conference on the constitutional issue, and this topic has nearly absorbed attention. Mr. Asquith, in a very good-humoured tone, expressed the hope on Monday that a meeting would take place at an early date between himself and Mr. Balfour, and this—the first direct reference in the House of Commons to negotiations for a compromise—was received on both sides with friendly cheers, while the leader of the Opposition smiled pleasantly. Although scepticism may have prevailed in the Lobby with regard to the ultimate result, it was evident that members generally approved of the meeting of the rival leaders, who are personally on friendly terms. There was comparatively little party bitterness even in the debate which was raised on Egypt. Several Conservatives drove home Mr. Roosevelt's admonition, but Mr. Balfour himself, in demanding prompt and decisive action to restore the authority of the dominant race, refrained from any attack on the Government; and, on the other hand, the Foreign Secretary, who praised Mr. Roosevelt's speech, gave satisfaction to most of the members on both sides by his declaration of a firm policy. He said he had consulted Sir Eldon Gorst as to measures for securing that punishment should follow grave crime more swiftly than at present, and he announced that no progress could be made with the development of the government of Egypt by the Egyptians as long as the agitation against the British occupation continued. There was a considerable display of partisan feeling during the debate on the unseating of Captain Guest in East Dorset; but it was excited by the attack made on the Wimborne family by Mr. Markham, a Liberal, who contrasted what he called the vulgar use of their purse on behalf of the Ministerial candidate with the protests of Mr. Lloyd-George and the Gladstone League against territorial intimidation. The issue of a new writ was opposed also by another Liberal, Mr. Belloc, but the amendment received only 24 votes against 229. There was an important discussion in the Upper House on Monday on the position of the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. It was announced that Lord Kitchener had declined to take up the appointment. Severe comment was made by a number of Peers on the Government policy in the matter, and its lack of continuity; but Lord Lucas intimated that the Mediterranean command would be maintained with enlarged duties, including the inspection of all the military forces oversea, except in India. Meantime, in the House of Lords, Lord Rosebery's reform resolutions remain on the notice-paper, under the heading of "No day named."

OUR PRESENTATION PLATES.

WE give as a Supplement with this, our Summer Number, two beautiful coloured plates reproduced from pictures by Mr. Frank Haviland, whose delicate work in portraiture, as well as in imaginary figures, is so familiar to readers of *The Illustrated London News*. In these two examples, representing types of beauty of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries respectively, the artist's exquisite manner is seen at its best. There is character and soul, as well as mere physical beauty, in his women's faces. The eyes of the eighteenth-century belle, in particular, seem to gaze out at one with a fascinating intensity. In both faces the twentieth-century artist has, perhaps, unconsciously introduced some of the twentieth-century woman's awakened intellectual spirit.

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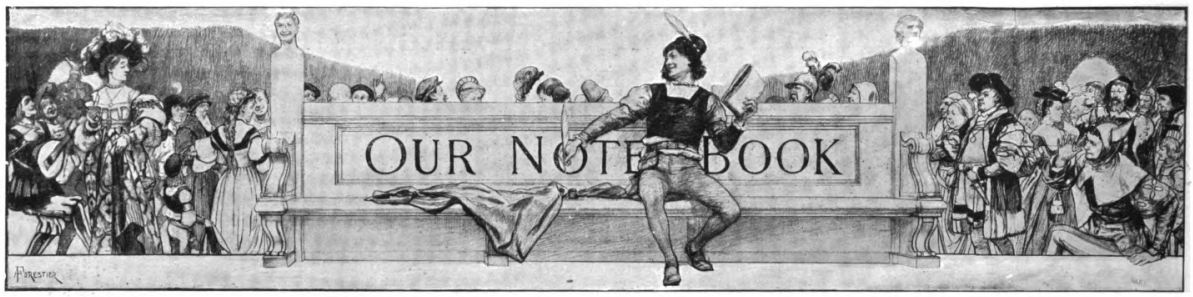
HIS MAJESTY'S FIRST PORTRAIT AS KING OF ENGLAND.



IN THE UNIFORM OF HIS NEW RANK IN THE ROYAL NAVY: KING GEORGE AS ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.

When he came to the Throne, his Majesty held the rank of Admiral in the Royal Navy, and that of General in the Army. On the 3rd of this month, the Admiralty issued th following announcement: "In accordance with His Majesty's Order in Council of the 31st of May, 1910, His Majesty King George the Fifth, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, has been promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated May 7th, 1910." At the same time, the War Office announced: "His Majesty the King has been pleased to assume the rank of Field Marshal. Dated May 7th, 1910." It will be noticed that, although only gazetted this month, both appointments date from the day after King Edward's death.

PUBLISHED BY GRACIOUS PERMISSION OF HIS MAJESTY.—PHOTOGRAPH BY W. AND D. DOWNEY, LONDON.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I POINTED out last week that our makers of ultra-modern moralities (and immoralities) do not really grasp how problematical a problem is. They are not specially the people who see the difficulties of modern life; rather, they are the people who do not see the difficulties. These innovators make life insanely simple; making freedom or knowledge a universal pill. I remarked it in connection with a clever book by Miss Florence Farr, and took as an instance the proposition (which she seemed to support) that marriage is good for the common herd, but can be advantageously violated by special "experimenters" and pioneers. Now, the weakness of this position is that it takes no account of the problem of the disease of pride. It is easy enough to say that weaker souls had better be guarded, but that we must give freedom to Georges Sand or make exceptions for George Eliot. The practical puzzle is this: that it is precisely the weakest sort of lady novelist who thinks she is Georges Sand; it is precisely the silliest woman who is sure she is George Eliot. It is the small soul that is sure it is an exception; the large soul is only too proud to be the rule. To advertise for exceptional people is to collect all the sulks and sick fancies and futile ambitions of the earth. The good artist is he who can be understood; it is the bad artist who is always "misunderstood." In short, the great man is a man; it is always the tenth-rate man who is the Superman.

But in Miss Farr's entertaining pages there was another instance of the same thing which I had no space to mention last week. The writer disposes of the difficult question of vows and bonds in love by leaving out altogether the one extraordinary fact of experience on which the whole matter turns. She again solves the problem by assuming that it is not a problem. Concerning oaths of fidelity, etc., she writes: "We cannot trust ourselves to make a real love-knot unless money or custom forces us to 'bear and forbear.' There is always the lurking fear that we shall not be able to keep faith unless we swear upon the Book. This is, of course, not true of young lovers. Every first love is born free of tradition; indeed, not only is first love innocent and valiant, but it sweeps aside all the wise laws it has been taught, and burns away experience in its own light. The revelation is so extraordinary, so unlike anything told by the poets, so absorbing, that it is impossible to believe that the feeling can die out."

Now this is exactly as if some old naturalist settled the bat's place in nature by saying boldly, "Bats do not fly." It is as if he solved the problem of whales by bluntly declaring that whales live on land. There is a problem of vows, as of bats and whales. What Miss Farr says about it is quite lucid and explanatory; it simply happens to be flatly untrue. It is not the fact that young lovers have no desire to swear on the Book. They are always at it. It is not the fact that every young love is born free of traditions about binding and promising, about bonds and signatures and seals. On the contrary, lovers wallow in the wildest pedantry and precision about these matters. They do the craziest things to make their love legal and irrevocable. They tattoo each other with promises; they cut into rocks and oaks with their names and vows; they bury ridiculous things in ridiculous places to be a witness against them; they bind each other with rings, and inscribe each other in Bibles; if they are raving lunatics (which is not untenable), they are mad solely on this idea of binding and on nothing else. It is quite true that the tradition of their fathers and mothers is in favour of fidelity; but it is emphatically not true that the lovers merely follow it; they invent it anew. It is quite true that the lovers feel their love eternal, and independent of oaths; but it is emphatically not true that they do not desire to take the oaths. They have a ravening thirst to take as many oaths as possible. Now this is the paradox; this is the whole problem. It is not true, as Miss Farr would have it, that young people feel free of vows, being confident of constancy; while old people invent vows, having lost that confidence. That would be much too simple; if that were so there would be no problem at all. The startling but quite solid fact is that young people are especially fierce in making fetters and final ties at the very moment when they think them unnecessary. The time when they want the vow is exactly the time when they do not need it. That is worth thinking about.



Photo. Rosemont.

RECENTLY INSTALLED AS CHANCELLOR OF LEEDS UNIVERSITY: THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE IN HIS ACADEMIC ROBES.

At Leeds Town Hall last Saturday a Congregation of the University of Leeds was held for the installation of the new Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire, and for conferring honorary degrees, among others, on the Prime Minister, Lord Crewe, Lord Lansdowne, and the Speaker. The Duke was installed by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir N. Bodington, who conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and the Registrar invested him with the doctorial hood. The new Chancellor was very cordially received. The Duke in his speech referred with pride to the part his family had taken in the development of the University from the old Yorkshire College.

Nearly all the fundamental facts of mankind are to be found in its fables. And there is a singularly sane truth in all the old stories of the monsters—such as centaurs, mermaids, sphinxes, and the rest. It will be noted that in each of these the humanity, though imperfect in its extent, is perfect in its quality. The mermaid is half a lady and half a fish; but there is nothing fishy about the lady. A centaur is half a gentleman and half a horse. But there is nothing horsey about the gentleman. The centaur is a manly sort of man—up to a certain point. The mermaid is a womanly woman—so far as she goes. The human parts of these monsters are handsome, like heroes, or lovely, like nymphs; their bestial appendages do not affect the full perfection of their humanity—what there is of it. There is nothing humanly wrong with the centaur, except that he rides a horse without a head. There is nothing humanly wrong with the mermaid; Hood put a good comic motto to his picture of a mermaid: "All 's well that ends well." It is, perhaps, quite true; it all depends which end. Those old wild images included a crucial truth. Man is a monster. And he is all the more a monster because one part of him is perfect. It is not true, as the evolutionists say, that man moves perpetually up a slope from imperfection to perfection, changing ceaselessly, so as to be suitable. The immortal part of a man and the deadly part are jarringly distinct, and have always been. And the best proof of this is in such a case as we have considered—the case of the oaths of love.

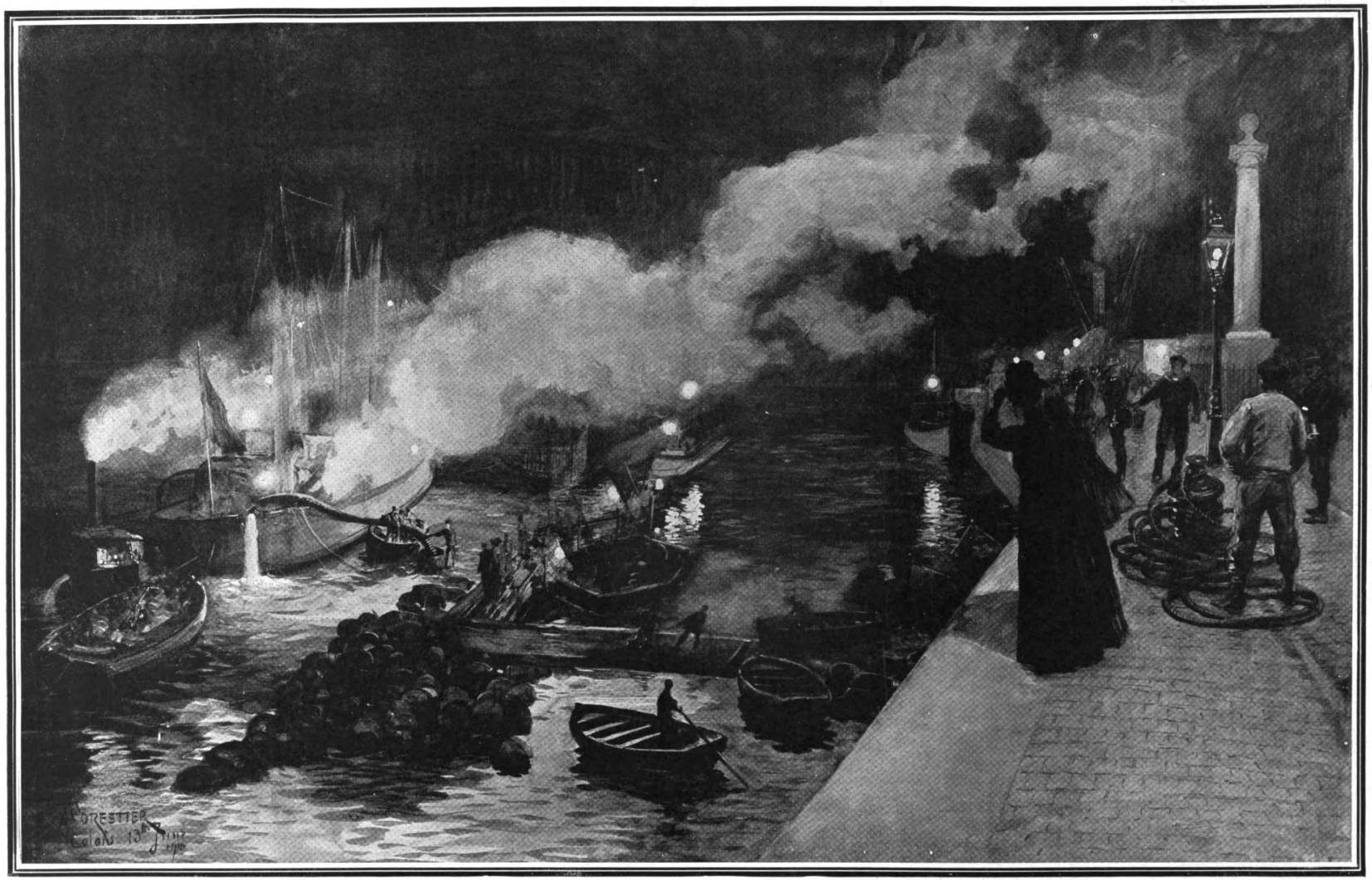
A man's soul is as full of voices as a forest; there are ten thousand tongues there like all the tongues of the trees: fancies, follies, memories, madnesses, mysterious fears, and more mysterious hopes. All the settlement and sane government of life consists in coming to the conclusion that some of those voices have authority and others not. You may have an impulse to fight your enemy or an impulse to run away from him; a reason to serve your country or a reason to betray it; a good idea for making sweets or a better idea for poisoning them. The only test I know by which to judge one argument or inspiration from another is ultimately this: that all the noble necessities of man talk the language of eternity. When man is doing the three or four things that he was sent on this earth to do, then he speaks like one who shall live for ever. A man dying for his country does not talk as if local preferences could change. Leonidas does not say, "In my present mood, I prefer Sparta to Persia." William Tell does not remark, "The Swiss civilisation, so far as I can yet see, is superior to the Austrian." When men are making commonwealths, they talk in terms of the absolute, and so they do when they are making (however unconsciously) those smaller commonwealths which are called families. There are in life certain immortal moments, moments that have authority. Lovers are right to tattoo each other's skins and cut each other's names about the world; they do belong to each other, in a more awful sense than they know.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

WITH regard to the photograph, "Queen Alexandra Sitting to a Famous Sculptor at Buckingham Palace," which we published in our issue of June 4 last, we should like to point out that it was not stated in our paper that the photograph was taken recently, nor was there a statement that her Majesty wished the photograph to be circulated among the people. It is obvious to anyone that, at a time of such great grief, her Majesty would not give sittings. The information given under the Illustration in our paper was that authorised by and passed by those who supplied us with the photograph for publication; indeed, by the terms of our agreement we were prohibited from saying anything more or less. We may add further that we ourselves have received no official communication on the subject.

ON GRIM DUTY: THE SEARCH FOR THE DEAD CREW OF THE FRENCH SUBMERSIBLE "PLUVIOSE."

DRAWN BY A FORESTIER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CALAIS.



MAKING IT POSSIBLE FOR THE NAVAL DOCTORS TO ENTER THE WRECKED WAR-VESSEL AT LOW TIDE: PUMPING WATER FROM THE "PLUVIOSE" BY NIGHT IN CALAIS HARBOUR.

The French submersible, the "Pluviose," sunk with all hands after collision with the Channel steamer "Pas-de-Calais," was towed into the inner harbour at Calais on Saturday morning of last week. The first body was removed just before seven o'clock in the evening. That it may be made possible for the naval doctors to enter the vessel, a hose is introduced into the submersible through the conning-tower at low tide, and water is pumped into it by means of the special apparatus on the attendant salvage vessel. This operation precedes every attempt to enter the vessel, and when sufficient water has been pumped out, fresh air is pumped in. At high tide the wreck is covered with water, and then it is that the divers go down in attempts to stop the many cracks in the hull of the ill-fated craft. Work at night is done with the aid of powerful electric lights and the searchlights of the "Ventose," a sister of the "Pluviose," and a torpedo-boat destroyer. Many tributes have been paid to the courage of the doctors.

PORTRAITS & PERSONAL NOTES



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MISS VIOLET BROOKE-HUNT,
Founder of the Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association.

WOMAN'S capacity for business and organisation was well exemplified in Miss Violet Brooke-Hunt, whose early death will be deeply regretted. She was a brilliant speaker, and took a prominent part in the last General Election. During the South African War, she was at the front organising schemes for the welfare of the troops, and received the war medal and an Order. She managed a club for the Colonial troops at the Coronation, and was decorated by King Edward at Buckingham Palace. At the Imperial Press Conference she had charge of the women's side. Her chief work, perhaps, was the founding of the Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association. She was also the author of several books.

Mr. Balfour achieved a record by winning the Parliamentary Golf Handicap for the third time, for no one else has won it more than twice. His previous victories were in 1894 and 1897. This year's event took place last Saturday, on the Royal St. George's Club course at Sandwich. The Leader of the Opposition was driving further than he has done for several years, and his play was steady and consistent throughout—a good sign of his physical fitness for the stress of politics.

Mr. Richard Glynn Vivian, whose death occurred a few days ago, was a son of the founder of the well-known copper-smelting works at Landore, South Wales. He was a brother of the late Lord Swansea, and uncle of the present Peer. He had travelled in many parts of the world, and was a great collector of art treasures. Much of his collection he presented to Swansea, and he built an art-gallery to house it. The town benefited by his philanthropy in many ways. He was also a poet, and as one of the Welsh bards bore the name Glyn o' Sketty. A few years ago he was suddenly afflicted with blindness, a misfortune which found expression in his book of poems "E Tenebris Lux."

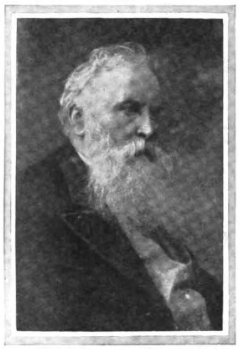


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MR. R. GLYNN VIVIAN,
Well known as a Traveller, Art Collector, and Philanthropist.

Professor Goldwin Smith was born in 1823 at Reading. He went to Eton, and afterwards to Oxford, where he had a brilliant academic career, winning several high classical prizes and scholarships. He was called to the Bar, but never practised, and devoted himself to writing, which was mainly controversial in character. He took a prominent part in the movement which led up to the abolition of religious tests at Oxford, and the general reorganisation of the University, put into effect by the Act of 1871. From 1858 to 1866 he was Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. King Edward, when at Oxford, was one of his pupils. "He never let me see that he was bored," wrote the Professor. "From this I gathered that he would successfully discharge the most arduous duties of royalty." In 1864 Professor Goldwin Smith went to America, and became Professor of English and Constitutional History at Cornell University. In 1871 he migrated to Toronto, and lived there till his death. He wrote a large number of books and contributed constantly to periodicals. He was anti-Imperialistic, and advocated the union of Canada with the United States. On the other hand, he opposed Home Rule for Ireland.

Success never came to Hermann Vezin to the extent which his fine qualities as an actor seemed to deserve. In the theatrical world, notoriously superstitious, he got a reputation for ill-luck which was really a serious handicap. He was born in 1829, at Philadelphia, and came to England in 1850. He played Shakespeare parts with Charles Kean and Samuel Phelps at the Princess's and at Sadler's Wells, and in 1873 he appeared with Phelps and Toole in "John Bull," at the old Gaiety. His other notable appearances are too numerous to be recorded here. In 1900 he appeared in Bernard Shaw's "You Never Can Tell," at the Strand. He married, in 1863, the actress, Mrs. Charles Young.



Photo. Ellis and Walery.

THE LATE MR. HERMANN VEZIN,
The Veteran Actor, who has Died at the Age of Eighty-one.



Photo. L.N.A.

WINNER OF THE PARLIAMENTARY GOLF HANDICAP FOR THE THIRD TIME: MR. BALFOUR ON THE LINKS AT SANDWICH.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MLLE. SOFIA RAVOGLI,
Formerly well known as an Opera Singer.

Among opera-goers of experience, Mlle. Sofia Ravogli, who has just died of heart-failure, in Rome, will be remembered as a distinguished soprano. She appeared with her sister, Giulia Ravogli (Mrs. Harrison Cripps), at Covent Garden in "Aïda" and "Orfeo," and she was particularly successful, by reason of her statuesque beauty, in such parts as that of Helen in "Mefistofele."

Sir George Newnes was a pioneer and epoch-maker in the world of journalism. Nearly every one of his ventures was a new departure. This especially applies, of course, to *Tit-Bits*, the *Strand Magazine*, and the *Review of Reviews*. Other papers which he founded include the *Westminster Gazette* (born when the *Pall Mall Gazette* turned Conservative), the *Wide-World Magazine*, *Fry's Magazine*, the *Sunday Strand*, the *Ladies' Field*, and *Woman's Life*. In latter years he also took up the publication of books, in which he was equally successful. Born in 1851, the son of a Nonconformist minister, at Matlock, Sir George carved out his own career. After leaving the City of London School, he spent five years in a fancy-goods warehouse, and was then sent to establish a branch of the firm in Manchester. It was there that the brilliant idea occurred to him which was the basis of his fortune. Reading a paragraph from a paper to his wife one day, he said, "That is what I call a real tit-bit. Now, why cannot a paper be brought out containing nothing but tit-bits, like this?" The next year, 1881, saw the first number of *Tit-Bits*. Lady Newnes, whom he married in 1875, is a daughter of the Rev. J. Hillyard, of Leicester. Sir George was M.P. for Newmarket from 1885 to 1895, and for Swansea from 1900 until last January. He was made a Baronet in 1895.

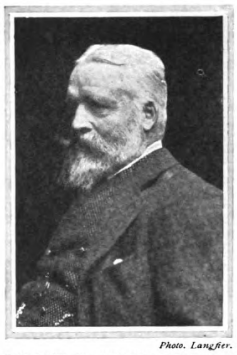


Photo. Langfier.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE NEWNES, Bt.,
Founder of "Tit-Bits," the "Strand Magazine," and the "Westminster Gazette."

Probably a record in advances of salary has been achieved by Mr. W. H. Clark, private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, it is understood, has been appointed to a high position in India, his salary consequently rising from £300 to £5334 per annum. He is to have charge, it is said, of the Department of Commerce and Industry on the Viceroy's Executive Council. Mr. Clark, who is only thirty-four, was educated at Eton and Trinity, Cambridge. He went to Shanghai as secretary of the Special Mission for concluding a commercial treaty with China. In 1903 he became secretary to the Royal Commission on the Supply of Food in Time of War.

At the Imperial Press Conference a year ago the late Sir Robert Kyffin Thomas, of Adelaide, became well acquainted with fellow-journalists in this country. He was President of the delegations of the Conference and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Oversea Delegates. His knighthood was conferred last February. He was editor and part proprietor of the *Observer*, at Adelaide, and took an active share in that city's public affairs

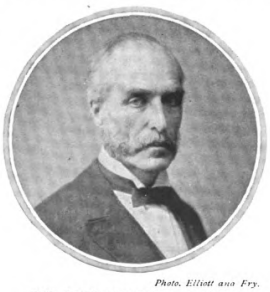


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.
The famous Writer and Philosopher.



Photo. Russell.

MR. W. H. CLARK,
Said to have been Appointed Head of the Department of Commerce and Industry in India.

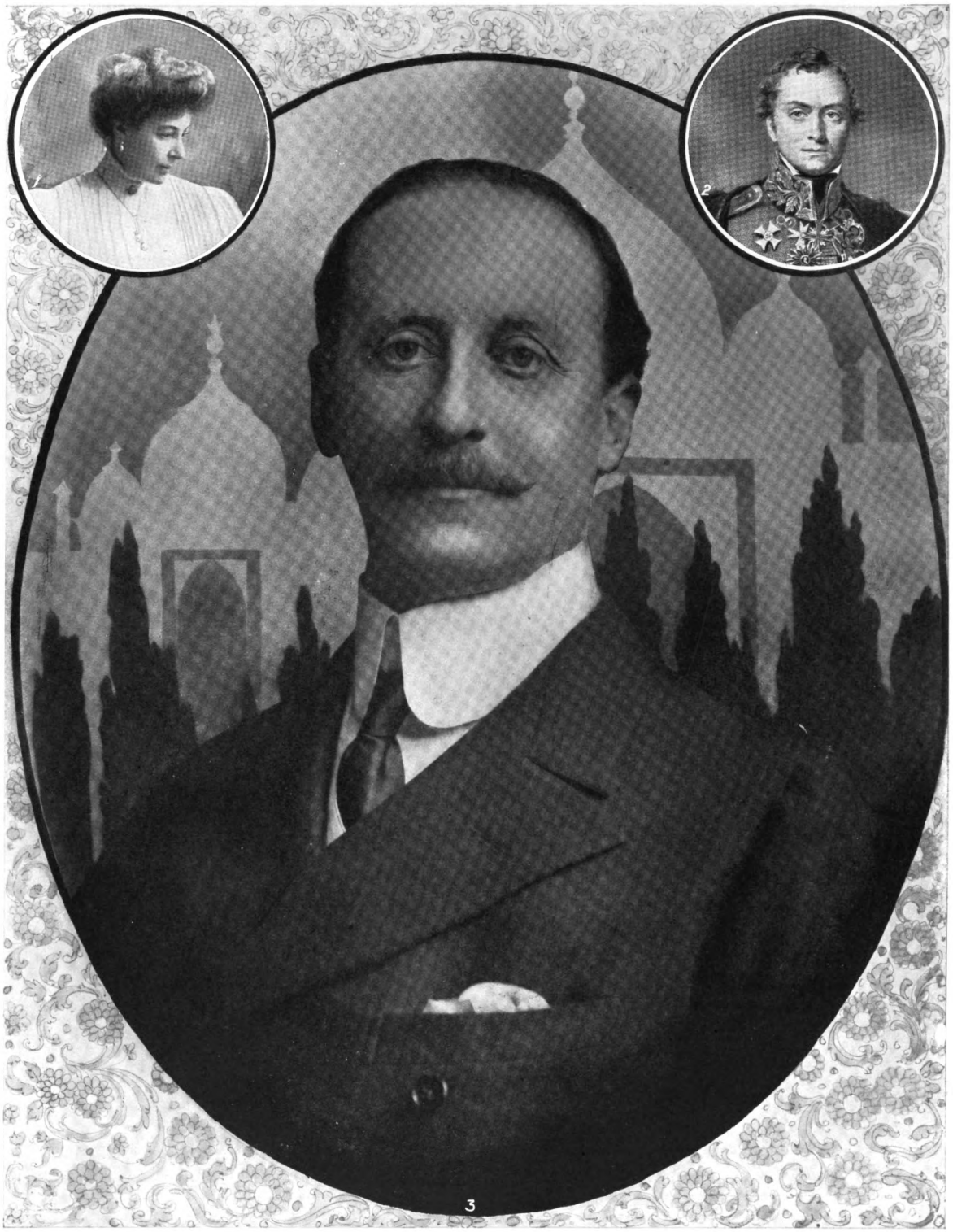


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT KYFFIN THOMAS,
The well-known Australian Newspaper Proprietor.

A HEREDITARY RULER—THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA:

HIS WIFE AND HIS GRANDFATHER-PREDECESSOR.



1. THE WIFE OF THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA: LADY HARDINGE (FORMERLY THE HON. WINIFRED STURT.)

2. LIKE GRANDFATHER LIKE GRANDSON: THE FIRST VISCOUNT HARDINGE (GRANDFATHER OF THE NEW VICEROY) FORMERLY GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

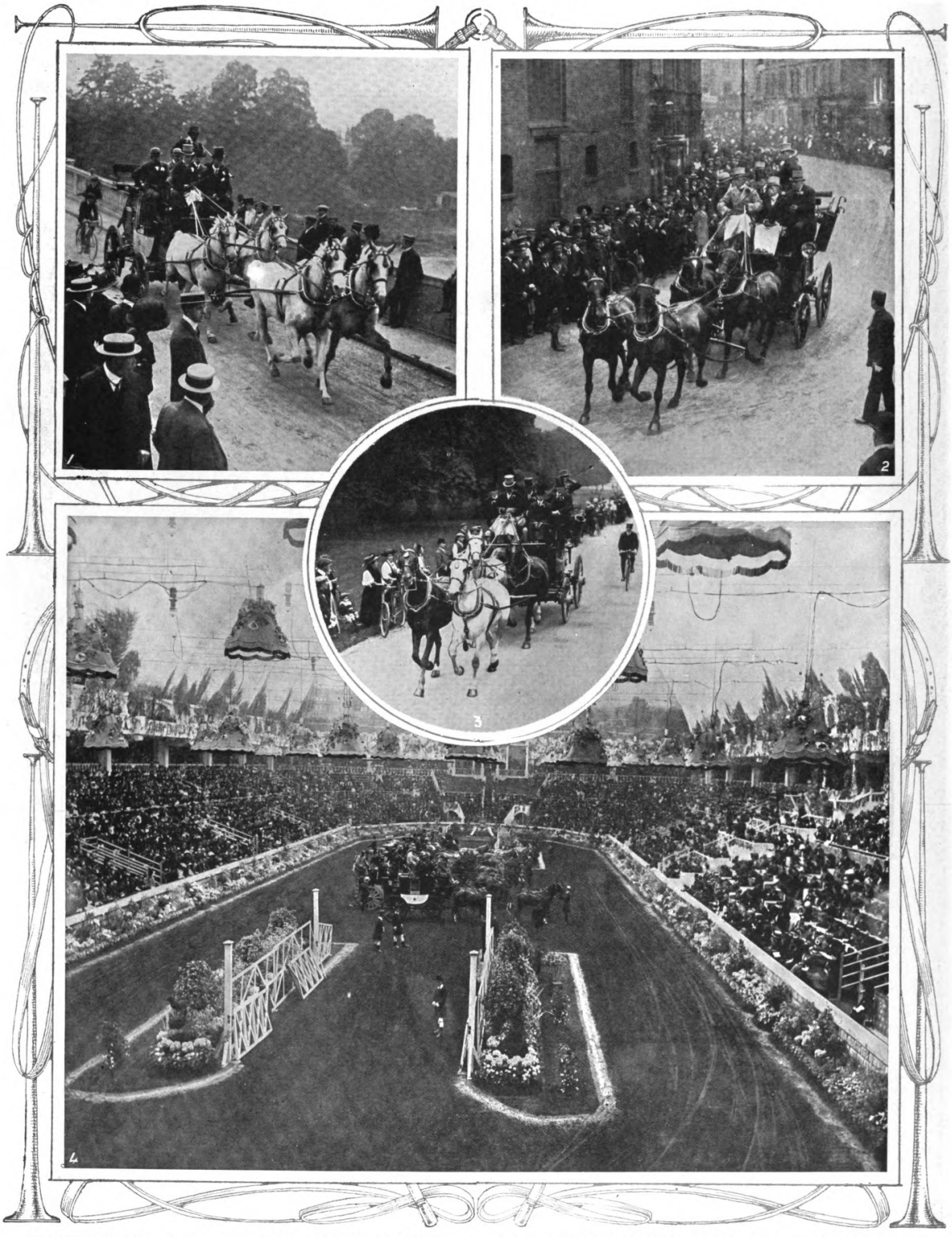
3. THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA: THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES HARDINGE, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.

Sir Charles Hardinge may be said to have a hereditary interest in the Viceroyalty of India, since his grandfather, the first Viscount Hardinge of Lahore, who distinguished himself in the Peninsular War and at Ligny, was Governor-General of India from 1844 to 1848. Sir Charles himself has studied the foreign politics of India from various points of view. He served successively at Constantinople, Berlin, Washington, Sofia, Bucharest, Paris, Teheran, and St. Petersburg. He was a close friend of King Edward, whom he accompanied on many foreign visits. Since 1906 he has been Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The news of his appointment has been warmly welcomed in India, where it is a special cause of satisfaction that there is also a Vicereine. Lady Hardinge was the Hon. Winifred Sturt, daughter of the first Lord Alington, and Woman of the Bedchamber to Queen Alexandra. Her two sons, Edward and Alexander, were named after the late King and the Queen Mother, and her daughter, Diamond, after King Edward's horse Diamond Jubilee, which had just won the Derby when she was born.

PHOTOGRAPH No. 1 BY RITA MARTIN; No. 3 BY LAFAYETTE.

THE COACHING MARATHON: FROM BUSHEY PARK TO OLYMPIA

BY FOUR-IN-HAND.



1. THE WINNER OF THE COACHING MARATHON: MR. A. G. VANDERBILT DRIVING OVER RICHMOND BRIDGE.

2. HOW THE COACHES CAME TO OLYMPIA: THE TANTIVY (THE ESHER COACH) DRIVEN BY MR. P. H. HUGHES, ARRIVING.

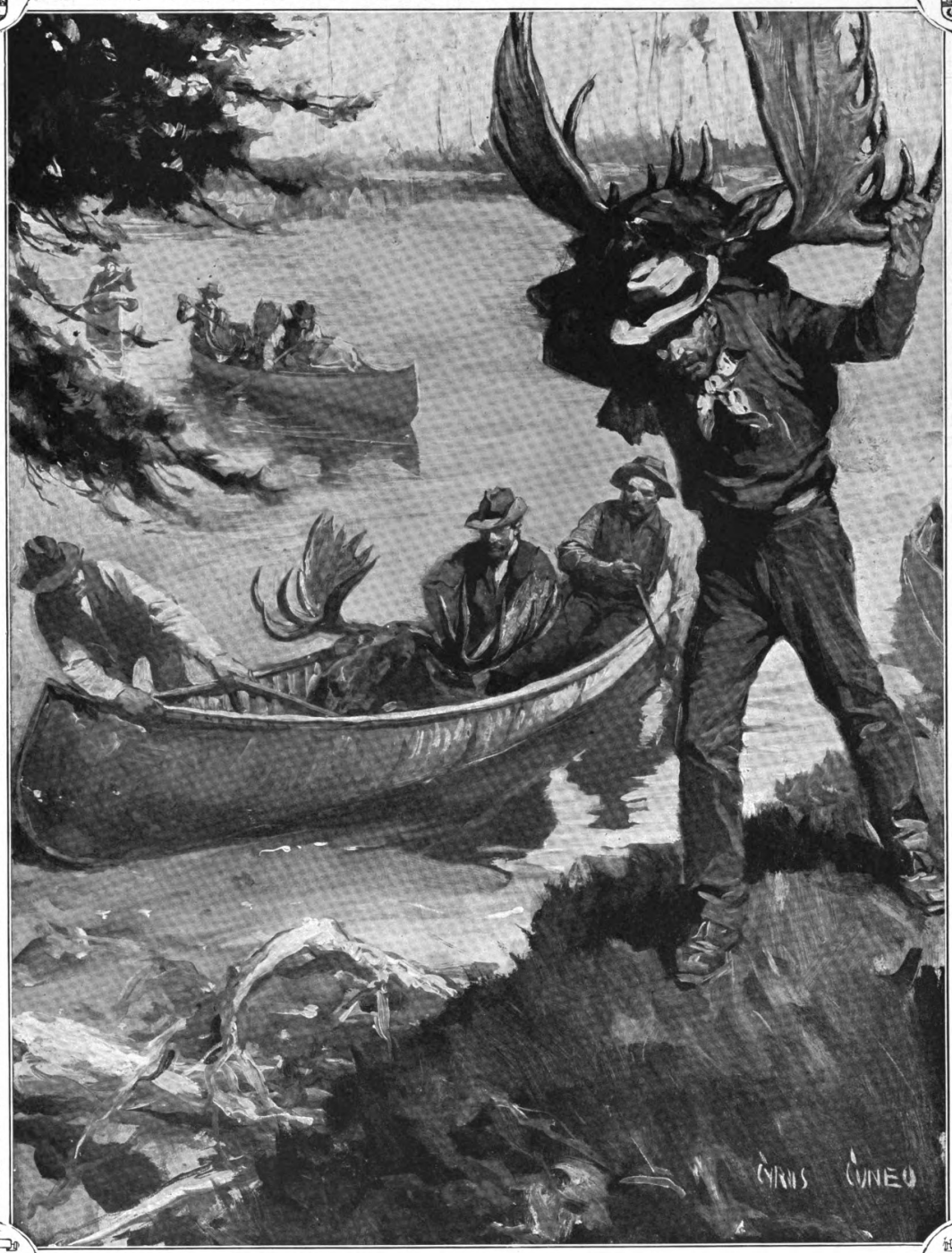
3. SECOND TO REACH OLYMPIA AND WINNER OF THE THIRD PRIZE: JUDGE MOORE LEAVING BUSHEY PARK.

4. AFTER THE DRIVE FROM BUSHEY PARK TO OLYMPIA: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE COACHES FORMED UP IN THE ARENA.

Little thought Pheidippides, when he ran from Marathon to Athens to announce the great victory, that his achievement would provide a generic name for a race two thousand years after, in a civilisation to whose development that victory at Marathon so largely contributed. The Coaching Marathon in connection with the International Horse Show took place last Saturday, and was won, for the second time in succession, by Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt, whose coaching service between London and Brighton is so well known. The cup now becomes his property. Mr. Vanderbilt's team of greys are of the American trotter breed, able to trot 15 to 16 miles an hour, while English horses usually do little more than 12. The time was 41 minutes, and the distance a little under 10 miles. The prize, however, was not of necessity awarded to the first arrival—no racing, or even cantering, being allowed. The second prize was won by Mr. E. H. Brown, who came in third; the third by Judge Moore, who came in second, nine minutes behind Mr. Vanderbilt and seven minutes ahead of Mr. Brown.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., AND SPORT AND GENERAL.]

THE RETURN OF THE HUNTERS: SPORT IN CANADA.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.

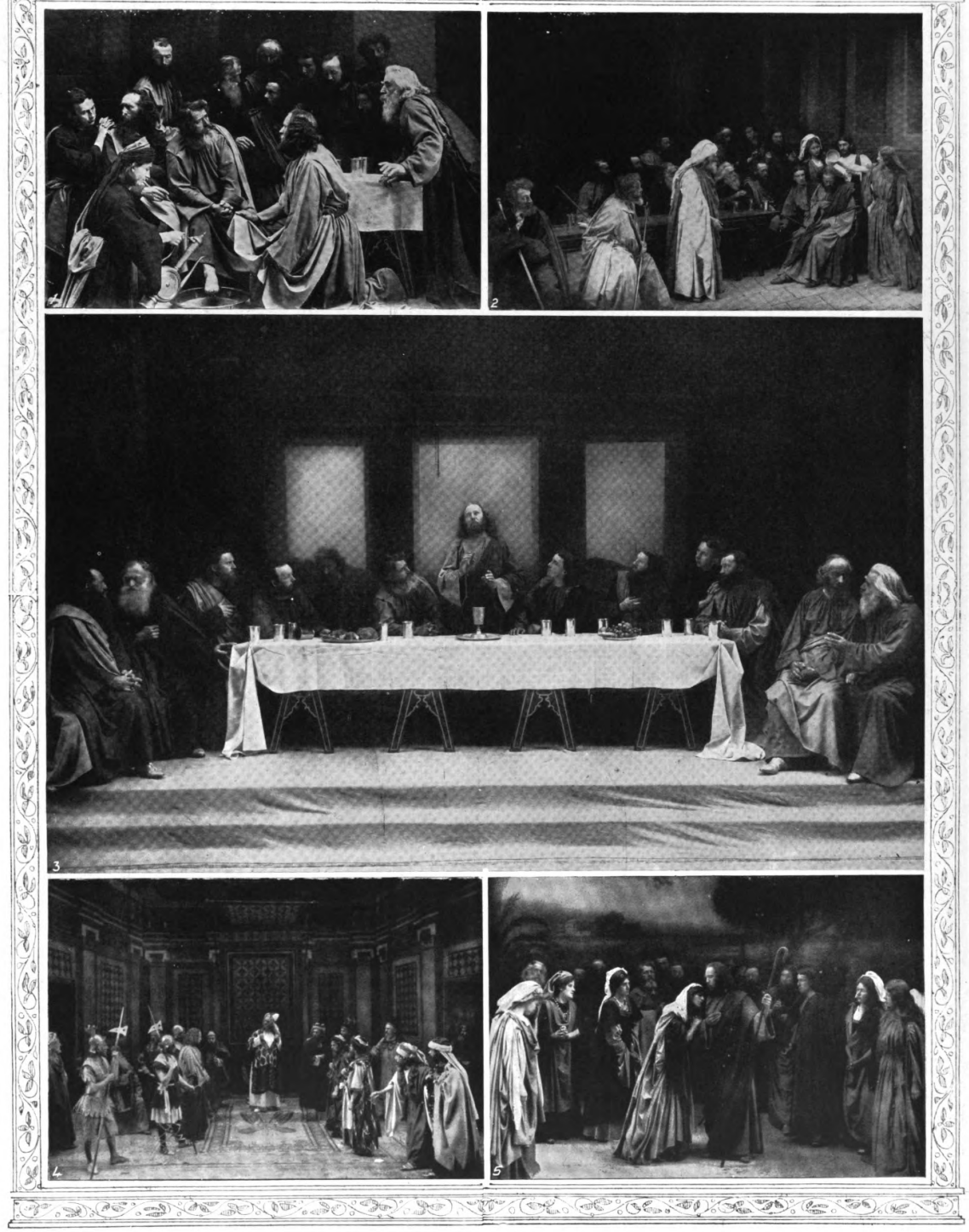


AFTER A GOOD DAY: BRINGING IN THE MOOSE-HEADS.

Our Illustration shows the end of a good day's sport, the hunters bringing in the moose-heads. Amongst those provinces of Canada that afford the best moose-hunting must be mentioned Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario. The moose, a big, very powerful animal, weighing 1000 lb. or so when fully grown, has a spread of antlers from five to six feet across.

THE DRAMATIC ILLUSTRATION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES:

THE PASSION PLAY OF OBERAMMERGAU.



1. CHRIST WASHING THE FEET OF HIS DISCIPLES. 2. THE MAGDALEN ANOINTING THE HEAD OF CHRIST.
3. THE LAST SUPPER.
4. CHRIST BROUGHT BEFORE CAIAPHAS. 5. CHRIST'S FAREWELL TO THE VIRGIN MARY.

As we had occasion to remark, when publishing photographs of the world-famous Oberammergau Passion play in our issue of June 4, the play in question is produced once every ten years in accordance with a vow made on the cessation of the Great Plague that devastated Oberammergau and its neighbourhood in 1634.

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THE PRESENTATION OF THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY:

TWO OF THE GREAT SCENES.



1. CHRIST BROUGHT BEFORE PILATE. 2. CHRIST MEETING THE VIRGIN MARY WHILE ON THE ROAD TO CALVARY.

Until 1815 the play was performed, according to the custom of the Middle Ages, in the churchyard. In 1820 a meadow outside the village was used, in order that it might be possible for more people to see the presentation. The stage then used had an open proscenium (138 feet broad) for the chorus and the principal scenes of the drama. Behind was a covered part for the tableaux vivants, and for incidents calling for the use of an enclosed space lighted from above. Ten years ago the old auditorium was replaced by an erection of iron. A vaulted roof covers seating-accommodation for an audience of over 4000 people. The only part of the theatre not covered over is the podium for the chorus, which permits a view of the surrounding mountains. The play begins at eight o'clock in the morning and ends at six o'clock, with a two hours interval for luncheon.

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A VILLAGE AS A WORLD'S CENTRE: OBERAMMERGAU DURING THE PASSION-PLAY PERIOD.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, EDWARD CUCUEL.



VILLAGE ACTORS AND COSMOPOLITAN AUDIENCE: PLAYERS IN THE PASSION PLAY AND VISITORS TO OBERAMMERGAU IN THE VILLAGE.

During the Passion-Play period, the little village of Oberammergau is crowded with visitors of all nationalities. Indeed, it is expected that no fewer than two hundred thousand will journey to it this year. All those who take part in the actual production (some seven hundred people) are natives of Oberammergau.

PRACTICAL CHARITY: NO "TWOPENNY FLOWERS FOR TWENTY FRANCS."

DRAWN BY RÉNÉ LELONG.



CHARITY AS IT IS TO-DAY: FAIR PURCHASERS LEAVING A BAZAAR WITH THE VEGETABLES THEY HAVE BOUGHT.

Of this subject, a French paper remarks: "As Jean Richepin says in his charming poem, charity used to consist in buying, from a pretty seller, a twopenny flower for 20 francs. To-day when everything is Americanised, even charity is practical, and people like to have their money's worth, and be charitable into the bargain! Consequently, dainty buyers leave a charity bazaar with vegetables for soup, or some useful article for the house, and no longer with useless objects to be thrown away! Such was the sale at the Orphelinat des Arts, the results of which were magnificent, as nobody was afraid to go to a bazaar under such circumstances."



ANDREW LANG ON NOVELS, NOVELISTS, AND SCOTTISH KIRKS.

EVEN with members of the House of Lords indelicate and injudicious liberties may be taken—by novelists, for example. I have not, indeed, managed to read "The Mystery of Barry Ingram," by Miss Annie S. Swan, though anything mysterious naturally attracts me. But the real mystery is why Miss Swan introduces as one of her characters Lord Fincastle. This gentleman is not unknown to fame. In the South African War he obtained the Victoria Cross, and though he is now Earl of Dunmore, he has a son who is Lord Fincastle, and who is much too young to figure in a novel. If any novelist—say, Miss Corelli—were to introduce into a romance a character who is by profession a novelist, and by name Annie S. Swan, the fair author of "The Mystery of Barry Ingram" would not like it. Nobody likes that kind of thing. It is either a liberty—if the author knows that there is a *real* Annie S. Swan; or is felt as a slight—if the novelist be honestly unaware that such an artist exists *in rerum natura*, for the fact is notorious.

Photo. Russel.

MR. FORD MADOX HUEFFER.
Whose new Novel, "The Portrait," has been Published by Messrs. Methuen.

In America, literary criticism is not always well informed. I have received a pretty thick volume, styled "Their Day in Court," which convicts me of amazing ignorance, only pardonable, if pardonable at all, to extreme old age. The criticisms are concerned, in nineteen cases out of twenty, with books, almost always novels, which I never read, and of which, often, I never heard any mortal make mention. Of "Les Demi-vierges" I have heard, and even purchased and tried to read it, in a boat, on Loch Duich. But I cast it into the deep, and the spirits of mankind of the early Age of Iron, of men who built the crannogs of Loch Duich, may improve their minds with this immortal work.

Of "Sir Richard Calmady" I may say *vidi tantum*. By the instinct of genius I discovered the most passionate chapter, and began to read it, but it bored me. "L'Homme qui Rit" is enough for a lifetime, without the afflicted baronet.

There seem to be so many up-to-date novels that I never read. "Dodo" was one of them. Much was said, by the critic, concerning Dodo: among other things, that she was generally supposed to be the portrait of a certain living and much-respected lady, who would be as much surprised as the reader if I mentioned her name. You never could guess it if you tried for a twelvemonth.

The critic was very severe on a number of authors and on novels which, I presume, have had a sonorous moment of renown, but the trumpets of their fame never reached me. Where are the snows of yester-year, and is it worth while to war, at great length, with such poor daughters of a day?

It is very difficult for a Scot, and quite impossible for an alien, to understand the many different kirks of my native land. Long ago a Catholic priest and a Presbyterian minister were wrangling. The minister, like Mr. Hay Fleming in his recent work, "The Scottish Reformation," brought many charges against the Catholic Church in Scotland. "When your Kirk has been as long at the fire as ours, it will be quite as black," said the priest. Now it is *not* by any means so black as Halie Kirk of the days when Cardinal Beaton was murdered by the godly. But it is in smithereens, "its end is pieces." I quote from a newspaper the following remarks, which are destitute of sweet reasonableness—

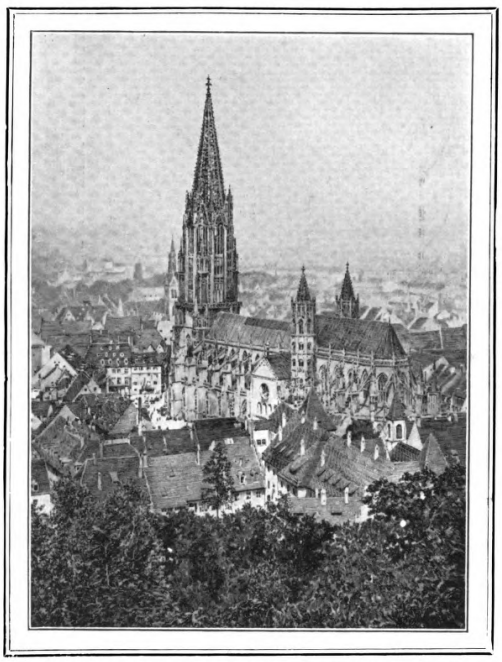
> In the course of a recent debate the Rev. Angus Mackay, of Kingussie, expressed his views regarding hymns and organs in the following graceful terms: "Innovations, or unscriptural modes of worship, were sure to break down the institutions of God: and the use of organs—instrumental music in the Church—led and tended to the instruments of torture. Innovations were sure to lead into bondage. As they dreaded fire and kidnappers, as they guarded against murderers, thieves, and robbers, they should guard against Ritualists."

Mr. Mackay may have meant, when he mentioned "instruments of torture," gramophones; if so my heart is with him! But he was described as a cleric of "The Free Church," which is a very large body of very Liberal theologians; I thought, and I marvelled. But I had forgotten that "The Free Church" is now a tiny Kirk, of yore called "The Wee Frees," and that the large Kirk is "The United Free Church," and is not, like "The Free Church," mainly Celtic. It is the minute Celtic community that regards organs, and even harmonia, as apt to lead up to the rack, the stake, and that extreme torment of the "pilniewinks," the boot and the thumbscrew. Mr. Mackay need not be alarmed: he may securely trust that no amateur of the organ will ever put him in the boot or the thumbscrews. The Original Secession and the Reformed Presbyterians are perfectly safe. "His 'owls was horgans," says Mrs. Gamp, but organs will never lead up to howls of bodily anguish from tortured saints.

A GERMAN HAUNT OF OLD ROMANCE: SCENES THAT IMPRESSED AN ENGLISHMAN IN THE BLACK FOREST.

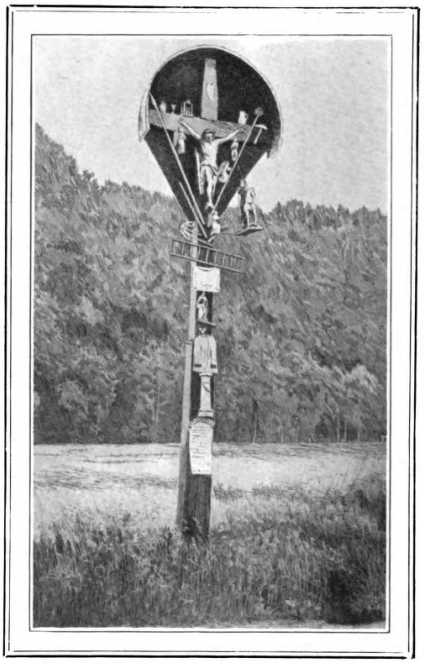
Illustrations Reproduced from "A Book of the Black Forest," by C. E. Hughes, by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Methuen.

[SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.]



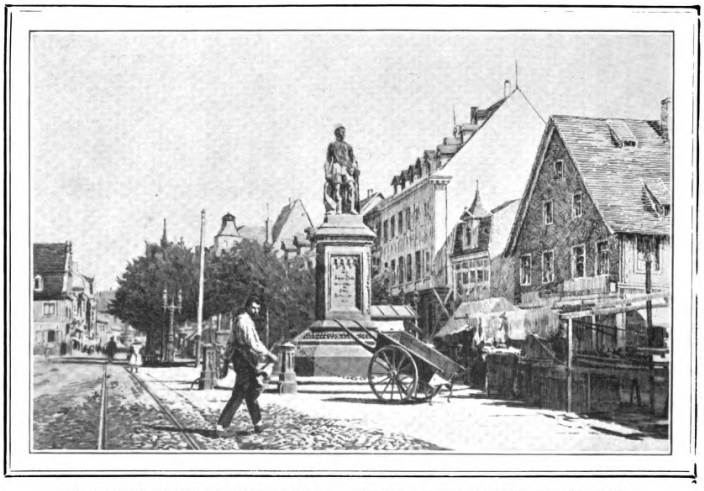
BUILT BY A DUKE TO CELEBRATE HIS ESCAPE FROM A BISHOP OF COLOGNE: THE CATHEDRAL AT FREIBURG.

"Freiburg was founded . . . by that versatile charcoal-burner, Berthold, first Duke of Zähringen. This was in 1090, but it was under Berthold the third Duke that it received its present name. . . . Berthold III. was taken prisoner by a warlike Bishop of Cologne, who treated him so cruelly in his captivity that he determined if he should ever regain his freedom to celebrate the event by making a free town of his village, and build there a cathedral."



ROMAN CATHOLIC SYMBOLISM IN SOUTHERN GERMANY: A CRUCIFIX IN THE PRECHTHAL VALLEY.

"Among the emblems . . . are a hammer, an auger, some nails and a pair of pincers, and a ladder . . . a spear with a sponge on its head, a scourge, a sword, a spiked club, a column with a chain, a piece of rope . . . a chalice and cup; a lantern; a hand; Judas' bag, the seamless garment, and the dice. A little figure of the Virgin . . . in some cases a Roman soldier on horse back."



SIR FRANCIS DRAKE COMMEMORATED IN GERMANY AS THE PIONEER OF POTATOES: HIS STATUE AT OFFENBURG.

"In the market-place . . . is a statue to . . . Sir Francis Drake . . . The statue is erected, not to the man who first sailed round the world, but to the man who first introduced potatoes into Europe. . . . Drake's left elbow rests on an anchor, there is a globe at his right foot, and a vessel behind him, and in his right hand he carries a map of South America. In his left hand is a singularly well-grown potato-plant, potatoes and all."



"Pink Poppies."

FROM THE PAINTING BY MAURICE RANDALL.

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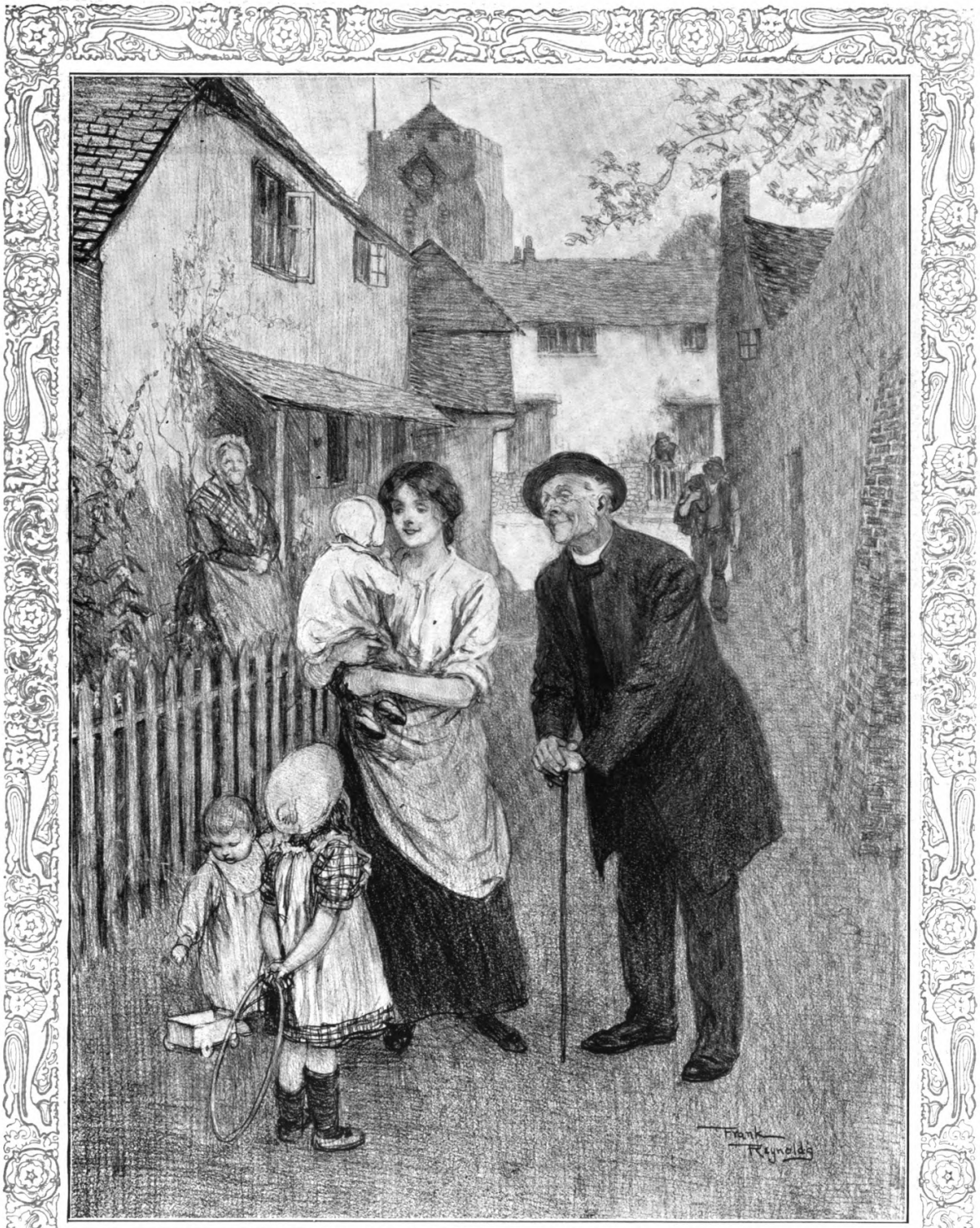
Peculiarly British Types: Studies by Frank Reynolds.



" " The Farmer. " "

"The farmer loves his country; and imagines that freedom and domestic comfort, those two essentials to happiness, are not to be met with out of it; nor is the 'roast beef of Old England' forgotten in his catalogue of the advantages it possesses over its continental neighbours, whose ragouts, fricassees, and omelettes, he holds in the most unqualified contempt. Yet his patriotism rests on higher grounds than these: he loves the land of his birth for its own sake; he values its laws and institutions, is proud of its political importance, and loves to talk of its widely extended dominion. That he is ready to fight for it, he has proved."—"HEADS OF THE PEOPLE."

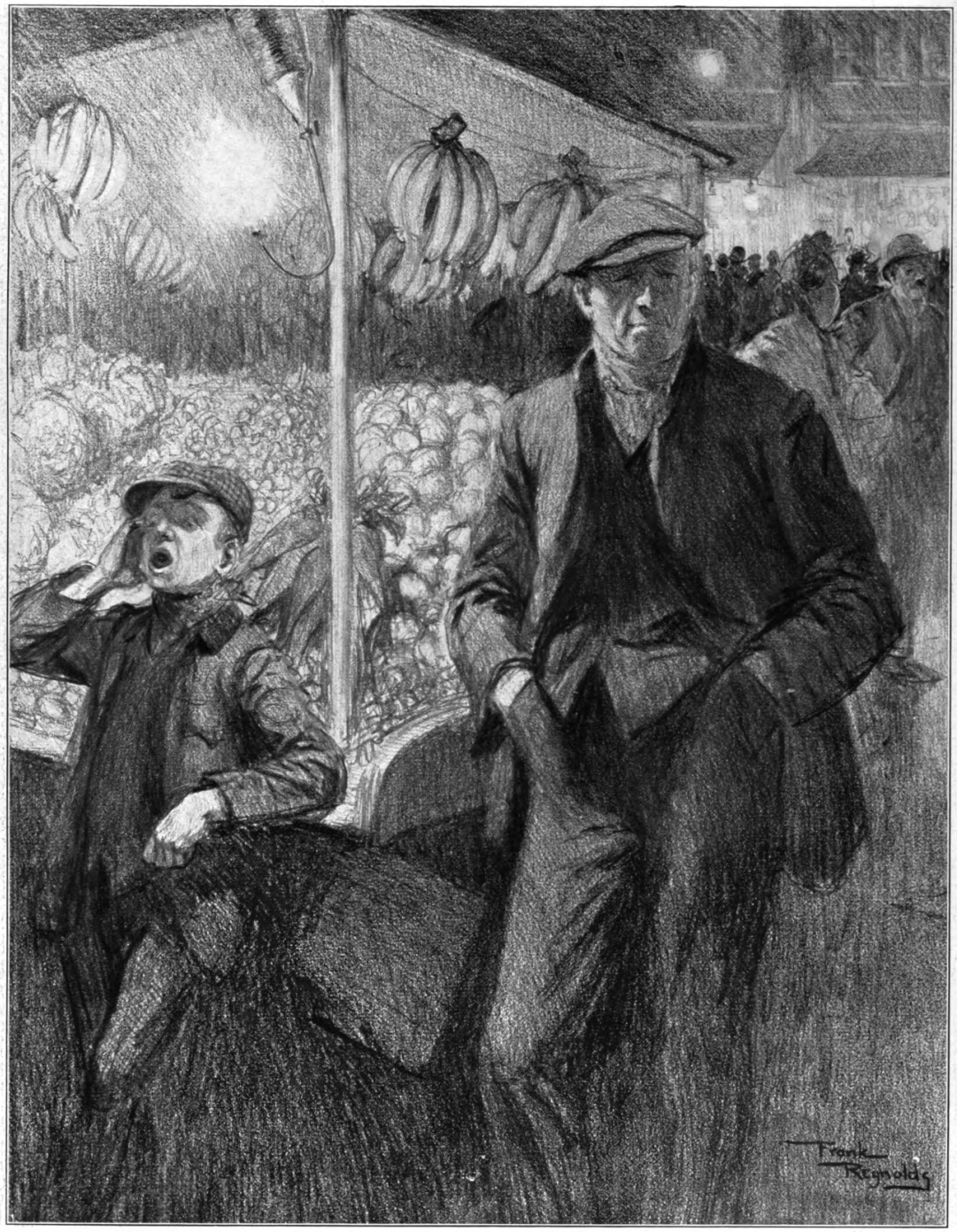
Peculiarly British Types: Studies by Frank Reynolds.



The Country Vicar.

"Then, as the rector or vicar is something of a banker and a doctor, so, also, he is something of a lawyer and general agent as well. . . . In a majority of English villages he is the soul and centre of the social life of the neighbourhood, the guarantee of its unity, the tribunal to which local differences and difficulties are referred, and before which they are amicably settled. . . . The condition of those parishes in which the resident clergyman does not use the manifold influences at his disposal for good, and neglects or misconceives the plain duties of his position, is the best proof of the extent of clerical opportunities."—ESCOTT'S "ENGLAND."

Peculiarly British Types: Studies by Frank Reynolds.



The Coster.

"He may like his pot of ale, and in times of stress his language may be a trifle lurid, but there is not much that is harmful in the London costermonger. . . . When Big Ben tolls the hour of four in the morning, sixty thousand costers are getting out of their beds. . . . To maintain his home, the London coster labours incessantly. . . . The costers have their foibles like other men. When they find themselves with a spare sovereign, they worry themselves until they get rid of it; but let us always remember that the coster never thinks he can go too far in serving a friend."—"LIVING LONDON."

Peculiarly British Types: Studies by Frank Reynolds.



The Blue.

"As the fortunes of the game fluctuate, a sympathetic ripple seems to run through the watching multitude. A catch is muffed, and a mighty roar batters on the welkin. A hero is dismissed, and a murmur goes up like the growl of a disappointed beast. The ball is hit to the boundary thrice in succession to a crescendo of ecstatic cheering. . . . At the cessation of play the crowd rushes on to the field. The heroes of the day walk to the pavilion through a lane of frenzied worshippers, salvo on salvo of applause thundering in their ears."—"LIVING LONDON."

ɛmnos, the Island that was Inhabited only t



"A LEMNIAN IDYLL."—FROM THE PAINTING BY G. LAWRENCE BULLEID, A.R.W.S.

rgonautic expedition there were no males, the women having revenged their ill-treatment upon the men by murdering them all. The
, and the subsequent population of the island was the fruit of this visit. . . . Sophocles wrote a tragedy, which is lost, upon this pie

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racle in One: A Sport Favoured by the An

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. RUSSELL FLINT.



Game and Oracle in One: A Sport Favoured by the Ancient Greeks.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. RUSSELL FLINT.

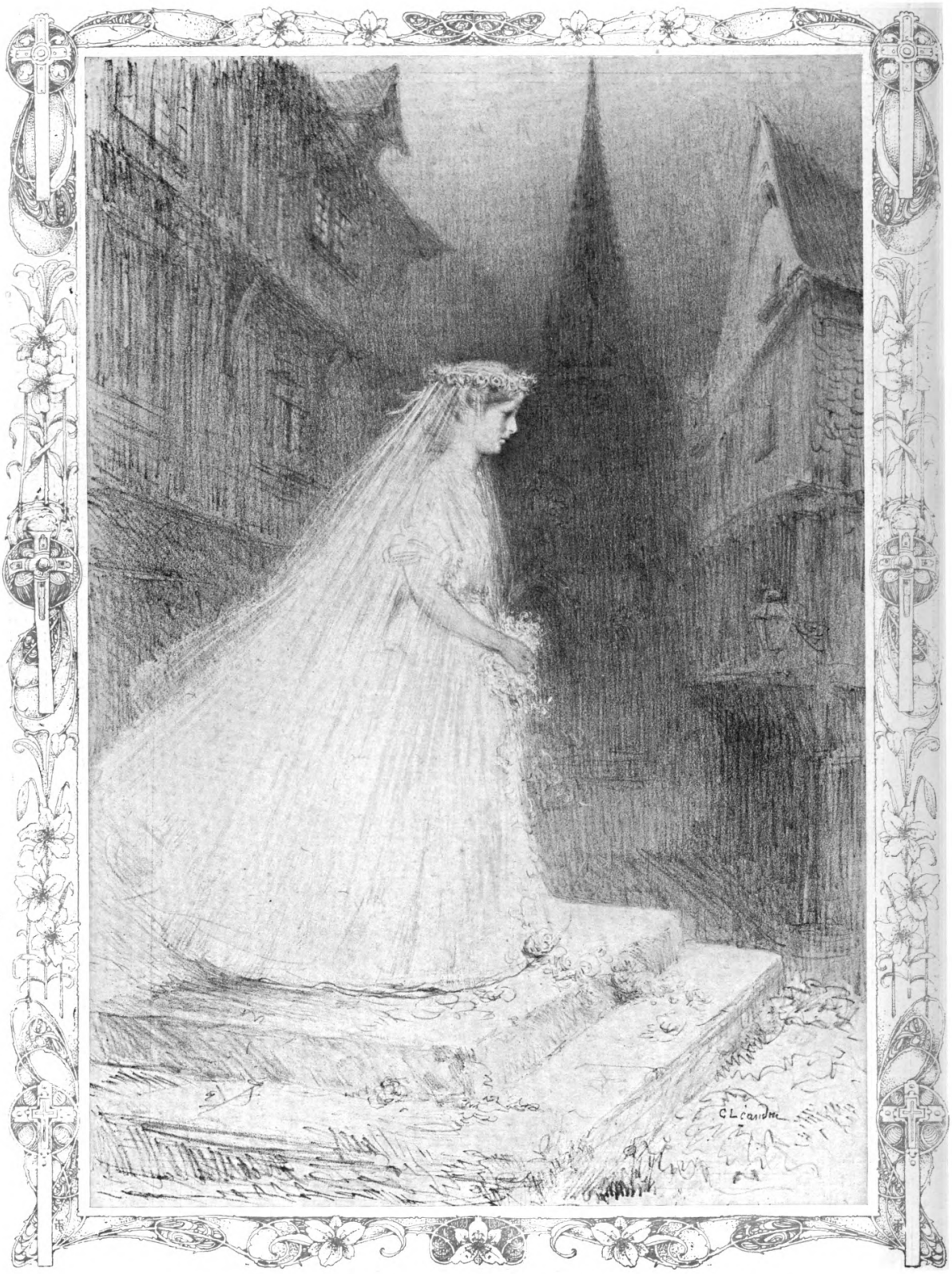


SEEKING TO KNOW HIS FATE AS LOVER AND TO SHOW HIS DEFTNESS OF HAND: PLAYING COTTABOS.

To quote Smith's "Dictionary of Antiquities": Cottabos was "a game much in use at Athenian symposia, especially in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. . . . Briefly described, the object of the game was to throw a small quantity of wine at a mark. . . . Two main forms of the game are distinguishable in the written accounts, apart from minor variations; namely, that played with or without special apparatus. The latter class may be shortly described first. It was the κότταβος δι' ὀξυβάφων, for which nothing more than the ordinary accessories of a drinking-party were required. In this a κρατήρ, or mixing-bowl, filled with water, was set in the midst, and in it a number of empty saucers floating. The object here was to sink the saucers by throwing the λάτταξ (the wine) into them, and he who sank the greatest number received the κοττάβιον. The κότταβος κατακτός . . . required a special apparatus. . . . As is well known, the κότταβος was used as a method of love-augury. The name of the beloved object was pronounced or thought of by each player as he threw the wine, and the success or failure of the suit was augured according as the sound of the λάτταξ upon the πλίστιγξ (a bronze bowl) was sharp and clear, or dull and confused." Prizes of cakes or sweetmeats went to the successful competitors.

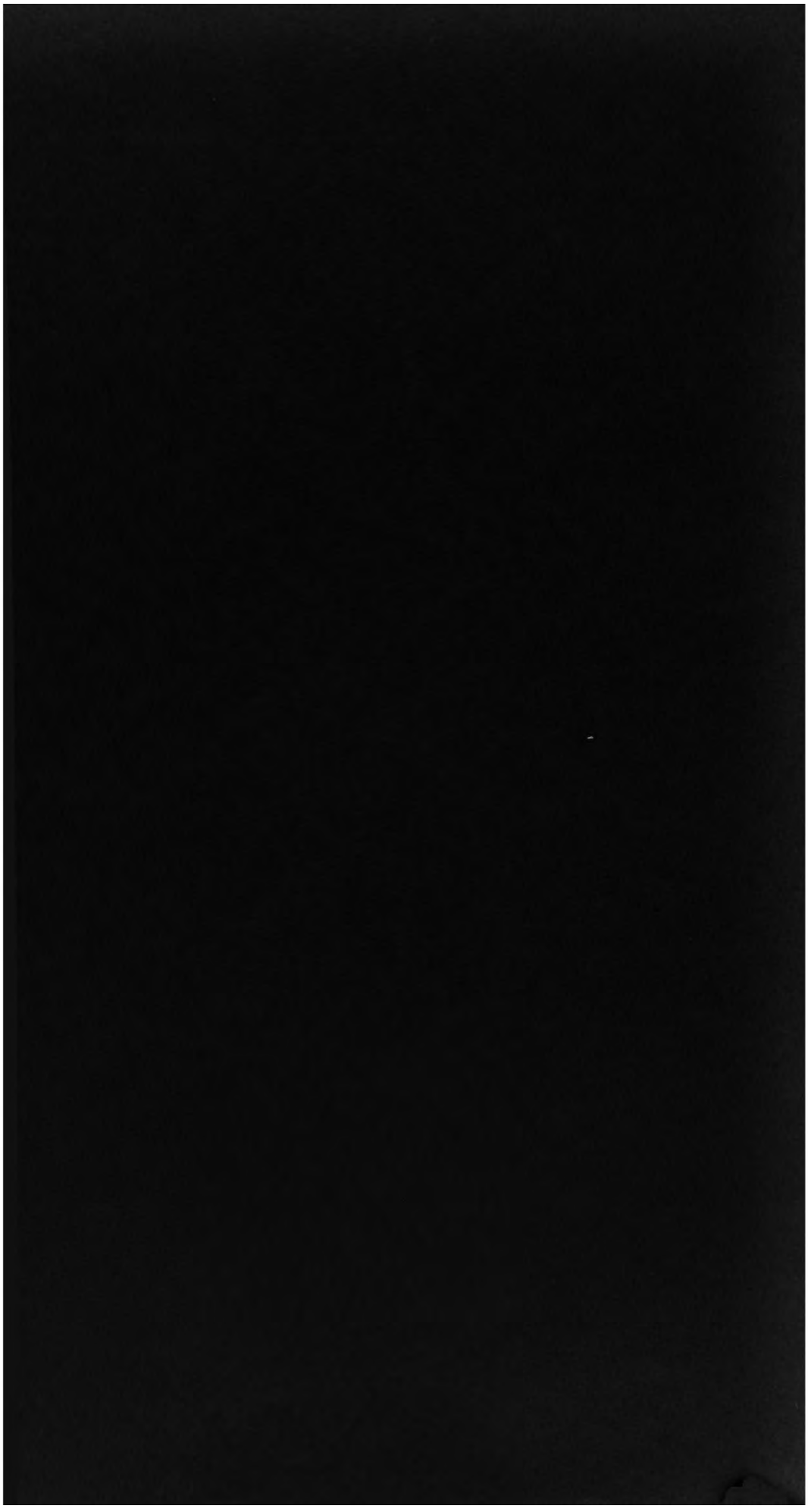
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, JUNE 18, 1910.—963

One of the Fairest Sights in Fair France.



ON HER WAY TO HER FIRST COMMUNION.—FROM THE PICTURE BY C. LÉANDRE.

It is a truism to say that one of the fairest sights of France is provided by the children on their way to their first Communion, the girls in white, veiled and with flowers about their heads; the boys in their best.





"IT."

BEING A STORY OF LONDON SOCIETY.

By E. F. BENSON,

Author of "Dodo," "Mammon and Co.," "The Luck of the Vails," "The Relentless City," "The Challoners," "The Image in the Sand," "The Climber," etc.

ILLUSTRATED BY J. SIMONT.

MISS BLAIR, Milly Berringer's maid, got into an empty third-class carriage after her mistress, and, with a suspicious eye, dusted the seat illy) in a distrustful manner, because she leed true, "whoever had been sitting on it preceded her, carried a large bag of golf- which she had just succeeded in beating eighteenth hole, while Miss Blair was only esimal red-leather bag, which contained the her mistress possessed, and a cigarette-case

it short the match even if I had known I exclaimed Milly, taking off her hat. "And o ourselves, which is lovely!"

oking-carriage, Miss," said Blair, acutely blue-lettered label to that effect.

e won't be any women coming bothering in ach," remarked Milly. "Also, I shall have the train starts."

dor-carriage, Miss," said Blair, who always nything.

comes in, I shall hand my cigarette to you, d Milly cordially. "Oh, do sit down and

th a sniff of protest.

you are aware, Miss," she said, "that we don't ondon. But I daresay there 's a restaurant-car

!" said Milly. "Then get out quick and buy d ginger-beer. Lunch on the train is three-

sandwiches, Miss?" asked Blair, in the resigned Early Christian martyrs might have used when time the lions were ordered.

No, I'll go; you can't run. Keep all the places don't let anybody else get in."

how I am to prevent them, Miss," said Blair.

t on her hat again, ran down the length of Exe- ew into the refreshment-room. Without malice not got any) she could not help being tremen- Blair's genteel disapproval of her and her ways.

She always travelled third class herself (except when some convenient person like her father was good enough to pay her fare) because she was far too sensible to spend the little pocket-money which had to suffice for so many wants, in purchasing a few hours' probable solitude in stuffier carriages at so great a price as was involved in first-class tickets, and she would have travelled without Blair if her mother had allowed it. But as Milly often reflected, Lady Berringer had as keen a sense of propriety as Blair herself, while she herself had really no idea what that sort of propriety was all about.

Once, on the first journey that she and Blair had taken together, she had informed that lady that she herself was going third, but that Blair might, if she expected it, go second. And though second was the proper class for Blair to travel (considering the families she had been with), the Early-Christian-martyr spirit had come to her aid, and she had resignedly then and ever since embarked on compartments where nobody could tell whoever had sat down there last.

Milly returned with a large bag and two stone bottles, and the train started. With scrupulous fairness she apportioned the sandwiches and buns, and gave Blair her moiety with one of the stone bottles.

"You've not got a glass, Miss," said Blair, meaning that she herself had not.

"Drink out of the bottle," said Milly, with complete comprehension.

But there were limits to Blair's concessions, and she sniffed and went dry.

Milly had bought a sixpenny paper novel at Exeter, which would have been rather an extravagance had it not been a book which her mother had recommended her not to read; but it remained unopened and the projected cigarette unsmoked after she had eaten her lunch, which tasted too delicious. There was a ham sandwich and a hot, doughy bun, and a banana and the ginger-beer, and she was hungry and thirsty, as was generally the case with her at meal-times. Also, there was a guard whom she smiled at with such effect (Milly's habit was to smile at everybody, which sometimes led to complications) that he piloted a young gentleman of abhorrent appearance to the far end of the corridor-carriage, glibly assuring him that he would be much more comfortable

there, and never came back to insinuate that so signal a service merited the most moderate kind of reward. Milly, as a matter of fact, was ready with an appropriate shilling, but both the guard and her novel slipped from her mind, and she looked out of the window, seeing the miles of budding country fly past, without further reminiscence of either. For the time of year was early May, and she was on her way to town after Easter in the country, and London promised to be quite unusually delightful.

The country had been delightful too, for Milly found her delights thick and broadcast over the land like manna; the weather had been heavenly, and even in April lawn-tennis had been possible; Lord Wroxham had proposed to her, and though Milly had declined, it was nice to be wanted, even by a man who must be well over forty; and now the train was taking her as fast as possible to enjoy the delights of her second season. And there was no position the world contained that she would have taken in exchange for her own, in this her twentieth year of youth and the most effervescent of spirits. She found her lot in every way delightful, just as she would have found it delightful if she had been going to spend the summer months in Clapham Junction instead of Curzon Street, owing to the excellence of its train service and its short distance from town.

It was very largely this tremendous optimism on the part of her mistress that led the austere Blair to accept the inconvenience of such things as ginger-beer without a glass, and the degradation of third-class carriages. But there was much more than that of which the world no less than Blair was conscious. Blair, for instance, had been in service with an ennobled brewer (in whose house, indeed, they had just been staying) before she came to attend to Milly, and she saw the difference between Gunsons and Berringers with extreme distinctness. Gunsons habitually had saloon-carriages with a first-class compartment attached, and on occasions special trains; while Milly went third class and carried her own golf-clubs across the platform—a thing which the Hon. Adèle Gunson would never have dreamed of doing, still less have done. Yet, in spite of their pride and their saloon-carriages and coronets, Gunsons were Gunsons still, though they gave wonderful balls and owned wonderful houses and had royalty to dinner. But Berringers were Berringers, and royalties came quietly to tea. Also they said "Lady Gunson" to Lady Gunson, but to Lady Berringer they said, "Flo, dear!" Blair knew.



At the Dressmaker's.

Why Berringers were Berringers was a thing outside Blair's comprehension, and indeed it was hard of explanation, but it was so. They were poor, really quite poor; most of them were quite ordinary, and a few of them only (happily) most extraordinary. One such had lately been made a bankrupt, another had long ago made himself a drunkard; but, by some inscrutable decree of nature, they had, as a family heirloom, that indefinable something which we call charm. They had all of them a tremendous zest for life; they were all pleasant and kind, even those who were drunk and bankrupt; they had something as tonic about them as a fresh sea-wind, and they all saw some bright spot in the most untoward things that happened to them and their friends. They disregarded clouds, but were most appreciative of silver linings. Milly's only brother, for instance, had had the misfortune a year or two ago to cheat at cards (this was much the worst thing that had ever happened to the Berringers), but the whole family, with the certainty of homing bees, instantly fixed their cheerful minds on the glorious climate of some vague district in Western Australia to which poor, darling Bill betook himself, instead of repining over his disgusting achievement. Similarly, when his first cousin (who was a drunkard) was ordered to take a long sea-voyage in a ship that incidentally touched at New Zealand, they only saw the comfort it would be to poor Bill to run across from Western Australia and see poor Ben. Both these pleasant places were very remote; they were therefore probably close together.

Milly on this particular journey from Exeter had a certain sense of escape in her mind, which no doubt added to the pleasure of her lunch. She had been spending Easter with the Gunsons, as has been said, and she was quite well aware why she had been sent there. For Lord Wroxham had been spending Easter there too, and she was afraid her mother, who was not a Berringer, would be disappointed at the want of result. But Milly had felt that she really could not do it: he was old, quite old, over forty certainly, and his chief characteristics were that he lived alternately in two old castles in the country, and collected coins. These were dug up by his gardener among curious Roman walls, and placed in plush-lined cabinets. Otherwise he had no zest for life at all, and found not the slightest pleasure in all the things that so enthralled Milly: swallows teaching their young to fly, herons clattering at sunset overhead with pendulous legs and twilight businesses, hedge-sparrows making a prodigious bustle over nothing at all. And Lord Wroxham, though she supposed he cared about her, cared, really cared, whether a coin was of the reign of Hadrian or Caligula. He looked rather like a coin himself too, with his Roman nose and slightly pompous chin. There had been another man there too, who she felt might also have been in Lady Berringer's mind, though even Milly could never tell for certain what was or was not in that chamber of thought where so many remarkable processes went on — namely, young Jack Morris. As a matter of fact, Lady Berringer, who was accustomed to have at least two strings to her bow when there was any scheme such as Milly's marriage on hand, had been quite aware of his presence there—indeed, had both procured him his invitation and taken care that he should accept it. During the early spring, he had been told to drop in to lunch whenever he felt inclined, which he had constantly done, and by Easter she had decided he would "do." Nobody quite seemed to know who he was, and certainly nobody cared, for his father was a man of great wealth, procured by gallons of oil or tons of rubber, thus not partaking of the ancestral dignities of those who had made fortunes in South Africa or American railroads. He was but a mushroom compared to them, so quickly does the world move; but there he was, somewhere in the City, and there was his son, good-looking, immensely wealthy, and anxious to please and ready to be pleased. Only, as Milly observed, "Of course, it isn't his fault, darling mother, but he is a cad!"

She and her father and mother dined alone, for the first and probably the last time that season, on the evening that Milly arrived home, and after dinner Lord Berringer had gone round to his club to seek after a rubber of bridge, and thus Milly and her mother were left alone. His wife usually discouraged bridge, for his luck was as vile as his play (a depressing condition of things, but one which never detracted one jot from his pleasure in the game, or shook the conviction that he was just going to hold four aces and make a grand slam); but to-night she had suggested it, since she really wanted to talk to Milly, and it was difficult to see when she would next have an opportunity. So she had, by way of opening the topic she wished to discuss, asked Milly if Mr. Morris had been at the Gunsons', and a few complimentary remarks on her part with regard to that young man had led to Milly's depreciation.

Lady Berringer had occasional fits of what she believed to be Socialism, when she asserted that everyone was as good as everyone else, if not better, and that none of them ought to have less

than two hundred a year or more than three. But, as Milly well knew, when her mother had a fit of Socialism, it was not of long duration, because she always contradicted herself, and had to stop. So she never interrupted till some glaring inconsistency appeared; then she pointed it out, and they talked of something different.

"My dear, I don't like to hear you make remarks like that," said Lady Berringer; "you think far too much about little distinctions of class, whereas distinctions of character are the only things that ought to concern us in our judgment of people. Breeding is a mere veneer, not but what Mr. Morris has excellent manners; and a good heart, whether with or without an 'h,' is the only thing that matters. He is extremely pleasant, and his aspirates are as good as yours or mine. He is quite one of the best-looking young men in London, and I'm sure he has an admirable character."

"Yes, dear, I'm sure he has too," said Milly. "And I like him. I didn't mean to run him down."

"It is not generally considered high praise to call a man a cad," said Lady Berringer, with a certain show of reason, "though I am glad to hear you like him. And really, with Mr. Lloyd-George in this sort of humour, taking everybody's money away and doing the Lord knows what with it, it is seldom you come across a man who is getting richer every day, as I am told old Mr. Morris is, instead of poorer."



Early Morning Correspondence.

It was always a question, when Lady Berringer began to talk about class distinctions and property, whether she was going to be Socialistic or not. On this occasion Milly had thought that she was, but the trend of these late observations looked as if she was going to be Conservative. It seemed, in fact, as if another topic had arisen, like the tares among the wheat, swamping the Socialistic crop.

"Now you have had one season in London, darling," continued Lady Berringer, making it clear what the new topic was going to be, "and I hope you will make the most of your second, because they never come again. It is really time, Milly, that you began to think about your future, for what with your father smilingly muddling away the little money he has got with bridge and cattle-breeding—he really seems to have evolved a new species of cow which is quite milkless, like pipless apples; and as for his hands, they are never anything but spades, and but few of them——"

Milly gave a little gurgle of laughter. Her mother amused her more than anyone she knew.

"I beg your pardon, Mother, you were saying——?"

"I was saying that it was time you began to look seriously about you. What with poor Bill out in Australia, and poor Ben probably tippling away on the high seas, I should like to help in making some sort of future for some Berringer. Lord Wroxham, now: if you don't like cads, there's Lord Wroxham for you. How was he, by the way? Dear Tom! Or is it Henry?"

"He was exactly as usual," said Milly.

She got up from her seat in the window, and came across to her mother's side, some shadow of seriousness suddenly dimming the radiance of her face and veiling the clear turquoise-blue of her eyes with sapphire, and giving a certain fullness and softness to the drooping curve of her lips.

"I had better tell you, dear," she said, "that Lord Wroxham—Henry, by the way—proposed to me, and I said 'No.' I hope you

aren't disappointed. I was sorry, I was indeed, because I like him, and he likes me. But I am sure it isn't more than that on his side. So, though I am sorry, I wasn't dreadfully sorry. I think he likes me better than his coins, and I like him better than his coins. But it isn't It. I warn you, dear, that I shan't marry anybody until I feel that it is It. I daresay the world in general thinks I only care about dancing and punting on the river, and flying about, and birds and beasts, and—well, perhaps flirting, because you have told me I flirt, though I didn't know it; and that that is all there is of me. Well, that is libellous. There 's—there 's Me behind it all. And there 's a little room right inside me somewhere which I keep empty. Anyone may go into all the other rooms and be welcomed in all, but at present nobody may go into that. But if anybody comes who has a right there, I think the door will fly open of its own accord!"

"My dear, you have been reading Longfellow, and Mrs. Hemans, and—and poetry," said Lady Berringer, not meaning to draw a distinction.

"No, I haven't. I've read nothing except 'Alice in Wonderland' for weeks. What I say to you isn't in any way what anybody else put into my head. I guessed it all for myself, and having guessed it, I knew it was true. At least perhaps it was the sight of Barbara that made me guess it a little. She was down there with the Gunsons, and it was easy to see that something had happened to her that made all the difference!"

"And had it?" asked Lady Berringer, with a faint touch of frost in her voice.

"Yes, darling mother, of course it had. Didn't you know? She is engaged to Dick Winslow. Oh dear, she was so funny, but so dreadfully happy; not happy outside only, as I am, because it is a nice day, or a nice dance, or a nice dog, or because the birds are building; but happy inside. You know how Barbara likes punting, and how we always quarrel when we go out together, as to who should punt the other. Well, this time she didn't care a bit, and let me punt all the afternoon, while she sat on the cushions."

"Probably sleepy or lazy," said Lady Berringer.

"No, neither the one nor the other, but simply so happy that she didn't want to do anything. I think real happiness is like that: it makes people quiet: it is only pleasure that makes you want to jump about."

"You seem to have guessed a good deal," remarked her mother.

"No, that was all. You see it always used to be a question whether Barbara or I jumped about most, so naturally it struck me when she only wanted to sit still and smile. Oh, and write to him: she did a good deal of that. But she didn't want to talk about it, which was odd, and she told me that I could not possibly understand, until it had happened to me. And she asked me to be a bridesmaid, of course."

Lady Berringer sighed rather loudly and intentionally. Like most practical people (for in spite of her lapses into vague Socialism, and her extreme discussions in conversation, she did belong to that stern class) she was not much of a hand at sentiment, especially when, as now, it seemed to her to be tinged with sentimentality.

"Probably Barbara was not well," she said, "and well or not, she seems to have been in a most undesirable state of smiling idiocy. And if, my dear, the moral of your conversation is that you intend to keep a little empty room, wasn't it, in your inside, till you can find somebody to fill it with the same sickly sort of stuff, I must say that you would do better to wall it up altogether. But that is as you like!"

It is probable that if Lady Berringer had known more of what was in Milly's mind on this occasion, and been better acquainted with the Me who, as the girl said, sat behind all the superficial pleasures of life, she would have sooner bitten her tongue out (whatever that process may actually be) than have been so trenchant on the subject of the empty room.

If she had been slightly less intolerant, too, of what seemed to her sentimental, she might, perhaps, have seen that Milly understood, and was on the way to understand, far more about the secret nature of her friend's smiling content than the mere contemplation of that smiling content could have explained to her. She understood it because, though vaguely and dimly, she was beginning to experience it, and the hand that was on the latch, so to speak, of the secret chamber in her heart, of which she had spoken, was none other than the hand of Jack Morris, which her mother so ardently desired should be there.

Milly herself was just conscious of this, and, as girls will, she did not at once welcome the intrusion, and with a girl's strange and sweet perversity, that at first discourages all that she most longs to feel, she fenced herself off by such criticism of him as "No doubt it was not his fault, but he was a cad," and she found it vaguely shocking that a cad should by any possibility attract and interest her. For, in spite of Lady Berringer's assertion that breeding is a mere veneer, veneer is a very necessary part of human furniture to those who are accustomed to it. In the same way, beauty may be only skin-deep; but that appears, for all practical purposes of desiring it and falling in love with it, to be quite deep enough. For the skin (like veneer) is that part of a person which is most in evidence, and comes most constantly into contact with the world, and it is a very sensitive affair. It would be little consolation for a convict, for instance, to be assured that the cat-o'-nine-tails was only superficially painful and left his lungs and brain quite undamaged. Thus, Milly, in order to fortify her own instinctive and girlish chivalry from admitting Jack Morris to the secret self that lay behind her ordinary manifestation, found herself eager to disagree with her mother's assertions as to the superficial character of difference in breeding, just because she was afraid that at heart she really agreed with them. But she cordially tried to agree with Lady Berringer's estimate of Barbara's smiling content, an opinion which her mother, had she known more of what was in the girl's mind, would have hastily and fervently recanted. Perhaps her mother was right in her low estimate of sentiment: Milly would try to think she was right.

The Berringers lived in a very small house in Curzon Street; and, Easter being late this year, Milly had noticed on her drive home from Paddington that most of the houses had opened their eyes again, and that their blinds were drawn up to signify that their occupants were in readiness to look out of the windows again, and had returned to the city where summer days are long and nights are passed in dancing instead of sleep. That was quite to her mind, for, with the health and exuberance which were natural to her, she found this three-months' pageant of pleasure a delicious method of passing the summer. Her father was poor, and, what was more useful, had the reputation of being poor, so that there was but little entertaining expected of the house in Curzon Street; but, owing to the charm of its inhabitants and the number of their friends, a great deal of entertainment was always ready to them, and for the present Milly was not conscious of any marked access of the mood which her mother had found sentimental. There was shopping to be done without delay at the Stores on behalf of her mother, and an instant visit to be made to the dressmaker on her own behalf.

There were a hundred friends who had to be rapidly communicated with in order to secure frequent meetings, rides to be taken in the Row, conversations to be held on little green chairs in the Park, plays to be seen, and music to be danced to. With all the liberty accorded in this happy age to girls in her position, she could ride before breakfast with Everard Gunson, and allow him to escort her out of the Park and down Piccadilly and to the door of her house; while an hour later she would be on the first tee at Mitcham, playing a single with some other infatuated young gentleman, and return to lunch with a third at the Savoy. Then, perhaps, in the afternoon she would go down with Barbara to Hurlingham, and play gooseberry to her while she talked to Dick Winslow, who was playing polo. And no one but the most sour sort of moralist could have found it in his dyspeptic soul to preach that this endless round of pleasure was hollow and unreal, when the practitioner was so genuinely and sincerely happy as Milly. Many, no doubt, in the great yearly London fair find their pursuit of pleasure fatiguing, and productive of but a second-hand sort of enjoyment: they will go to balls in order to be seen there, feeling afraid of appearing to be "out of it," when they do not really care (except for the fear of seeming "out of it") for being "in it." No such cold and calculating a devotee was Milly: she loved to see her friends, she delighted to dance, she was thrilled with the woven intricacies of the play, and she adored riding; while, as for mere material affairs, she liked lunching at the Savoy because she was hungry and the "things" so delicious. Thus, with the childish faculty of being absorbed in her immediate surroundings, she plunged into the iridescent froth of this bubbling sea of life, and behaved like the charming girl she was, who had the privilege of belonging to that class which knows so excellently well how to amuse itself and to take pleasure in the pleasure of others. Occasionally, but not very often, she had in moments of leisure to divert her thoughts from a channel down which she did not wish them to flow. But that was not difficult: this



A SOCIETY GIRL'S SUMMER: EARLY MORNING IN THE ROW.

FROM THE DRAWING BY J. SIMONT. (ILLUSTRATING "IT," BY E. F. BENSON.)

channel was not yet well worn. Also, so far as she knew, Jack Morris had not yet come up to town.

Early May had grown into late May, and on one of those sweet, hot mornings that occasionally visit us, hours that have escaped from the sheaf of Golden Days, she was sitting below the trees by the edge of the Ladies' Mile with Barbara Yeatman, feeling particularly virtuous, since she had given up a whole hour of this delicious morning to answering letters. The planes were in full panoply of angled and varnished leaf, not yet stained by incessant immersion in soot to the dispiriting drab tint that coats them later on; glimpses of sparkling blue sky showed between the leaves, brilliant rhododendron flowers had burst from their swollen glutinous buds, and hardly less brilliant than the flower-beds was the riband of gaily coloured dresses that wove itself in interlacing skeins and threads along the gravelled walk. There was much to talk about concerning what had already happened, there was more to plan as to the diversions of the immediate future, and Milly's rapid monologue may be taken as a fair representation of the general condition of affairs.

"Yes, I looked for you everywhere last night at the Brettons', darling," she was saying, "and asked hundreds of people where you were. They all agreed you were there, but nobody knew any more, and, of course, if you will sit hidden in the conservatory like that, without ever moving, who can be expected to know? I really should teach him to dance——"

Barbara laughed.

"He's about the best dancer in London," she said, "and some day he is going to teach me. But last night we hadn't time, as we had more than usual to say. Isn't it funny, you never get to the end of the things you have got to say to people whom you—like?"

"That's why I am going on," observed Milly, "not that it is funny, considering how many things happen which must be discussed both before and after. Oh! there's mother. She looks as if she was looking for me to tell me what we're going to do to-night. Wasn't it dreadful? Aunt Agatha was giving a party with theatre, but a wheel came off her motor yesterday, and it sat down like a cat in the middle of the road, and they all got jumbled up inside it, and Uncle Christopher kicked Aunt Agatha in the face, so that she's got one black eye and one blue one like a Welsh collie. I went to see her this morning, and she thought she had better not go out to-day, as people would think that she and Uncle Chris had been fighting, and the papers would say that she looked very quaint and charming with her different-coloured eyes. So that's off, and mother's come out to cadge for another invitation. She cadges too divinely, and always manages to get hold of the nicest thing that is on. Oh, there's Florrie Ormesby. I do think she is silly! She wouldn't go to the Brackenburys' last night because she was asked at the last moment, and she thought it sounded better to say that she was engaged, which wasn't the least true. If I had nothing to do, I would go to dinner even if I was asked when dinner was half-over, wouldn't you? And then on Saturday we both go down to Goring for the week-end, don't we? That will be lovely, so let's get somebody to pray for wet weather, because it always does the opposite. And now for one minute before I join mother. Who is she talking to? I can only see a rather nice shoulder. You shall tell me about your Dick. Is he just as satisfactory as ever?"



Luncheon at the Savoy.

But even that one minute was denied Barbara, for, at the moment, the man talking to Lady Berringer turned round.

"Why, it's Mr. Morris," said Milly, in a detached sort of voice. There had been recognition on the other side also, and Jack Morris advanced towards the two girls. He did not slouch, with bent shoulders and hand in pocket, like most young men who are not cads; he took off his hat and held it in his hand, which again distinguished him from those who were habitually Milly's partners at dances, and he was dressed with immaculate correctness—with cloth-topped boots, top-hat, and morning tail-coat, instead of flannels and a straw hat. To crown that light, boyish figure, he had a clean-shaven face of extreme pleasantness, and a thick crop of dark curly hair. Any one of her friends who had the good fortune to be so handsome might have looked nearly exactly like him, but none of them would have looked quite like him. There was, both in his face and manner, the consciousness of being correctly clad and politely mannered; the rest, though they might not have been nearly so correct or polite, would not have been conscious of what they were. He did not yet take it for granted that he must be "all right" because he happened to be himself; he was aware that he was all right, and his consciousness of that made him all wrong.

"He looks like a draper's assistant out for a holiday!" thought Milly to herself, consciously steeling herself to mercilessness; and

in the verdict to persuade herself that

the world, she greeted him.
said, "so you are back at last!"
treat," said he.
exactly that, and laughed afterwards
ed; but they would not have conveyed
y would have given a different nuance
and the difference was so easy to see.
treat for myself," he said, "to make it
has promised that you and she will dine
come to see the Russian dancers!"
arly wished to see the Russian dancers,



Shopping at a great Stores.

it. "And so you said you would take us,"
s nice of you. Mother always asks when

ys asked to do such pleasant things," said
ed—oh, I see you are joking. She didn't
ly told me your aunt had had an accident.
ou really mustn't think she asked!"
was heavy instead of light, serious instead
old herself it was as bad to be serious about
ant about serious matters. He was not at
he was not shy in the sort of way that
e shy. He was grateful . . . he was just
ness again covered her as with a garment.
she didn't ask," she said. "Shall we join
must be close on lunch-time."

"I'm coming to lunch with you," he said. "There's my motor somewhere. I told my shover to wait. But I don't see it. Idiots, aren't they?"

Milly might have made an icy rejoinder, when he suddenly left her side, vaulted the rails, and ran out into the middle of the Row. A small ragged child had realised it was lost in that immensity, and had sat down to cry, regardless of horses that cantered to right and left of it. One had just spurted a hoof-full of loose earth into its face; that was the immediate cause of tears. Jack ran out into the middle of the Row, picked up the wailing bundle and carried it back into safety. Millie loved seeing that. He had forgotten his immaculate clothes—himself for the moment, and setting it down he gave it some small coin from his pocket.

"Oh, Mr. Morris, that was nice of you—" she began.

And then he spoiled it all.

"Poor little devil," he said. "He's soiled my cuff, though. Have to go and change; a man can't come out to lunch like this."

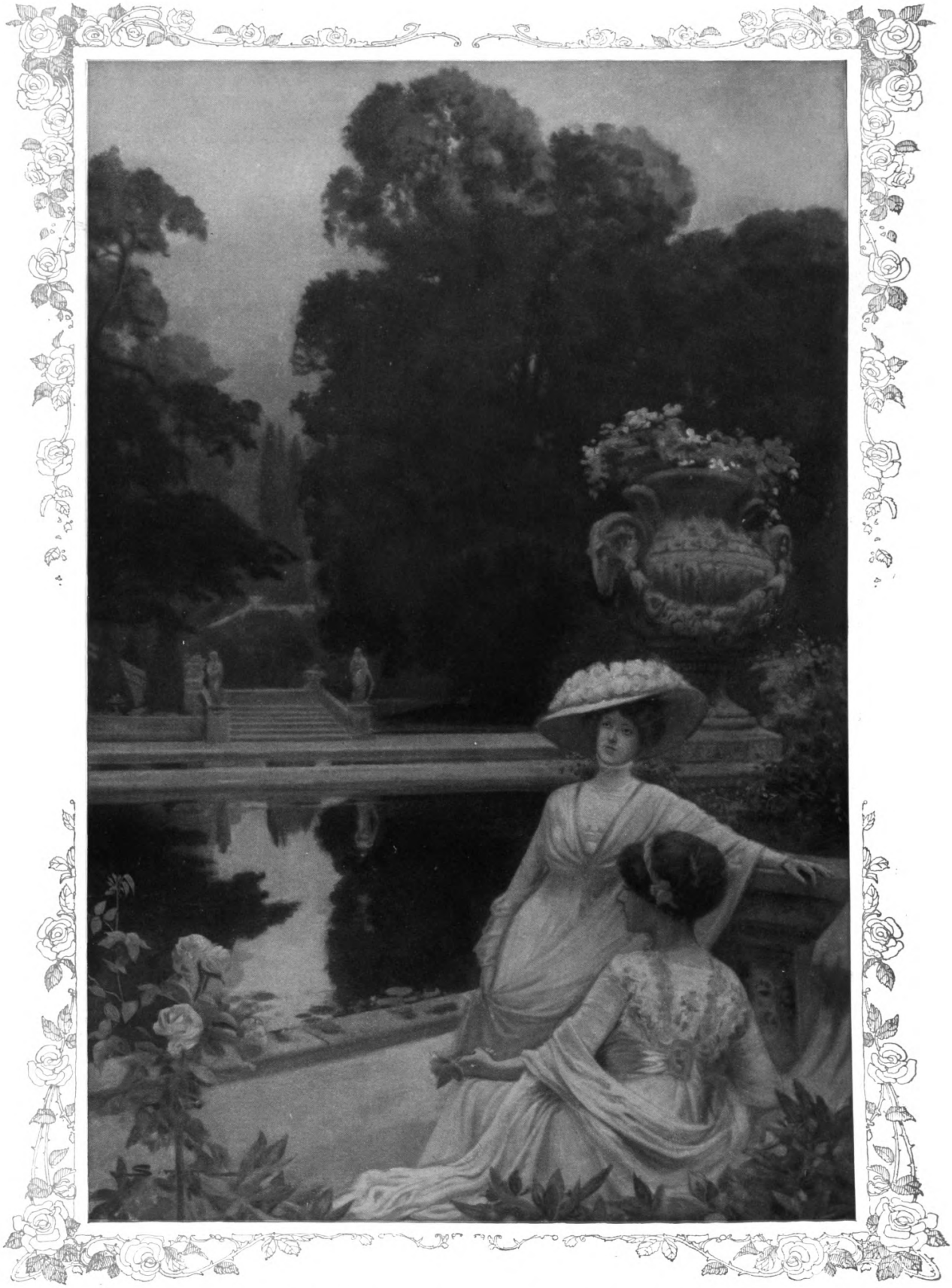
At that veneer asserted its adamantine hardness to Milly, and she entrenched herself. He had been quick to do a kind thing. To run out, not afterthought, but instinctively, to take a ragged little boy out of harm's way: it was no great matter in itself, three-quarters of the men and women lounging about the rails would have done the same after a few moments' consideration. But the merit of his performance was that it was done without any consideration at all. She liked him for that; she warmed to him; and yet the moment afterwards he had found it just as natural to say those dreadful things about the "soiled cuff." Soiled, too! Who said "soiled" except the people who said "carriage-sweep" and "genteel"! Perhaps he would say "genteel" next: Milly felt herself almost wishing that he would. It would strengthen her sense of his impossibility.

They dined that night at Bertram's, and it did not require any experienced housekeeper to see that the dinner was clearly ordered to be as expensive as a dinner could be. Everything that was not in season loaded the groaning board, bouquets of fabulous orchids lay by the plates of both his guests. Milly was not hungry, nor, it appeared, was Lady Berringer, and course after course was sent away untouched by them. A grove of wine-glasses stood at the right hand of each place, and a bewildering variety of vintages went on their rejected rounds. The Berringers had been rather late to begin



A SOCIETY GIRL'S SUMMER: A WEEK-END ON THE THAMES.

FROM THE PAINTING BY J. SIMONT.



A SOCIETY GIRL'S SUMMER: A WEEK-END AT A COUNTRY HOUSE.

FROM THE PAINTING BY J. SIMONT.

with, and, judging by the stately and interminable procession of dishes and bottles, it seemed likely that there would be little dancing left to be done by the Russians when dinner was over. All this, the useless, undesired expense, the ridiculous parade, but strengthened Millie's position in her entrenchments of veneer, and what rendered them even more secure was the slightly pompous pleasure of her host in his display. She had been gay enough and natural enough at the beginning of the feast, but from gaiety she lapsed into mere silence and endurance. It was just as she had thought, and worse than she had thought: he was "showing off," giving them a dinner that was as unsuitable as it was tedious. And it appeared he had ordered the double box at the Galaxy—a double box for three people!

Lady Berringer had allowed herself to form hopes in connection with the evening she had so cleverly hinted at. She knew Milly would like to dine at Bertram's; she knew also that she would like to see the Russian dancers, and though a girl does not fall in love with a man because he gives her a dinner and an entertainment, she had thought that a kindlier scrutiny on the part of the girl might result from it. But since she saw only as much as was visible in Milly's increasing aloofness, she augured ill of the evening before dinner was half over. What she did not see was that Milly, so to speak, was eagerly piling veneer around her, entrenching herself against him whom she feared and longed to welcome. And that which happened when "Punch à la Romaine" was going on its unappreciated round puzzled her still more.



On the Lawn.



On the Links: A Round of Golf.

Poor Jack suddenly saw that no one but himself was taking this excellent dish. Hitherto he had been hungry, and since he was giving his guests a most eatable dinner, he had not really noticed that Milly was eating nothing. But at this moment it struck him, and, laying down his spoon, he beckoned to the waiter. "Take it away," he said. "Why, you're eating nothing, Miss Berringer. Shall we miss the rest, and go on to the theatre?"

"Well, it is getting rather late," said Milly.

"So it is. Well, have just a slice of pineapple, shall we? They do it rather well with ice, and something comforting poured over it. Here, waiter!" Then came the crisis

"Oh, for heaven's sake, let's——" began Milly, and then stopped suddenly, and without warning, she saw everything that she had been blind to all the evening—his pleasure in giving her the best dinner that could be cooked, his pleasure in taking her to a double box. In a flash she read the mood she had so misconstrued, and saw him kindly, eager to please, full of hospitality, full of the desire to give all that could be given in these material ways. The hospitality which she had labelled as boring, so long, so unnecessary, suddenly took the hue of the motive that dictated it—namely, the ancient and admirable instinct to give your guests the best in your power. The absurd, undesired dishes were glorified, the bouquet of orchids became radiant—she became radiant herself, with the radiance of contrition.

"Oh, but I must have pineapple with the comforting something," she said cordially, "and then do you think we had better get on to see the dancing? I have been looking forward to it so, and it was so nice of you to ask us, Mr. Morris, and it would be such a pity to miss a minute of it. But pineapple sounds too lovely. And what a lovely dinner you have given us! And may I have just one glass of champagne? It looks so kind and bubbly, standing in its ice all ready to be drunk. No, not a full glass, please, Mr. Morris, because I don't usually drink anything at all, and it might go to my head, which, as usual, is quite empty!"

Milly had suddenly become quite a different person, and, indeed, it was time she did. She told herself, with sober truth, that she had accepted, or her mother had accepted, certain hospitality, and for nearly an hour by now she had



A SOCIETY GIRL'S SUMMER: A SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT HURLINGHAM.

FROM THE DRAWING BY J. SIMONT. (ILLUSTRATING "IT," BY E. F. BENSON.)

been laying it up against her host that he had been so hospitable, taunting him in her own mind with stupid ostentation. But the reason for that which she had labelled ostentation was clear now: he had wanted to give them the best he could, while she, sulky goose as she was, had been despising him for his admirable impulse.

She had been unappreciative, she had been sombre, she had been on the point of downright rudeness. What her private reasons had been for this fortification of herself should not have concerned her behaviour. And all the time she had been telling herself that it was he who was the cad!

Undoubtedly there was a cad present, but as undoubtedly it was not he.

Effusively she tried to make good her mean error. She would even have smoked a cigarette after her slice of pineapple if she had not been afraid of her mother falling in a fit. Twice he had urged her to it (which was once too many), and she found herself wishing to do it to please him, yet furious with him for suggesting it again after she had said she did not smoke, which was sufficient to make Sapphira turn in her grave. Once again she tried to entrench herself behind veneer, not openly any longer, but only in the privacy of her mind.

The ordinary, that is to say the well-bred, young man might, and did often, open his cigarette-case, and say, "Smoke, Miss Milly?" Then she would say "No, thanks," if circumstances rendered it undesirable; and he put it in his pocket. But Mr. Morris handed her the cigarette-case before he took one himself, and when she refused, urged her to reconsider. . . . It was so different, and yet she herself had been behaving far more atrociously.

She would have liked a quail too, a little while before, but that he had said, as they were handed to her, that Bertram's alone knew how to "do" quails. Other young men would have said, "Right oh, I'll have yours as well. I say, waiter, bring back those quails." That would have been far less mannerly, but somehow it would have been "all right." But when Jack Morris said that Bertram's alone knew how to "do" quails," she felt she would rather have starved than taken one of those plump and pathetic little fowls.

Yet already she minded that he was not like the rest, and she wondered why she should mind. . . . And she strove to rectify her minding by drinking champagne, which she detested. . . . And she detested him for having been the cause of her making this amende for her own rudeness. . . . And then she forgave him because he was so kind, and her own youthful soul went out to him because he was so kind and had taken such trouble for her. . . . And she did not want to miss one moment of the Russian dancing, and yet would have sat in the restaurant for hours if it pleased him. Yet if they went there at once, they would be pompously escorted to the great double box! How silly it was, when three stalls would have done quite as well! But how kind!

They arrived in time for the dancing, and as they passed rather conspicuously by the side of the crowded stalls to get to their box, Milly recognised a dozen friends, and was aware that she and Jack Morris were being made a target for conversation. They had got somehow parted from her mother in the crush at the doors, which made their appearance more conspicuous, but she gave but little thought to that, for as they sat in the large box and watched the incomparable dancing, it seemed to her that she was in a very queer and self-contradictory frame of mind.

She found herself vexed and annoyed with her host, and impatient with herself for being either, and contrite for her own misbehaviour, not only because it was always a pity from reasons of self-respect to be so peevish, but because she had, up to a certain point, disappointed him at the ill-success of what he had so delightedly planned. Then, it is true, she had hastened to repair her unmannerly error, but she had repaired it with a sense of grudge against him for having betrayed her into her impropriety. All the time, too, the beautiful dancing was going on, and she, usually so absorbed in such spectacles, was giving it but the scantiest attention, owing to these other preoccupations.

But, had she known it, the state of mind which she thought so complicated was really capable of being summed up in a couple of words. Barbara would have told her the true nature of what she was beginning to feel, without the smallest difficulty, and Milly would certainly have denied it.

She rigorously directed her attention to the stage, where a bacchanal dance, wild, joyous, and Pagan, was going on, and it was a moment from the dead days of Greece made to live again, a revivification from the dells of Parnassus. The maiden, wild as a faun of the woods, half shunned, half abandoned herself to the godlike youth; she ran from him, only to return the more swiftly to his encircling arms; she was troubled at his eager gestures, only to lose herself again in the intoxication of the dance. How was it that she both shunned and yearned for him? What cord pulled her? He was rough, perhaps—not of the same daintiness and delicacy as herself, and yet she could not choose but dance.

He, brown, beautiful, and vigorous, with burning eye and curly, low-growing hair, was utterly absorbed in her, in the grace and beauty of her; his movements, his gestures, were but the plastic image of his young heart's eagerness. He was like somebody she knew, with his strong brown face. . . . And even as she thought that, she saw Jack's profile close to her, outlined against the light of the stage. And with a nervous involuntary movement she closed her hand on one of the strange and exotic flowers of her bouquet, crushing it.

But not even yet, though her heart knew the path that lay before her, which she must inevitably tread, did she yield herself to the summons, or betray that it had come; and if her state of mind was bewildering to herself, it was no less bewildering to him. She had the moods of an April day, and, except to the curiously inaccurate observation of poets, these moods are not always tender and charming. Gleams of delicious sun, no doubt, were there, and the sense of spring, and buds; but there was no doubt about the occasional presence also of east wind and cold plumping showers. In the ever-quickening whirl of London life they had often come together, now perhaps for a moment only, to touch hands and be carried away in divergent streams; while on other days they would be meeting from morning till morning again.

A typical example of this April weather occurred some weeks after the evening at the Russian dances. The less vernal aspect of it had been in evidence all day, and Jack, when he went rather gloomy and Byronic, from dinner to the dance, where he knew he would meet her, was not very sanguine as to the probability of pleasant weather ahead. More than once during dinner he had seriously considered whether he should go to the dance or not, and thought, poor fellow, that it was in his power to stop away if he chose, whereas in reality he was utterly incapable of doing so. She had made him miserable all day, and yet there was nothing in the world so desirable as being made miserable by her, except being made happy by her.

But the worst of all was when she treated him kindly in the wrong way, with even politeness and apparent interest in his conversation, as if he had been some sort of mildly distinguished stranger. He had suffered much in the rôle of distinguished stranger all day, and, as has been said, had thought of absenting himself this evening. But his absence took the form of arriving at the dance the first of all the guests.

There had been a dinner-party there, and Milly, as he knew, had been of it. As he entered the room, sonorously announced, she was talking to some man, but got up in the middle of a sentence, it seemed, leaving an astonished auditor, as if to show that she was quite at leisure. He shook hands with his hostess, and came over to her.

"Ah, that's what I like," she said. "Most people come so dreadfully late, and one only dances for an hour or two. Oh, it has been such a dull dinner!"

"And may I have the first?" asked he.

"Why, of course. You asked me yesterday. Did you think I had forgotten?"

Milly, the wretch, knew she had behaved atrociously to him all day, making him suffer for the strange perplexity and bewilderment that was seething within her. She knew, too, that with a word or two, with just a little natural friendliness, she could make him forget her tiresomeness, and in addition could make herself forget it. But on this occasion she had to chant down a little first.

"I thought you might have forgotten," he said. "I didn't know what to think."

She flushed.

"Oh, it's so often best not to think at all," she said.

"One can't always completely empty one's head," said he. "I, thought perhaps I had displeased you in some way."

She looked at him with a shade of deprecation.

"Will it be sufficient if I tell you that you haven't?" she asked, "or do you want me to apologise?"

He laughed; the cause of his having thought he might have displeased her need not be gone into. She evidently knew as well as he.

"I only want you to come and dance," he said. "The band has begun."

Milly drew on her gloves very hurriedly.

"We mustn't waste a minute," she said.

Though Jack had been the actual first to arrive, other guests had followed thick and fast, and the ball-room was just full enough when they got there. There were enough couples to people it, but not enough to crowd it, and they slid off on to a roomy and perfect floor. Whatever discord or misunderstandings might have been between them all day, born of the mysterious web which was weaving itself ever closer round them, there was no discord or diversity of purpose in their dancing, and the impulse that dictated their movements was one and indivisible. You could scarcely say that he steered and guided, and that she, like some light ship that is borne on favourable winds, answered his helm.



A Visit to the Academy.

Helm and ship were one, a beautiful sensitive whirl of movement, and backwards and forwards through arm and body and leg there flowed the strange sweet spirit of dancing, immersing them in the joy of combined rhythmical motion which possessed them. The great gay tune was possessed by it, too; music and movement were welded and mingled together; there was nothing else in the world but melodious motion. . . . Then all the harmonious threads gathered themselves up into a swift coda, and the dancers were face to face again, standing on the dark, shining floor.

"I enjoyed that," said Milly, quite gravely.

"May we do it again at once?" asked he.

The light-footed hours whirled by, and as they passed, they noiselessly and unceasingly beat down the barrier that lay between the two. Sometimes the ordinary exigencies of polite society separated them, and, strangely absent-minded, they danced with other partners, but again and again they came together. Once or twice the ball-room was too full to suit the fastidiousness of their swiftness, and they sat together on the stairs, talking in nowise differently from the babble of tongues that went on round them, but feeling, each of them, that the little common topics of every day were luminous, lit from within. And dawn was bright in the sky overhead and the sparrows were chirruping when Lady Berringer made her ultimatum, and they waited all three of them in the porch for her carriage to detach itself from the string and come up to the door.

"And you are leaving London to-morrow—to-day, rather," he said, "for the Sunday?"

"Yes; I wish I wasn't!"

"So do I."

"I shall be back by lunch-time on Monday," said she. "If you've nothing to do——"

And her smile quivered as she gave him her hand.

Milly was spending her week-end at the home of her friend Barbara, and after dinner that night the two girls detached themselves from the rest of the party, who were settling down to post-prandial pursuits, for a twilight ramble in the garden. The sun had set, but reflection of the long day of midsummer still lingered in dusky crimson in the west, while overhead the stars were just beginning to burn dimly in the vault of violet blue. Below the house stretched a long terrace with stone balustrade and paved walk, looking on to an oblong formal lake, and across that more steps and statues glimmered below the shade of forest-trees, and in the thicket round them birds chirped their flute-like notes, and bats were beginning to wheel and flutter in the thickening dusk.

As yet, Milly had neither had opportunity—nor, indeed, felt inclination — to confide in her friend about that which had come to birth in her heart, for as yet it had been but a shy, wild inmate there; but this evening she felt, as the spell of the serene quiet grew upon her, that it might easily be that she would find herself telling Barbara about it. Yet it was hard to begin. Hitherto, the only opinions they had exchanged about Jack were concurrent as to his handsome face, and the fact of his being not quite — quite. . . . All that seemed now too absolutely shallow to Milly. The two had wandered some way from the house, and at length sat down at the end of the terrace above the formal lake.

Usually it was Milly who did most of the conversation; to-night she was the more silent. Barbara, moreover, had a good deal to

say, and as that was tending in the direction that Milly wished, she refrained from interruption.

"It's so funny to think that I used to consider myself happy," she said, "before Dick and I began to know each other. I really did consider myself happy, just as you do, Milly. But it wasn't happiness at all, comparatively. It's so odd, having gone on twenty years without him, suddenly to find that I can't get on without him at all. He has got on longer than that, because he's twenty-five. Isn't it convenient, too, that he wants to live to eighty, while I think seventy-five will be enough. We've arranged to live till then, and die together! Yes. Oh, I do so pity every one who is not in love with somebody else! Everything else is such a dreadful waste of time. But when you are in love nothing you do together is a waste of time, and everything is equally nice. At least, doing nothing at all is the nicest, just being. Is it a bore, darling, my talking like this?"

"Not the least," said Milly. "Go on!"

"Well, do get somebody to fall in love with, and then you can talk too. Probably we shall both talk together and neither listen, which is so pleasant. There are lots of men you know who are fond of you. There's Lord Wroxham, for instance, though, of course, he's rather old, and there's Jack Morris, though, of course, he's not quite—— Oh, isn't it dreadful about him? Somebody told me at dinner."

Milly felt her breath catch in her throat.

"What about him?" she asked quickly. "What is it?"

"His father. Hadn't you heard? There has been a smash in the City, and Mr. Morris is ruined. They say it is one of the most frightful collapses there has ever been!"

Milly gave a great sigh of relief.

"Oh, is that all?" she said. "I thought for the moment that you were going to say that something dreadful had happened to him. But I am sorry."

Barbara put her head a little on one side, like a bird listening, which was a habit of hers when she considered a new idea. There had been unfeigned sincerity in Milly's anxiety and in her relief.

"And if something dreadful had happened to him?" she asked.

Milly was silent a moment.

"You've guessed!" she said.

Barbara for the moment forgot all about the financial ruin and trouble ahead. True to her own dictum, she felt nothing mattered but one thing.

"Oh, but how exciting!" she said. "And is that why you were so patient with all my talk? Oh, Milly! Are you really fond of him? And does he know? He's good-looking, too, and his tone is nice. At least you think so now, don't you?"

Milly gave a long sigh.

"Nice!" she said. "What absurd words you use! As if you could think of the Person as nice. Why, it's He, and there is no more to be said."

"Darling, that's just it," said Barbara appreciatively. "I should have thought just the same if you had asked me if Dick was nice. But about this smash. What will you do?"

"Oh, that!" said Milly, "I don't know at all. About him, now. Barbara, just think that only a little while ago I thought he wasn't . . . quite! Just fancy! Shall I tell you all about it?"

Before Milly went back to town on Monday she had learned that the financial ruin of Jack's father was believed to be complete. He had been speculating wildly for months



At Home for Tea.



A SOCIETY GIRL'S SUMMER: AN ENTR'ACTE AT THE OPERA.

From the Drawing by J. Simont. (Illustrating "It," by E. F. Benson.)

past; had lost heavily at first, and, in hopes of retrieving his losses, had made further inroads on his fortune. Then apparently he had changed his tactics, and had turned bear, believing that worse times were yet to come. Simultaneously, a rise in his shares began, good times came for others, and the worse for him.

It was probable that he was absolutely ruined.

Lady Berringer, as she read what the papers had to say about it all on her way up to town on Monday, felt vaguely grateful to Providence, much as she might have felt grateful if she or Milly had been likely to travel by some train which had had a dreadful accident, but had not done so. She was quite sorry for those who had been hurt (killed, socially speaking), but felt that it was indeed fortunate that Milly had not paid more attention to her advice, for she was in the position, so to speak, of having urged her to travel by that particular train, as being a very comfortable and pleasant mode of travelling.

"Quite terrible," she said to Milly, as they drove back to Curzon Street, "and this time it ought to be a lesson to us all."

"What about?" asked Milly.

"A lesson," repeated Lady Berringer, finding she really did not know what about, "I am quite sorry for young Mr. Morris, in whom, I am sure, there is no harm, though you always felt, dear, that he was not quite like your other friends. How strange that he should have given us dinner and taken us to the Galaxy such a short while ago! By the way, did you not ask him to lunch to-day? Of course, he will not come after this."

"Why not?" asked Milly. "You must have food whatever happens."

"Well, we shall see. Personally, I should think the loss of so large a fortune a much more serious bereavement than that of most of one's relatives, and so I do not expect him, though I shall be delighted to give him a good meal, poor fellow!"

Milly laughed: her sense of internal happiness dominated the situation.

"Darling mother," she said, "you speak as if he was actually starving—Barbara is coming too."

In spite of Lady Berringer's forecast, Jack came to lunch, and in the most natural manner, quietly and simply, he referred to his father's ruin.

"It's impossible to say yet exactly what the final result will be," he said. "He expects to have, perhaps, a couple of hundred a year left."

"Dear me, dear me," said Lady Berringer. "A parlour-maid, I suppose, and semi-detached in some county town. Very distressing, Mr. Morris. I was so sorry when I heard. Shall we go in to lunch? Milly, darling, you don't expect anybody else except Barbara, do you? I shall have to run away immediately after!"



"Oh, don't you see?" she asked.

Lady Berringer, when she went out half an hour later to fulfil a plethora of engagements, was quite satisfied that Jack should linger and talk to the two girls in her absence. Barbara was so nearly married that she would do quite well as a chaperon, especially since there was nothing in the situation which called for chaperonage. Jack Morris, also, had behaved with such unaffected simplicity that it was impossible not to wonder whether Milly's estimate of him as a cad had been quite correct, since it was hard to imagine anyone but a thorough (not perfect) gentleman possessing such well-bred tranquillity. Perhaps, so she thought, he was one of those people who always show the best of themselves in trying circumstances, and she did him the justice to allow that these circumstances were very trying indeed, for there was no doubt that he was very fond of Milly, who, of course, now was more than ever out of his reach. But had she known that, a very few minutes after her own departure, Barbara had followed her out of the house, her satisfaction might have been ever so slightly tinged with anxiety.

"I suppose I ought to go too," said he, as the door closed behind Barbara.

"No; why should you?" said Milly, still standing, however, as if to make it easy for him to go.

"Then I will wait a minute," he said. "And will you tell me you are sorry for me, Miss Berringer?"

"Ah, there is no need for me to tell you that," said she.

He came a step closer to her.

"There is more reason to be sorry for me than you know," he said.

His glance and hers met for a moment, and it was as if an electric shock had passed through Milly, leaving her alert and tingling.

"Why so?" she asked.

"Because I am robbed of the chance of the only real wish of my life coming true," he said.

Again their eyes met; again her look fluttered and fell before his.

"Tell me, then," she said.

"Only that I hoped that some time—some time, perhaps—you might get to care for me. I—I don't mean that wealth would make any difference—oh, I say it so badly—but—but a man can't offer a girl nothing but himself. He must offer her a home, all that she has been accustomed to. I am going to work, of course, but I shall be poor, perhaps, for a long while. I have nothing to offer. So won't you tell me you are sorry? Just that?"

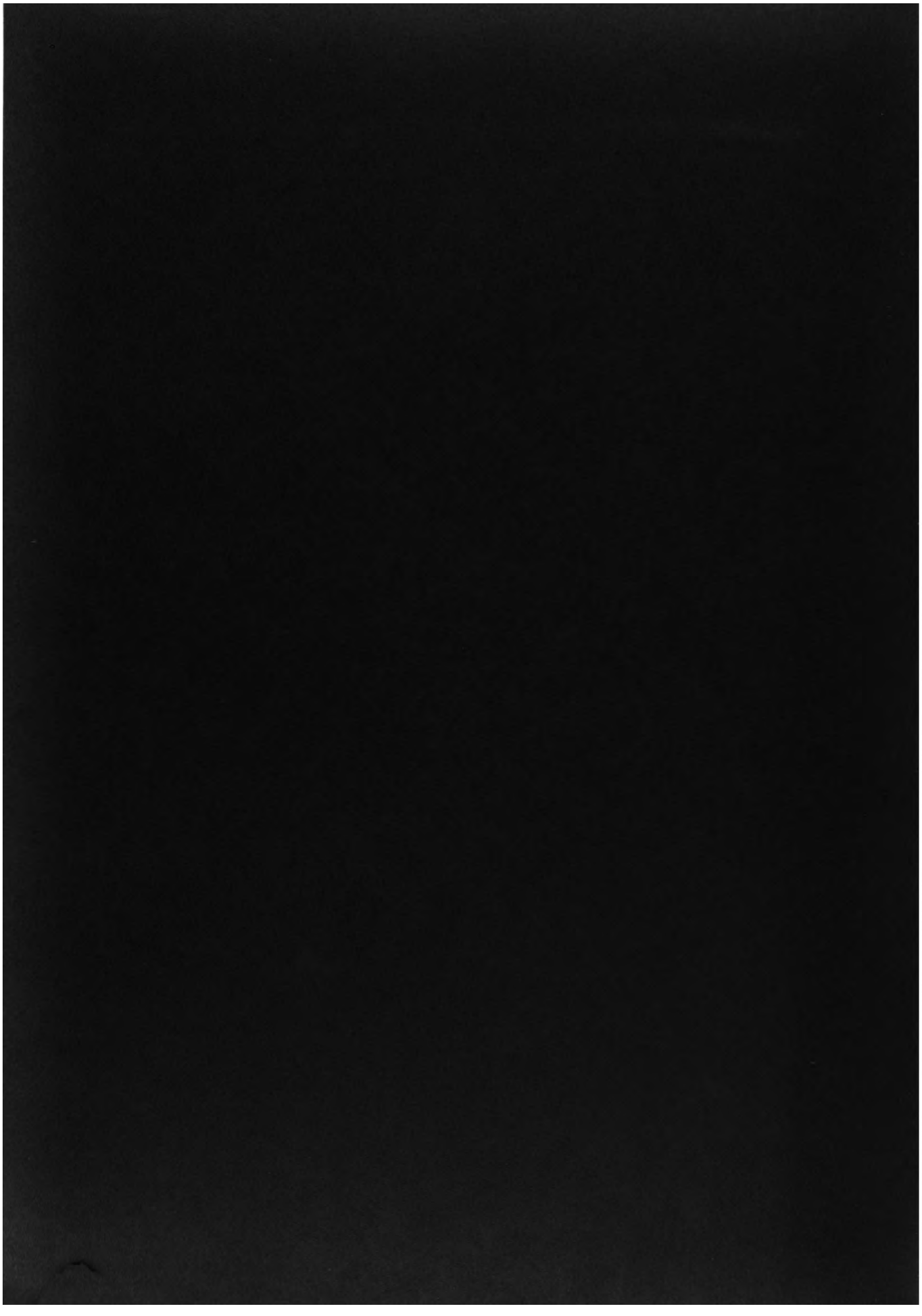
This time Milly's eyes were steady on his.

"No, I am not sorry," she said.

There was one moment's pause.

"Oh, don't you see?" she asked.

But it took Lady Berringer a long time to see.



One of the Most Solemn Sights in Fair France.

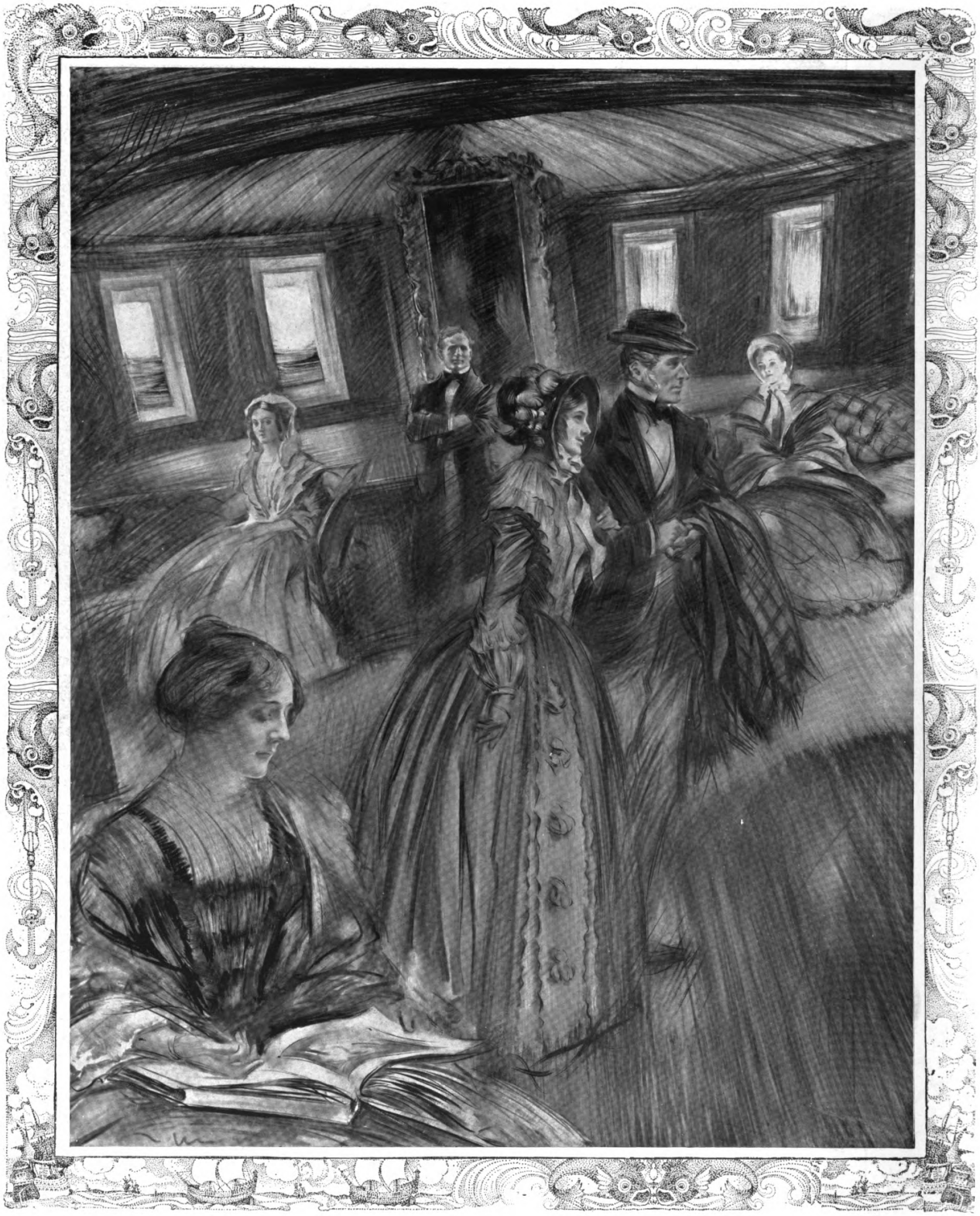


THE TAKING OF THE VEIL.—FROM THE PAINTING BY EMILE RENARD.

When she first enters a nunnery in a desire to become a nun, the applicant takes the white veil. After her novitiate, if she still has a wish to follow the religious life, in certain convents she takes the black veil when she speaks the irrevocable vows.

The Floating Parlour and the Floating Palace: Travel by Sea

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL



CRIBBED, CABINED, AND CONFINED: AT SEA IN 1847.

Nothing could afford a greater contrast than the limited comfort provided for the traveller by sea of sixty years ago and that provided for those who journey across of their predecessors. Every year sees improvement—almost, one might say, every week. The modern steamer is a floating palace. It has all the comforts both of the worst of sailors qualms. We cannot better emphasise our point, perhaps, than by remarking that when that famous line, the Hamburg-America, to whom we are and one, the "Deutschland," in England. Each vessel cost about £4000, and the largest, the "Deutschland,"

as It was Three-and-Sixty Years Ago and as it is To-day.

ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



COSY, CONTENT, AND IN COMFORT: AT SEA IN 1910.

the waters in the present year of grace. The palatial vessel of to-day is as far ahead of the passenger craft of the middle 19th century as were those ships ahead the luxurious home and the fashionable hotel; and its greater size, moreover, makes for increased stability. Indeed, it requires an exceptionally heavy sea to give even indebted for much assistance in the preparation of these drawings, was inaugurated in 1847, it had but four small sailing-ships. Three of these were built in Germany, had accommodation for 200 emigrants and about twenty cabin passengers. Her cargo capacity was 717 tons.

As the Fruit and the Water that Retreated before Tantalus.



"THE CUP OF TANTALUS."—FROM THE PAINTING BY SIR EDWARD J. POYNTER, P.R.A.

It will be remembered that Tantalus, son of Zeus and the nymph Plota, father of Pelops and Niobe, King of Mount Sipylus in Lydia, accused of revealing the secrets of the gods, was condemned to stand in Tartarus up to his chin in water under a loaded fruit-tree, the fruit and the water retreating before him whenever he desired to satisfy his hunger and thirst.

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SUMMER TIME!
THE TIME TO DRINK
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as a thirst-quencher and pick-me-up. It instils new life, and restores tone to the jaded nerves. A glass in the morning stimulates every organ of the body to healthful activity, and aids stomach, kidneys, and liver to perform their proper share in the complex operations of the human machine. A glass at bedtime soothes body and brain, and is the best prelude to sound, refreshing sleep. Equally good for man and woman, because it is the purest, most wholesome spirit obtainable.



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Will make you immune
From Summer disorders,
And keep you in tune.

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LADIES' PAGE.

TO-DAY the half-mourning for the late King is to be started by the general public, but it is only to last for two weeks, and so many tints are included in the range considered to fill the description that few ladies will find it necessary to obtain fresh dresses for the intermediate period. The members of the Royal Family have received the King's orders to take no part in any public events for six months from the demise of the late King, and so all their engagements are cancelled until November. The ladies about the Court will wear gradations of mourning for several months more; but for the community at large, the tribute of regret and respect as symbolised by black attire is considerately shortened. At the smart weddings that have recently taken place, it was the King's desire that deep mourning should not be worn, and white, grey, heliotrope, and black-and-white were adopted sufficiently to prevent the gloom of unrelieved blacks making the brides feel depressed.

Lady Maidstone is extremely pretty, and her white wedding suited most of her bridesmaids too. The wedding-gown was a Princess of white satin, draped over with white Ninon-de-soie; it was cut in front as a long tunic, going off to a sharp point at the feet so as to show the under-skirt covered with a deep flounce of lovely old point d'Angleterre; the same fine lace was used as a yoke, and as folds over the top of the arm by way of sleeve draperies; then there was a long, square-cut train of gold-brocaded white satin. The lace veil fell far down the back only, clear tulle being over the face; and the bridal wreath, a flat garland laid right across the middle of the head, concealed the junction of the lace and the tulle. It was all very elegant and uncommon, and the same description may be applied to the bridesmaids' costumes. These were of mediæval plainness and tightness; the material was white chiffon over satin, with square cape-like backs, fixed by Marguerite daisies, the bride's name-flower, on the shoulders and at the ends of the tunics on the underskirts. The bridesmaids' heads were covered by Juliet caps composed only of the interwoven stalks of the daisies, laid over and fixing on the tulle veils that fell down their backs, with a cluster of the flowers over each ear and a line of the blossoms continued round the back of the coiffures.

The latest, and it is fondly expected the greatest, procession of women to ask for votes is to gather on the Embankment at five o'clock to-day (June 18), and make its way to the Albert Hall and Kensington Town Hall for speeches at 8.30; so it is expected of the processionists to be on foot for over three hours. The procession will be two miles long, and will take over an hour in passing any given point. In this effort the "old" Woman's Suffrage Society takes no part; for it has adopted a membership "test" requiring all who belong to the Society to pledge themselves not to co-operate either by money or personal support with any other group of workers for the same end. This has excluded from its membership some of the oldest workers for the vote; but perhaps it is as well to have one organisation to which those can adhere who fix their hopes entirely upon continued quiet agitation, such as has gone on for the last forty-two years without success. However, the "old" society, under Mrs. Fawcett, has now given its adhesion to a new proposal to abandon the claim which has always been made during those past years—namely, "the vote for women on the same conditions as it is, or may be, given to men"—and has decided to support a Bill that would exclude from the vote women qualified as owners of property (surely the very ones whose claim is the most irrefragable), as well as University graduates, lodgers, and several other classes of women holding the qualifications that would entitle them to vote if they were men. To leave without a vote the lady who owns property and perhaps administers a vast estate, and give it to every labourer and servant man in her employ, is surely the most glaring and unjustifiable sex-disability—except, perhaps, that of the University degree qualification.



A CHARMING HALF-MOURNING WALKING-DRESS.

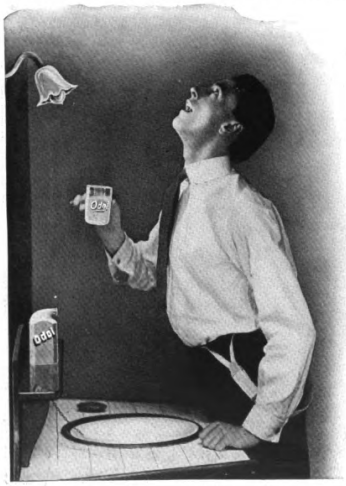
Lucky are the people who are now planning a Swiss tour! The glorious snow-clad mountains, the lovely lakes, the Alpine meadows starred with flowers, the splendid freshness of the air, make Switzerland a quite ideal place for a holiday, aed the best starting-point and centre is undoubtedly Lucerne. Here some weeks may be happily spent, in ascending the neighbouring great mountains and visiting glaciers and enjoying the restful beauty of the green Lake; while the charm of the visit is greatly enhanced by the existence at Lucerne of the world-famous Schweizerhof Hotel. It is a model in its good management and perfect appointments; the table is generously catered for, the cooking first-rate, and the personal management of the proprietors ensures the comfort of every visitor. The situation of the Schweizerhof Hotel at Lucerne, too, is ideal; it faces the lake, from which it is separated only by the fashionable promenade.

Heat and bright sunshine are trying to the complexion, and so the offer is very seasonable that is made by Messrs. M. Beetham and Son, Cheltenham, to send any of my readers who may apply (enclosing threepence for packing and postage) a free sample of that excellent skin tonic, the well-known "Lait Larola," and also of the firm's soap and toilet powder. "Lait Larola" contains all the ingredients calculated to refresh the face and to keep the delicate skin of the complexion bright, clear, and healthy.

Ladies and children require delicate medicaments, and nothing suits them better as a domestic remedy for occasional use than the old-established "Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia." It is no secret drug, but the most convenient and elegant preparation to be obtained of a drug prescribed by all physicians for indigestion, acidity, sickness, etc., while, added to lemon-juice, it makes a delicious cooling summer drink. FILOMENA.

NIGHT AND MORNING.

"THE NIGHT BRINGS COUNSEL"—nothing is truer, and if the counsel be wise, the morning will bring with it ease and calm, and a better frame of mind altogether. It is, however, only indirectly of the mind that it is desired to speak now; the counsel offered primarily concerns the body which enshrines it, and whose joys and sorrows it shares to the full. But what affects one is inevitably reflected upon the other. Sleep, for instance, is indispensable to both, and who, having experience of insomnia, would ignore a valuable auxiliary in the wooing of sweet and natural slumber? It is just during the night that the mouth becomes a cavity ventilated only through the nose—not taking into account those who sleep with open mouths—and it is not washed by the recurring saliva bath as in the day-time. These conditions are most favourable to decomposition, and after a night's rest it is not surprising that the mouth should feel unpleasantly "stale."



Last thing at night, and—

But, unfortunately, very few people fully realise how serious this mouth stagnation is. We ought specially to guard against septic deterioration, and to begin early in life to guard against it, and the selection of the right preparation with which to effect the necessary purification is, of course, a very important matter. Tooth powders or pastes are inadequate for the purpose, because the parts most liable to attack, the backs of the molars and the fissures and interstices in and between the teeth—the very parts where the harmful microbes live and thrive—are not purified, for the simple reason that they cannot be reached by such things as powders or pastes. Only a liquid dentifrice can penetrate these minute crevices, and to do its work effectively it must be an antiseptic preparation whose action is gentle and continuous.

Odol, the well-known dentifrice and mouth-wash, is such a preparation, for during the process of rinsing it penetrates everywhere, reaching the cavities of the teeth, the interstices between them, and the backs of the molars, destroying bacteria wherever generated. Odol alone can produce this effect, which is principally due to a peculiar property which causes it to be absorbed by the mucous membrane of the gums, so that they become impregnated with it.

The immense importance of this altogether unique property should be fully appreciated, for while all other preparations for the cleansing and the protection of the teeth act only during the few moments of their application, Odol leaves a microscopically thin, but thoroughly effective antiseptic coating on the surface of the mucous membrane and in the interstices of the teeth, which maintains its protective influence for hours after the mouth has been rinsed with it.

It is this lasting effect that gives to daily users of Odol the absolute assurance that their mouths are permanently protected against the process of decomposition, which, if not arrested, inevitably destroys the teeth.



—first thing in the morning.

It is well to remember that it is as necessary to protect and cleanse artificial teeth as it is to safeguard those provided by Nature, and that Odol is just as effective in one case as in the other. The artificial teeth should be dipped and rinsed every night in a tumbler of water, in which a few drops of Odol have been shaken, and by rinsing the mouth also with the Odol before replacing them not only is complete purification assured, but the gums are also rendered firm, hard, and healthy. Smokers, too, find nothing so pleasant and effectual as Odol for removing the odour of tobacco from the breath and cleansing the palate.



THE CURE FOR SORE THROAT

"Wulfing's Formamint.

"That's what I use whenever I get Sore Throat or loss of voice.

"Why? Because my doctor prescribed it for me as the best and quickest cure for these complaints and my experience has proved the accuracy of his views."

Sore Throat and Tonsillitis, as everyone knows, are caused by germs which float constantly in the air and are thus inhaled. You are therefore as liable to get these diseases in warm weather as in cold; more so, because of your greater liability to get chilled when overheated or sitting in draughts, and chills render the body susceptible to the attacks of germs.

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Other diseases—like Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Mumps, and Whooping Cough—resemble Sore Throat in being due to germs which multiply in the mouth and throat and produce their specific complaint, unless destroyed before they do so.

Wulfing's Formamint destroys such germs rapidly and completely, thus preventing these diseases. Beware, however, of useless substitutes, many of which are now on the market. Wulfing's Formamint alone insures protection. Price 1*s.* 1*d.* per bottle of all chemists.

Lady Firbank

Newlands, Petworth, writes:

"Lady Firbank wishes to state that the Wulfing's Formamint tablets have completely cured her throat, which owing to Influenza, had been left weak and often most painful. She consulted some of the first specialists in London, one of whom recommended Wulfing's Formamint and with the most undeniable benefit. This was early in 1908, since when, by taking three or four tablets daily, she has experienced no further throat trouble, and she also considers the tablets a great and almost certain preventive of ordinary infectious colds."

The Chief Medical Officer

of one of the largest Infectious Diseases Hospitals in England writes:

"I have never had a sore throat myself since I began to use Wulfing's Formamint, although I suffered periodically before."

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The Germ-killing Throat Tablet



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BY APPOINTMENT

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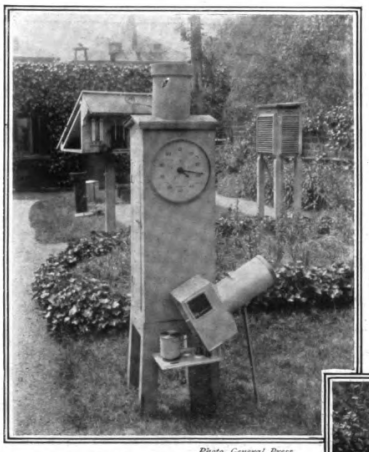


Photo. General Press.

AN OLD RAIN-GAUGE WITH A DIAL, WHICH HAS BEEN IN USE FOR FIFTY YEARS, AND A MODERN RAIN-GAUGE.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE LATE DR. KOCH.

THE recent demise of Dr. Robert Koch offers a fitting opportunity of bearing testimony to the great work which science is able now and then to accomplish in the sphere devoted to the repression of disease and to the improvement of the curative measures undertaken for the saving of life from the physical ills which beset us. Dr. Koch's history, besides, forms an excellent example of the patient and strenuous search after truth such as characterises the true disciple of science in every age. He may be well described in the ordinary language of the day as having been a self-made man. He began life as a country practitioner, an existence which certainly offers little inducement towards original research and little opportunity for carrying out investigation, even if the requisite prompting spirit be there. Is there not a something which makes for victory in the character of the man who fights and overcomes obstacles such as met Koch at the beginning of his career? And may not the hard, practical training of the German medical schools also be credited with providing the ways and means and fostering the interests such as lead a man to set his face steadily towards discovering the great truths presented by his work?

Be these things as they may, it is well even *pour encourager les autres* to dwell on what Koch did and on what he accomplished for humanity's well-being. We see the country doctor busy with his microscope, and I doubt not many of his patients and acquaintances may have thought he was the less satisfactory a physician because he was primarily a scientific man. The like opinion is often expressed at home. He was intent from the first on bacteriological work. The "germ theory" had obsessed him in the sense that he regarded the knowledge of the causes of disease, such as that theory postulated, as the head and front of medical research. Means and modes of microbe-culture were practised by him till his technical skill was of adequate kind. All this was preparatory work, and led with greater ease to the detection of the real agents whose nefarious action on the living body resulted in disease and death. There are numerous pieces of research to be accredited to Koch's earlier days of work, but his *magnum opus* will always be associated in the minds of public and scientists alike, with the discovery in 1882 of the bacillus to the attack of which on the bodies of men and certain kinds of animals the disease known as "tuberculosis" is due. "Consumption," of course, is the popular equivalent of the technical appellation.

To realise adequately what Koch's discovery of the cause of tuberculosis meant, we have to go back in medical history, but not a great way in truth. Consumption was an inherited disease. There was little chance of escape, it was held, from the influence of parental taint. Then, once developed, consumption was regarded as an incurable disease. The environment of the patient

(Continued overleaf.



Photo. General Press.

HOW "THE GENTLE RAIN FROM HEAVEN" IS MEASURED: A GROUP OF RAINFALL-RECORDERS.

Nearly five thousand voluntary observers in the British Isles send up their records of rainfall to the British Rainfall Association, the director of which is the well-known meteorologist and geographer, Dr. H. R. Mill. In order to place the organisation on a permanent footing, Dr. Mill has now presented to a board of trustees his unique collection of rainfall records, together with the leasehold of Rainfall House, the Association's headquarters in Camden Square, London, N.W. He and his staff of assistants will still carry on the work.

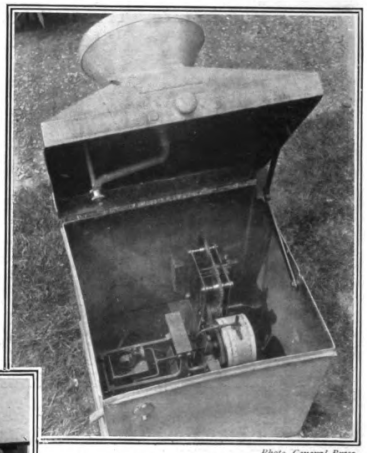


Photo. General Press.

AN AUTOMATIC RAINFALL-RECORDER, SHOWING THE MECHANISM BY WHICH THE WEIGHT OF WATER IS USED TO INDICATE THE NUMBER OF INCHES OF RAIN.

"THE NEW CARRON" RANGE



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The perfection of Excellence in Efficiency, Economy, and Beauty of Finish, is attained in the latest Kitchener—The "CARRON."

Your dinner cannot be spoiled by the sudden change in temperature caused by the opening of oven door. Provision has been made in the new "Carron" Range to watch the progress of cooking through an inner transparent Glass Door, which entirely excludes the ingress of cold air, and maintains the even temperature of oven.

A Hot Closet is provided with sliding doors to keep dishes warm, while a thermometer is attached for guidance of cook or attendant.

The "Carron" Range ensures an ample supply of hot water, and the boiler can be removed for renewal or repair without disturbing the Range.

All flues are formed in Cast Iron, obviating any risk of unsatisfactory working through badly constructed brick work.

The size of fire can be increased or diminished by lowering or raising the bottom-grate, while the hinged folding down front grate reduces the cleaning of fire chamber to simplicity itself.

These are only a few of the many superior points in the new "Carron" Range, for the remainder of which you are cordially invited to call and inspect this highly artistic and complete culinary installation at the Company's Showrooms.

No. 54 Descriptive Range Pamphlet on application to

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The hair of the Englishwoman is the most beautiful in the world. "It is full of hidden sunshine."

But the sunshine is only revealed when it is properly cared for and cultivated.

"Nowadays, every man and woman who desires either to preserve or enhance the luxuriance and attractive appearance of his or her hair must give it a thorough shampooing once or twice every week." This startling, though absolutely true, statement has recently been made by the leading living authority on Hair Culture, a gentleman who studied the subject all his life, and who numbers amongst his clients many of the most beautiful women and cultivated men in present-day Society.

The Average Shampoo Time-Table.

In the opinion of Mr. Edwards, the eminent discoverer of Harlene-for-the-Hair and of the Harlene "Hair Drill," the average Shampoo time-table should be as follows:

For those who live in the country, once a week.

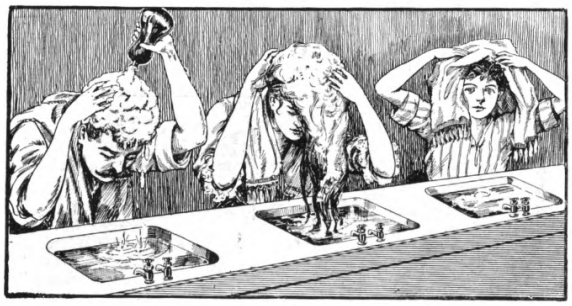
For those who live in the towns, twice a week.

By following this toilet-practice regularly, week in and week out, any man or woman who lives either in the country or in the town can grow luxuriant and beautiful hair, free from all weakness, greyness, discoloration, or the slightest sign of Baldness.

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Really Beautiful Hair is cleansed hair.

And, to be thoroughly cleansed, the hair must be regularly shampooed with a safe, scientifically-prepared tonic shampoo powder which will give it that shimmering, halo-like radiance which evokes the admiration of everyone.



Cleanliness of the scalp and hair is the very foundation of Hair Health and Beauty. Mr. Edwards, the Royal Hair Specialist, here offers to send trial packets of his special "Cremex" Shampoo Powder for cleansing the hair and scalp. After you have used it you will not fail to note how beautifully it cleans the scalp and hair, not only without injuring it in the least, but actually exercising a healthful and "toning-up" influence upon it.

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"Cremex" is a special preparation discovered for the use of those ladies and gentlemen who desire to grow glossy and beautiful hair.

"Cremex" is the most delightful shampoo powder ever yet invented.

It is perfectly safe to use, is not inflammable, and contains nothing whatever of a harmful or injurious character.

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"Cremex" makes the hair soft, silken, and of a beautiful gloss and radiance. It prevents the hair becoming lank and clinging. Unlike some shampoo powders, it does not leave the hair sticky and greasy. On the contrary, it keeps the hair thoroughly free from dust and the scalp perfectly clean of scurf and dandruff.

Try This Free Personal Test.

Just try "Cremex" for yourself, and see what a beautiful Shampoo Powder it is.

Such a test will cost you nothing, and you will be very glad afterwards that you have tried it.

All you have to do is to forward the coupon below, with 3d. in stamps for return postage, to the Edwards' Harlene Co., 95 and 96, High Holborn, London, W.C., and in return they will send you—

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2. A bottle of "Harlene-for-the-Hair," containing sufficient for one week's daily trial.

3. A copy of Mr. Edwards's well-known book on Hair Culture, containing fully illustrated instructions for "Harlene Hair Drill."

All the above will be sent to any address in the world on receipt of your application, enclosing 3d. in stamps to cover cost of carriage and dispatch of outfit.

For the outfit itself no fee will be charged or obligation incurred.

Subsequent supplies of "Harlene" can be obtained from all leading Chemists and Stores, in 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. bottles, and of "Cremex" Shampoo Powders in boxes of six for 1s. If unobtainable in your district, supplies may be had direct and post free on receipt of postal order at the Harlene Offices, 95 and 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

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95 and 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Kindly send me one of the Toilet Outfits as per your offer in above article. I enclose 3d. by stamps to cover the postal charges to any part of the world.

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"The Illustrated London News," June 18, 1910.

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was calculated to foster the ailment. We know that now. Hot rooms and little or no fresh air represented the surroundings amid which the growth of the bacilli was actually encouraged towards a fatal issue. Above all, nobody knew the cause of this wasting disease, and ignorant of cause—as to-day, unhappily, we are in the case of cancer—all attempts at treatment represent simply the practice of firing in the dark. Koch's announcement that he had discovered the bacillus to the presence of which tuberculosis was due altered everything. It became clear later, in the study of the microbe and its biography, that people are not born with the disease, that they cannot come into the world tubercle-bearers even if their parents are affected. Each case was seen to be a case of infection. The patient acquires consumption; it is not bred in him. Hence came the search into the ways of infection.

It was shown that infection mostly comes from bacilli which have been coughed up from consumptive lungs, and, not killed by disinfection, are allowed to mingle with the dust of the air, and to attach themselves to the walls of rooms. That it can be conveyed, especially to infants, by the milk of tuberculous cows is also widely recognised, and tuberculous meat has also had the credit, or discredit, of serving as a source of attack. All this knowledge of what tuberculosis is, and how infection comes, has led to the proper treatment of the disease. The power of a clear, cold, germless atmosphere, in which to live and sleep, to render the bodily soil unfit to harbour the seeds of disease, was demonstrated, and the open-air cure was both justified and explained by Koch's discovery.



Photo. Lafayette.

MISS M. HARRISON, (MALAHIDE ISLAND) WHO BEAT MISS MAGILL (ROYAL COUNTY DOWN) IN THE FINAL BY FIVE AND FOUR.

Then came Koch's further researches. He thought he had made it clear that human infection from milk was impossible because the bovine bacillus was not of precisely the same strain as the human microbe. I remember hearing Koch expound this view at the great Tuberculosis Congress in London, and I recollect the wave of sensation which passed over that assembly when he contended that infected milk had no power to originate the disease in man. This view is not held universally to-day, and experiment seems to negative Koch's opinions. We still keep a watchful eye on our milk-supply. But, even leaving out Koch's researches on the cholera bacillus, on anthrax, and on tuberculin, he will be accorded a place amongst the great discoverers. The victories of peace are greater than those of war. Robert Koch's victory will go down to posterity as an illustration of the noblest work which can fall to man's lot to discharge.

ANDREW WILSON.



MISS HARRISON, THE WINNER OF THE IRISH LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.



Golf Photos. Sport and General.

MISS MAGILL DRIVING FROM THE ELEVENTH TEE.

THE IRISH LADIES GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP: THE WINNER AND THE RUNNER-UP.

Miss M. Harrison won the Irish Ladies' Championship by beating Miss Magill by five and four. In the semi-final rounds Miss Harrison beat Miss Renny-Tailyour (Malahide Island) by four and two, and Miss Magill beat Mrs. H. E. Reade (Greenisland) by five and four.



MISS MAGILL, THE RUNNER-UP, DRIVING.

In the choice of a razor, an important consideration is the question of its durability. A razor is one of those articles which a man does not want to be obliged continually to replace: he prefers one which improves with use and to which he grows accustomed. It pays, therefore, to buy a good one. Among the most lasting razors on the market are the "Star" safety razors, of which the makers, Messrs. Markt and Co., of 6, City Road, E.C., state that over seven millions have been sold and are in use in various parts of the world. A purchaser of one of these razors in 1891 writes in a testimonial that he has shaved with it more than 4500 times, and that it acts as well now as when he bought it. The secret lies in the quality of the Star blades, which will last for twenty years or more.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

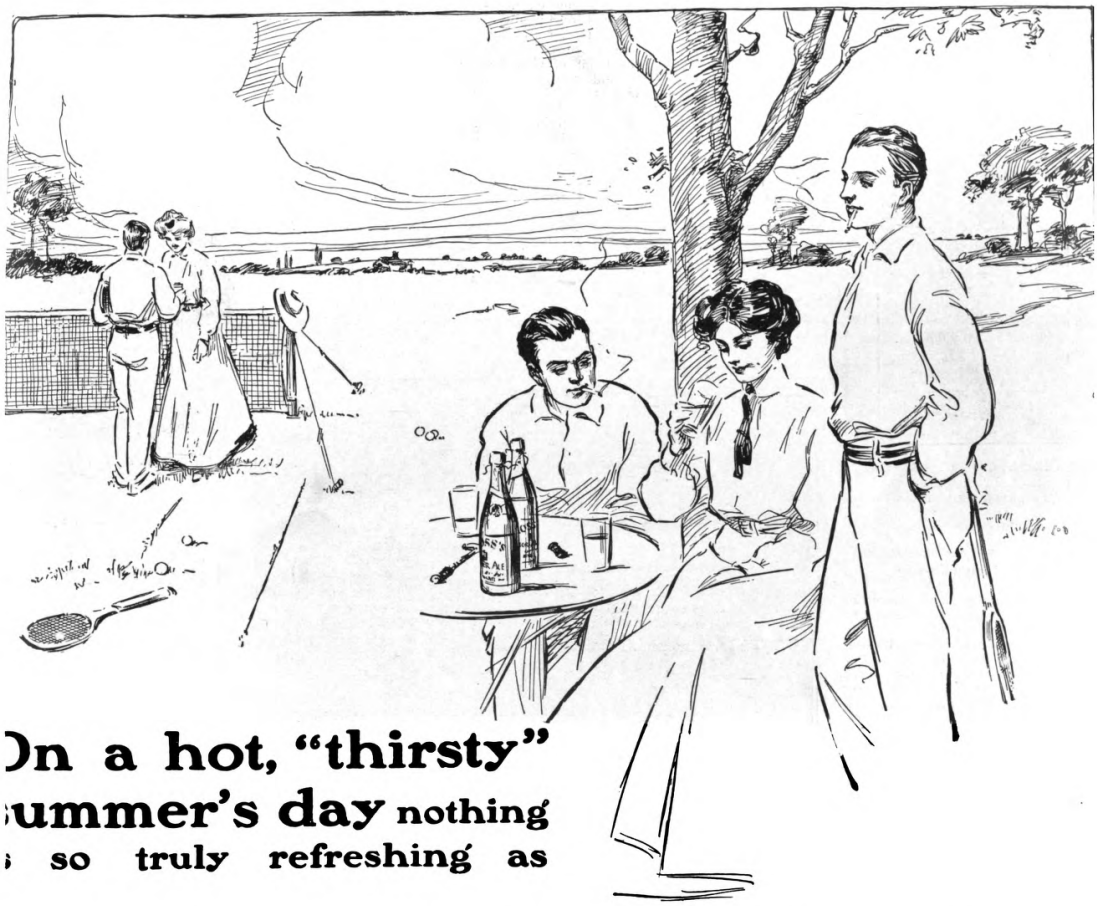
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MISS LLOYD ROBERTS, OF MID-SURREY AND RHYL, WHO BEAT MISS B. LEAVER, OF SWANSEA BAY, IN THE FINAL.

PLAYHOUSES.

"HARVEST." AT THE IRISH THEATRE'S SEASON.

THE "Harvest," which Mr. S. L. Robinson seems to be contemplating in his play, which was produced last Tuesday night at the Court by the Irish Theatre Society, seems to be the harvest of education in Ireland. You may educate a peasant's child, he seems to say, till he (or she) is no good in the class from which he has arisen, and is not good enough for the class to which he has aspired. Mr. Robinson takes a lad and a girl, brother and sister and farmers' children, as illustrations; the one has married a lady, and finds her, for all her gentleness and humour, unable to share his passionate interest in the stock and the life from which he has sprung; the girl has had ambitions and tastes for refinement and comfort aroused in her which she has only been able to satisfy by slipping aside from virtue. Of the two the girl has the greater courage, and she inflicts distress on a sanguine old schoolmaster, who has taught them formerly and is proud of his profession, by pointing to herself and her cousin as pitiful products of the system. Apart from the fact that, in the girl at least, the dramatist seems to be choosing an extreme case, his play, while extremely interesting and full of happily observed types—noticeably a crafty old farmer and his son—is put together with too little sense of art and composition. The divergence in point of view between the home-keeping farmers and the young relative who comes with his wife to join them, their very different ideas of honesty from his own, the sense of clannishness which springs up in the lad when he learns of his sister's life, the brutal peasant temper which is stirred in him, when he cannot make his wife understand the blood-bond between the girl and himself—all these things are pointed vigorously; and the whole of the last act is full of strong drama of a kind. But the various threads of the scheme are not knit together closely enough; Mr. Robinson picks up first one and then another, and at the close of his play he leaves quite a number of loose ends. The most telling parts fall to Messrs. J. O'Rourke and J. M. Kerrigan as the peasant farmers; Miss Maire O'Neill had an equally effective part in the character of the girl who has made and marred her career. Both Mr. Fred O'Donovan and Miss Sara Allgood, at the same time, play with admirable care in the rôles of the educated lad and the woman of refinement whom he had married. Lady Gregory's delightful farce, "The Workhouse Ward," was the after-piece.



MISS B. LEAVER PUTTING ON THE SIXTH GREEN.

Photos. Sport and General.

THE WELSH LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP: THE WINNER AND THE RUNNER-UP.

The Welsh Ladies' Championship at Rhyl was won last week by Miss Lloyd Roberts, who beat Miss B. Leaver in the final by four up and three to play. In the semi-final Miss Lloyd Roberts beat Mrs. Hedley, of Swansea Bay, by eight up and six to play; while Miss Leaver beat Mrs. Franklin Thomas (Radyr) by two and one.



MISS B. LEAVER, OF SWANSEA BAY, WHO WAS BEATEN BY MISS LLOYD ROBERTS IN THE FINAL.

MR. EDMUND PAYNE'S RETURN TO THE GAIETY.

"Our Miss Gibbs" has been running for no less than eighteen months, and to say that during the last six months of that run the piece has had to do without the services of Mr. Edmund Payne is to give some idea of the hold this merry musical comedy has obtained on Gaiety audiences. But at last the popular comedian has recovered from the illness which has so long kept him out of the bill, and he returned to the stage on Saturday night to receive an ovation which must have gladdened his heart and seemed some recompense for his sufferings. Mr. Payne repaid the enthusiasm of his admirers by showing himself in highest spirits.

[Continued overleaf.

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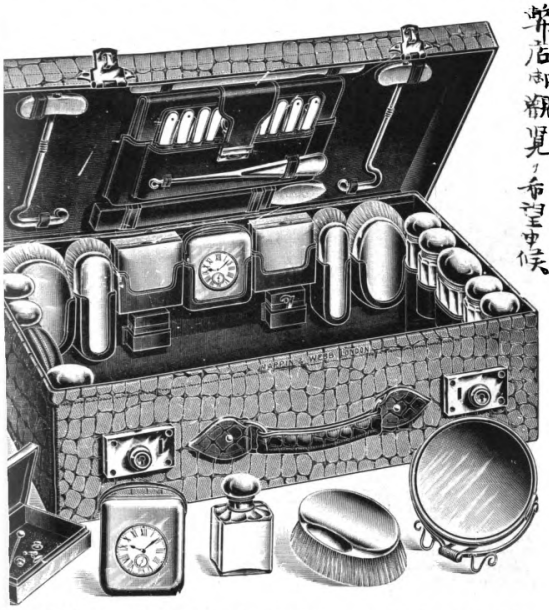
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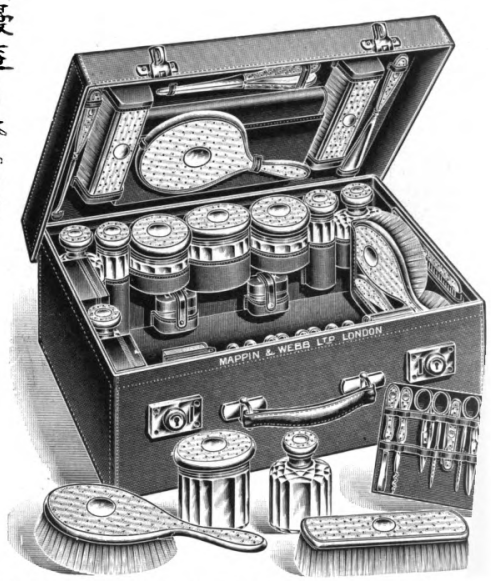
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AERTEX

His humour has lost none of its droll geniality, and if to be so is possible, he is more diverting than ever as the lad from Yorkshire. To have to be always funny, he has told us, is not the easiest thing in the world: he seemed to find no difficulty in provoking laughter on this occasion, his new turns and business going even better than the old. To see him figuring as a native of Japan—of course, in Japanese costume—in the duet he has with Miss Olive May; to watch him burlesquing, in company with Mr. George Grossmith junior, the motions of the Russian dancers, Pavlova and Mordkin, is to recognise that in him we have the finest natural comedian of our time. Nor is Mr. Payne the only Gaiety artist provided with fresh numbers. Miss Gertie Millar, always so dainty and gay, has a new waltz in association with Grossmith. The latter has brought from Paris a song with a taking refrain, which goes by the name of "Angelina." Miss May and Miss Jean Aylwin also introduce novelties. Meantime, the piece has been redressed, and the setting of the second act, as now arranged, makes one of the brightest and prettiest pictures Mr. Edwardes has ever offered us at the Gaiety.

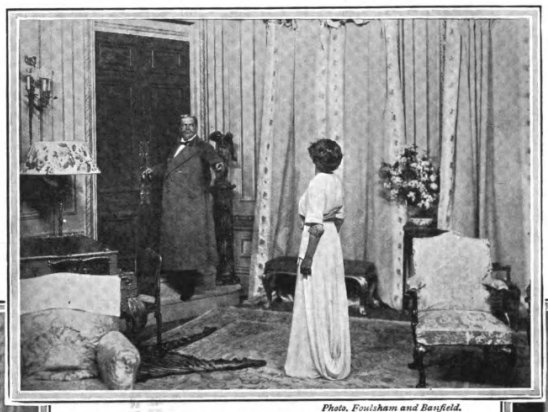


Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.

MR. ARTHUR BOURCHIER AS GENERAL SIR PAUL CARTERET, AND MISS VIOLET VANBRUGH AS LADY CARTERET.

The Adaptation of Paul Hervieu's "Connais-Toi" at the Globe: "Glass Houses."

"REBELLIOUS SUSAN" REVIVED AT THE CRITERION.

"The Liars" represents the high-water mark of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's achievement in the comedy of modern manners, but there is one other play of his which gets rather near that level—"The Case of Rebellious Susan." And so, inasmuch as the scheme—since made hackneyed by him—of the revolting wife and the mulish husband and the intervening *raisonneur* is really treated freshly in this instance, and the piece contains parts in Lady Susan Harabin and Sir Richard Kato which show off to perfection the very different but complementary arts of Miss Mary Moore and Sir Charles Wyndham, its revival is always welcome. The play wears uncommonly well. Its characters, though they belong to the 'nineties, are no mere conventional figures, but seem still alive, especially in their moments of self-revelation; and such passages as the butterfly heroine's quarrel-scene with her husband, or her sailor-father's confessions as to his "fast" over anchovy-sandwiches and champagne, are as refreshing as they are piquant.

Scotland for ever! The 1910 edition of the "A B C Guide to the Highlands of Scotland," issued by the Highland Railway, is now available. It describes exhaustively the routes traversed by the Highland Railway, from Perth in the South, to John o' Groats in the North, and to the land of Skye in the West. The Guide, which is full of useful information and is well illustrated, will be found an invaluable *vade mecum* to anyone proposing a holiday in the Highlands. It may be had, post free, on application to Mr. T. A. Wilson, General Manager, the Highland Railway, Inverness, or Messrs. W. T. Hedges, Ltd., Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.



Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.

MISS MURIEL BEAUMONT AS MRS. GORING, AND MISS VIOLET VANBRUGH AS LADY CARTERET.



Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.

MR. NORMAN TREVOR AS CAPTAIN BERNARD O'BRIEN, AND MISS VIOLET VANBRUGH AS LADY CARTERET.

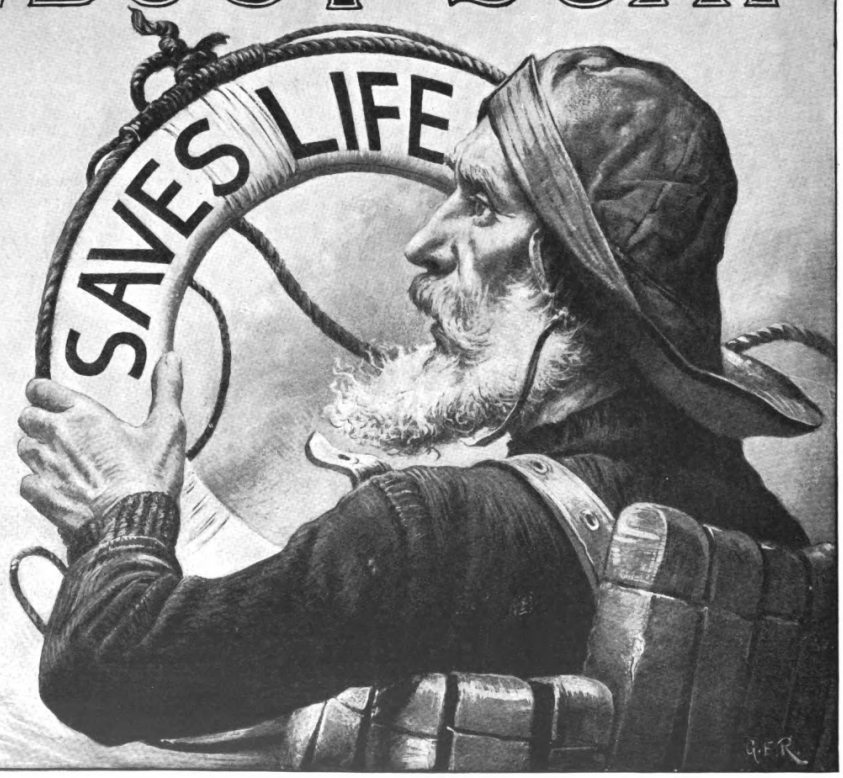
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The Lifebuoy thrown in the "Nick of Time" saves life.

To-morrow—No! this very day ask your dealer for LIFEBUOY SOAP.

"You never know" says the time-worn phrase and it's as well to be on the safe side more especially when LIFEBUOY SOAP is more than Soap yet COSTS NO MORE

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED. PORT SUNLIGHT.



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Watson's **"Pets & Hobbies" Book**

FREE

to all users of NUBOLIC Disinfectant Soap. The "Pets & Hobbies" Book will delight the little ones for hours and hours together.

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Beautiful Coloured Pictures to be copied in either water colours or crayons.

Drawings to trace on the tracing paper supplied with book. They are dainty drawings of children with their doggies.

Models to be cut out—These enable the children to make up complete models of five different subjects:—Motor-Car, Dovecote, Windmill, Jumping Mr. Punch, and Dancing Pierrot.

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Send two wrappers from NUBOLIC Disinfectant Soap (or three from SPARKLA Scouring Soap) to "Hobbies" Dept., Whitehall Soap Works, Leeds, and one copy of "Pets and Hobbies." Book will be sent post free.

REMEMBER.– Watson's Matchless Cleanser wrappers are not accepted in the 'Pets and Hobbies' Scheme.

1200 Prizes are offered for best results in copying and tracing the pictures, including Bicycles, Gold Watches, Sewing Machines, Cameras, Talking Machines, Roller Skates, &c., &c., or any article the winner may select to the value of the prize secured.

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Full lb. (16 ounces) 3½d.; ½lb. (12 ounces) 3d.; ¼lb. (8 ounces) 2d.

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TOOTHPASTE

Antiseptic, Refreshing.

CLEANSES, PRESERVES, and BEAUTIFIES the Teeth.

FREE FROM ACIDS. In Pots, 8d. & 1/8.

NINE AWARDS.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS.
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CARTER'S

2·4 & 6 NEW CAVENDISH STREET & 90
125·127·129 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, W.

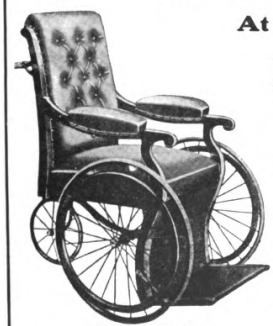
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THE "SHANKLIN."

The 'Shanklin' Self-propelling Chair, for in or out door use on good roads or level paths. One of the greatest boons to any Invalid.

Self-propelling Chairs, Caned, Wood-framed, or upholstered. Supplied with Adjustable Back or Leg Rest if desired. Foot-steering and chain-driven if necessary.

Every Requisite for Comfort and Ease. Full Catalogue of Modern Invalid Furniture (600 Illustrations) post free.

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An Inspiration in Perfume

SHEM-EL-NESSIM stands alone. Lovers of rare perfumes who have not tested it should do so at once. It is exquisitely suggestive of Oriental luxury, and has a mystic charm that is irresistible.

Users of **SHEM-EL-NESSIM** move in an atmosphere of refined and distinctive fragrance that appeals to the most fastidious taste.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM is prepared in all forms for preserving that harmony in the toilet which denotes the woman of taste.

Perfume, **2/6**, **4/6**, and **8/6**; Toilet Water, **3/-**; Hair Lotion, **3/3**; Brilliantine, **1/9**; Dentifrice, **1/-**; Face Powder, **1/-**; Sachet, **6d.**; Soap, per tablet, **1/-**; Cachous, per box, **3d.**

To be obtained from all Chemists and Perfumers.

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DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES.– NEWGATE ST. LONDON.



ASPINALL'S ENAMEL

A tin of Aspinall's and a brush will work wonders.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL LTD. NEW CROSS, S.E.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE demonstration afforded a party of experts the other day by the Daimler Motor Company, of Coventry, would appear to herald the reformation of the motor-omnibus as we know it to-day. It is an objectionable and irritating conveyance, loathed to the uttermost except at the moment of using, when it is the nearest and handiest form of transport. The inventor or maker who will transform it from the noisy, lumbering, evil-smelling Juggernaut it is to a sweet, quiet, smooth-running vehicle will merit an earldom. So Messrs. Knight, Pieper, and Lanchester may presently all find themselves Knights at least in respect to the new Daimler motor-'bus just produced at the Daimler Motor-Works, Coventry. All the old traditions of motor-'bus construction have been left behind, wood has been tabooed, and petrol and electricity both laid under tribute as propulsive agents. What was essayed some time ago with but partial success, or, at least, popularity — namely, the *petrole-mixte* system, has been unified and perfected in the new Daimler 'bus.

As I have said, wood is dropped, the whole suspended portion of the vehicle, practically the entire body, with seating accommodation, taking the form of a homogeneous steel structure, affording a huge increase of strength for a given weight of material. This sheet-steel body, as to its lower parts, also forms the frame to which the power-units—there are two—are attached and detached with equal facility. I have said above that the trio of inventors had linked petrol and electricity, which they have, for each unit consists of a 12-h.p. four-cylinder Silent-Knight Daimler engine, with a dynamotor on the same shaft, driving directly on to each road-wheel by means of worm-gearing. The clashing gears, the noisy chains, and the troublesome differential gear have vanished. The under-run of the car is clear, and will pass over a prone man, with heaps to spare. When the engine itself exerts more power than is required, the dynamotor becomes a generator, and electrical energy is stored in accumulators to be automatically given out when the engine wants help. Wheel base and weight are alike reduced. The 'bus handles like a car, and runs on wheels of very large diameter. Quiet, comfort, and speed are alike obtained.

* * *

The "Adventure" coach, with its high-stepping, spanking teams of mettled steeds, is to have a rival at least once a week in a motor "Adventure" coach, which will link Metropole to Metropole in a double journey. This motor-coach takes the form of a high-powered, six-cylinder Napier Pullman Limousine, with seating accommodation for six, and the chauffeur-guard in a bucket seat on the fore near wing. Both coaching celebrities who are also motorists and motoring celebrities who are experts at the wheel will take the driving-seat from time to time, and tool the Napier up and down. There will be no mad rush either way, but a medium, comfortable, scenery-enjoying speed, with two stops, will be maintained. The outward journey will be by Ewell, Epsom, Leatherhead, Dorking, and Horsham, and the homeward trip by Cuckfield and Reigate.

* * * *

Time was when speed-indicators, without which no car is properly equipped, were accessible only to the motoring millionaire; but, with their lower priced Perfect Speed Indicators, Messrs. S. Smith and Son, of 9, Strand, W.C., have changed all that. I had the opportunity of carefully checking one of this firm's four-guinea instruments the other day, and for mile after mile found it wonderfully correct. A point that particularly pleased me was the extraordinary steadiness of the indicating-needle, a feature I have often found entirely lacking in other instruments. No matter how rough or lumpy the road, the needle swung over the dial with the steadiness of time, and could always be read with accuracy to

[Continued overleaf.

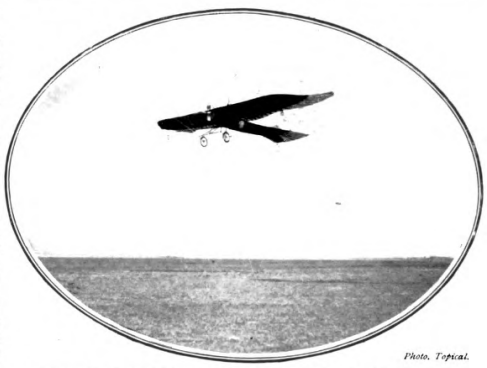


Photo. Topical.

A FLYING-MACHINE, THE ENDS OF WHOSE PLANES AND TAIL SUGGEST FEATHERS: THE SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT OF THE FIRST AUSTRIAN MONOPLANE.

The first Austrian monoplane made a successful flight from Neustadt to Vienna the other day. It was built by Igo Ettrich, and piloted on the occasion mentioned by Herr Illner. It is ten metres in length and fourteen metres from wing tip to wing tip; weighs 350 kilogrammes; and has a fifty horse-power motor.



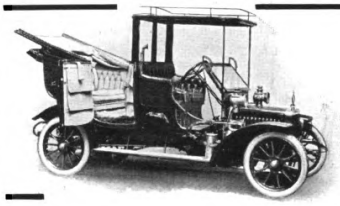
Photo Transcontinentale Correspondenz.

A TRAVELLING-KITCHEN FOR THE KAISER: HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S AUTOMOBILE KITCHEN.

The kitchen-car, which is, of course, fitted with all the necessary pots and pans and stoves, is accompanied by another car in which travel the cook and his assistants, and in which are conveyed a large tent, folding chairs, and tables and other necessaries for meals in the open.



OVER-WHELMING SUCCESS OF
KEMPSHALL
ALL-RUBBER ALL-BRITISH TYRES
IN THE 6-DAYS' SCOTTISH TRIALS
GOLD MEDAL, SILVER MEDAL, and 2 BRONZE MEDALS.
The KEMPSHALL TYRE CO. of Europe, Ltd.,
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Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.
Telephone No. 244 Gerrard (two lines).
Telegrams—"Stainless, London."
C.D.C.



The Ideal Town Carriage.
SILENT, FLEXIBLE and DURABLE.

The New 12-h.p. Adler Chassis
Fitted with the latest design "Morgan" Landaulette Body, forms a Perfect Combination, and is eminently suitable for Town Driving, being provided with Special Steering Facilities which enable the driver to negotiate with ease and safety the narrowest of streets and most crowded thoroughfares.

SOLE AGENTS for the ADLER CARS:
(Range of Models 8, 12, 15, 20, 30, 40 h.p.)
MORGAN & Co., Ltd.
Motor Body Specialists and Carriage Builders,
127, LONG ACRE, W.C., and 10, OLD BOND STREET, W.
Sole Makers of the Improved "Cromwell" Patent Folding Wind Screen. Manufacturers of the 'Simplex Patent Extension' Self-acting Cape Cart Hood.

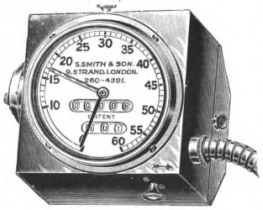
To have a Car which gives entire satisfaction is indeed a proud possession.



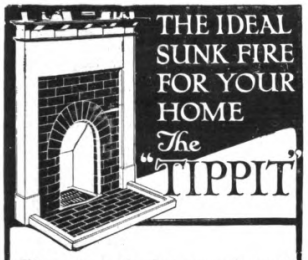
"A splendid hill-climber" 15-h.p.—"Had a splendid trip, 400 miles without any trouble. She is a splendid hill-climber, and, speaking quite candidly, a credit to the firm the way she has been turned out." (Signed) JOHN MARSHALL.

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1910 Models. (Regd. Trade Mark.)
Every Car delivered brings a Testimonial.
"If good engineering work cannot come out of Scotland, whence may it be expected? I have been particularly taken with the new 15-h.p. Argyll. A car that should certainly be inspected."—*Sketch* 10/11/09.
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PERFECT SPEED INDICATORS
ARE RECOGNISED AS
ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE
BY ROYALTY,
BY THE POLICE,
BY THE TECHNICAL TRADE.



BUY THE BEST SPEEDOMETER
ALL-BRITISH MANUFACTURE.
Price from £4 4 0.
Write for New Illustrated Catalogue "M" of all Motor Accessories, 144 pages, just published.
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9, STRAND, LONDON.



THE IDEAL SUNK FIRE FOR YOUR HOME

The "TIPPIT"

The patent tipping arrangement at the front of the grid is easily manipulated by an ordinary poker, and can be detached by merely lifting away.

IT REMAINS IN ANY POSITION AT WILL

The Tip permits free access of air under and through the fire when sluggish or newly lit.

"TIPPIT" FIRES

mean perfect combustion; perfect economy; perfect cleanliness. All hearth and floor sweepings may be brushed directly into the fire, and all ashes may be easily removed whilst the fire is still burning. Adaptable to all existing mantels.

Illustrated booklet giving prices and full particulars of construction post free.

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2 and 3 North Parade
MANCHESTER

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SPA.

1,000 feet above sea level, charmingly situated, surrounded by mountains and splendid forests. This rapidly rising German Spa is renowned owing to its special advantages as a health resort for all suffering from Kidney and Bladder trouble, Gravel, Gout, Calculus and loss of Albumen.—11,053 visitors in 1909.

ROYAL BATH HOTEL, and twelve first-class Hotels.

THE FINEST GOLF LINKS ON THE CONTINENT.

Theatre, Tennis, Shooting, Orchestral Band, Dancing.

SEASON—JUNE TO SEPTEMBER.

For home treatment the waters can be obtained from INGRAM & ROYLE, 26, Upper Thames Street, E.C.

Descriptive "Wildungen" Booklet will be sent post free upon application to the

WILDUNGEN ENQUIRY OFFICES, 23, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

TRIUMPH
CYCLES

can be safely ridden even by the delicate, so little effort being required to propel them.

Pick up a Triumph and notice how evenly the weight is distributed, try one on the road and you will at once perceive the perfect balance and adjustment of the bearings, then, remember this is due to the great care in construction, only made possible by the employment of Skilled Male Mechanics.

Prices range from **£7 2s. 6d.** to **£14** or from 10s. monthly.

Motorists say that the TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE is the most perfect machine they have ever ridden.

Catalogues and Booklet "Hints and Tips for Triumph Motor Cyclists," Post Free.

TRIUMPH CYCLE Co. Ltd. (Dept. M), COVENTRY.
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PRINCE HENRY TROPHY.

1908—1909—1910
WON ON
Continental Tyres

1910 Results:

1st	F. Porsche	Austrian Daimler	on	"Continentals"
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9th	G. Gunther	Presto	on	"Continentals"

1st Speed Trial.
1st E. Fischer on "Continentals"
2nd F. Porsche on "Continentals"

2nd Speed Trial.
1st F. Porsche on "Continentals"
2nd E. Fischer on "Continentals"

PRAISE FROM BRITISH COMPETITORS:

COPY TELEGRAM. Pneumique, London

Three Vauxhalls entered. Two finished Non-Stop. Your tyres gave no trouble whatever, and proved themselves speedy.—SELZ.

Continental Tyre & Rubber Co. (Great Britain) Limited,
102-108, CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

THE OLDEST AND BEST.

Much of the fine old furniture, now so highly valued, owes its beauty and preservation to this Polish.

ADAMS'S FURNITURE POLISH

"THE QUEEN" says: "Having made a fresh trial of its virtues, after considerable experience with other compounds of the same nature, **we feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all housewives."**

Unequalled for its Brilliance and Cleanliness. It cleans, Polishes, and Preserves Furniture, Boots, Patent Leather, Motor-Car Bodies, and Varnished and Enamelled Goods.

Made at Sheffield and sold all over the World.

ROWLAND'S FOR THE SKIN KALYDOR

INVALUABLE DURING THE HEAT AND DUST OF SUMMER.

It cools and refreshes the face and hands, removes **Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Redness,** Roughness, heals **Irritation** and **Eruptions,** imparts a luxuriant beauty to the complexion, and makes the face, neck, hands, and arms beautifully **soft** and **smooth**: Bottles, 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SPORTING GUNS AND RIFLES.
STEEL BOATS AND PUNTS.
As supplied to the War Office.



Ejector Guns, £11 10s. to £50; Hammerless Guns from £5 7s. 6d.; Hammer Guns from £2 17s. 6d.; Cordite Rifles from £4 5s.

Steel Rowing Boats, Better and Cheaper than Wood.

Write for Catalogues, post free at home or abroad.

ARMSTRONG'S, 115, N'land Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A Laxative & Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, most agreeable to take

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CONSTIPATION

Hæmorrhoids, Bile, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Gastric and Intestinal Troubles.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

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Sold by all Chemists, **2/6** *a box.*

half a mile per hour. The mile-registering mechanism showed up equally well under test on known miles.

* * * *

The great favour accorded the late Motor Bicycle Tourist Trophy Race in the Isle of Man should hearten the Isle of Man Automobile Club to approach their Witenagemot, or, rather, their House of Keys, and get legal sanction for a car race in May of next year. Let them hold it as their own event, just as any other club gives an open race, and let them believe, not only that they will get support enough, but that the event will attract a large crowd to the island. A race for 3½-in. engines, with a maximum stroke, minimum weight of chassis, stated type, weight, and windage of body, would attract a large number of entries from the makers of cars who have yet to win their spurs. If a Motor-Cycle Tourist Trophy Race, why not a motor-car event of the same? The I. of M.A.C. have got the ball at their feet.

In the contest for the Prince Henry Trophy, Continental tyres won a sweeping victory, the first, second, third, fifth, sixth, eighth, and ninth cars being fitted with tyres of this famous make; while in both the speed trials they obtained first and second places. British competitors were loud in praise of their behaviour. One telegram received by the firm from a competitor ran as follows: "Three Vauxhalls entered: two finished non-stop. Your tyres gave no trouble whatever, and proved themselves speedy." The trials were carried out over some of the worst roads in Central Europe. It is an interesting fact that this trophy has been won for the past six years on Continental tyres; a record which speaks for itself.

A BOOK OF THE BLACK FOREST.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

IN spite of the irresistible march of modern Germany, there are still districts in the Fatherland where pilgrims of a proper spirit may be thrilled by legends and knightly romance. The Black Forest is certainly the first and foremost of these, and Mr. C. E. Hughes has done it justice in his charming "Book of the Black Forest" (Methuen), which he has illustrated with a fine sense of appreciation of his own text. Elderly pilgrims, who remember the days of diligences and the knapsack, will be a little shocked to hear as much as Mr. Hughes tells them here of bicycles and motor-omnibuses: they will probably feel, with the reviewer, that there is desecration in these things, but they can share his relief at the thought that, after all, modern industrialism is still held at bay in the deeper sanctuaries of the forest. True, the Black Forest clocks are now made in factories, but if it had not been for a beneficent Government they would no longer be made at all; so that all well-wishers of a pleasant people must be grateful for their survival. We hear of factories at Rheinfelden, of the disappearance before an ugly iron structure of the wooden bridge that Ruskin drew—but who are the English to lift hands of horror? Germans, albeit a little over-fond of restaurants and superb views in conjunction, value the beauty-spots of their native land at least as highly as our own people, and take practical steps, when necessary, to preserve them. If anyone is waiting to be lured to a country of fir-clad hills, of magnificent glimpses, of river and valley, legend and history, we advise him to read "The Book of the Black Forest." It is the record, as Mr. Hughes says, of several holidays spent there with the companionship of a good many books—and the companionship also, of course, of an able pencil. The charts of the country are admirable, and the letter-press is genially discursive. Archæology, we gather, is not the author's strong point; but he recommends a German writer to supply his deficiency. Altogether, a pleasant volume upon a fascinating subject.



Photo. Topical.

THE TRIALS OF THE MOTOR-CYCLIST: A COMPETITOR IN THE SCOTTISH RELIABILITY TRIALS FOR MOTOR-CYCLES HELD UP BY FLOODS AT ABERFELDY.

During the Scottish Six Day Reliability Trials for motor-cycles a terrific thunderstorm arose at Aberfeldy, and the bridge which should have been crossed was washed away; the roads were torn up, and the water was in several places over three feet deep. The picture shows a competitor, whose machine has stopped through the water getting into his engine, standing by the side of the road to allow an official car to pass. The road has been converted into a mixture of mud and water.

The Alexander Clark Manufacturing Company

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

125-6, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C., AND 188, OXFORD STREET, W.

GEM RINGS OF THE FINEST QUALITY AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.



No. 301, Fine Ruby and Diamond Three-Stone Ring, £6.
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No. 303, Fine Diamond Half-Hoop Ring, with Brilliant Points, £26 10s.
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No. 305, Fine Diamond Half-Hoop Ring, £9.
No. 306, Diamond Half-Hoop Ring, Boat set, £10 5s.
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ENGAGEMENT RINGS.
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No. 317, Diamond Crossover Ring with split Shank, £10 15s.
No. 318, Fine Diamond Crossover Ring, £19 15s.
No. 319, Pearl and Diamond Crossover Ring, £13 10s.
No. 320, Fine Diamond Crossover Ring, £39 10s.
No. 321, Two-Stone Diamond Ring with Diamond Shoulders, £21.
No. 322, Opal and Diamond Half-Hoop Ring with Carved Shank, £3 10s.

The 'Allenburys' Foods



MOTHER AND CHILD. Baby: 6½ months of age. Fed from birth on the "Allenburys" Foods.

A Pamphlet on Infant Feeding and Management (48 pages) free on request.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 1 consists of fresh cow's milk scientifically modified so as to closely resemble human milk in composition. The excess of casein (indigestible curd) in the cow's milk has been removed, and the deficiency of fat and milk-sugar made good. The method of manufacture pasteurises the milk and absolutely precludes all risk of contamination with noxious germs. Thus a perfect substitute for the natural food of the child is obtained, and vigorous growth and health are promoted.

The "Allenburys" Foods are alike suitable for the delicate and robust, and children thrive upon them as on no other diet.

No starchy or farinaceous food should be given to an infant under six months of age, it is not only useless, for the young infant cannot digest starch, but is a frequent cause of illness and rickets.

MILK FOOD No. 1.	MILK FOOD No. 2.	MALTED FOOD No. 3.
From birth to 3 months.	*From 3 to 6 months.*	*From 6 months upwards.*

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By Appointment to H.M. Queen Alexandra.

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SIDDELEY.

"The Car for Comfort and Reliability."

"Wolseley Cars have by now earned for themselves a sort of hall mark, so that any machine of that make is in itself a guaranteed article!"
—*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.*

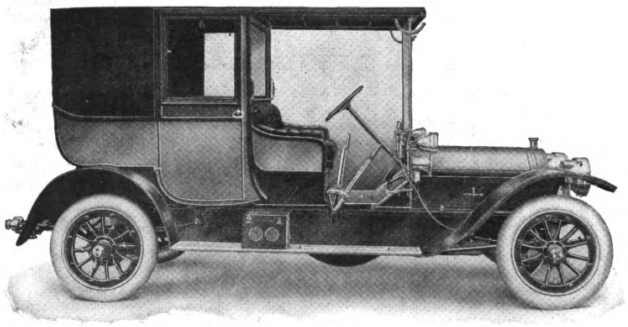
Send for Catalogue No. 40, showing Six Models, from 12/16 h.p. to 40/50 h.p.

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(Proprietors: VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM, Ltd.),
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Telegrams: "Exactitude, Birmingham." Telephone: 6153 Central.

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ART NOTES.

THE J. M. Swan Memorial has taken shape, and by the time Mr. Drucker's subscription-list is closed, there will be funds sufficient to supply the Tate Gallery and all the more important provincial collections with representative examples of the great draughtsman's work. It has been noted that London will have a Whistler Memorial, in the form of a statue by Rodin, before it possesses an adequate Whistler painting: the Swan memorial of Mr. Drucker's devising does not depend on the genius of M. Rodin, or any second artist, but on the genius of Swan. The best of his drawings are available, and the subscriptions that are now coming in promise a substantial total. It is to Mr. Drucker, by the way, that the National Gallery owes everything it has in the way of modern Dutch painting.

It is obvious, from the emptiness of the galleries, that few people realise the importance of the collection of old Japanese paintings and drawings at the Japanese-British Exhibition. It is still more obvious that it is not known that these untold treasures are exhibited for only a fortnight. The English pictures, with little to commend them, remain; the Japanese must be changed every two weeks, because only in that way can the whole of the collections be shown in the small space allotted them. It is not permissible to miss them. Whatever may have been our minds in regard to Eastern art, and its relation to the Western practice, the moment has come not only for an amplification, but for a radical change of opinion. It had seemed so easy to have a mind in the matter: to marvel at Hokusai; to wonder that the eighteenth-century artists of Japan could give to a coloured wood-block the divine, gay gravity of Piero della Francesca's "Baptism of Christ"; to covet a seventeenth-century screen covered with a flight of long-legged birds on a gold ground. For anything much earlier than the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries the untravelled Englishman had vaguely referred his admirations to China; at Shepherd's Bush he can study ten centuries of Japanese art, and find it at its greatest in the earlier periods.

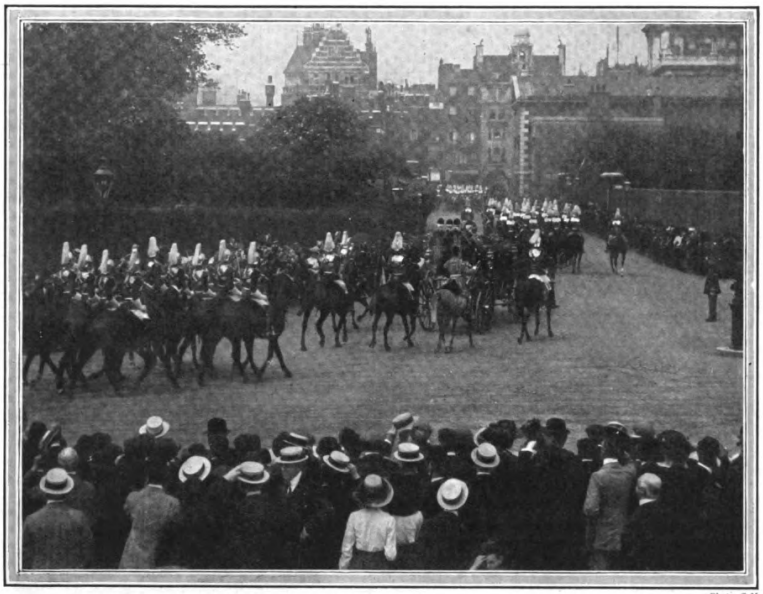


Photo. C.N.

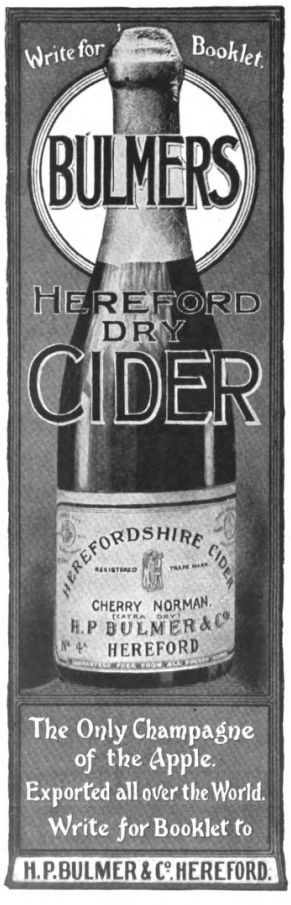
THE FIRST COURT OF THE NEW REIGN: KING GEORGE DRIVING TO ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

King George held his first Court on Thursday of last week, at St. James's Palace, where he received loyal addresses from the City of London, the Royal Society, and the London County Council. There was a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators as the King drove from Marlborough House to the Palace, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards. The bands played the National Anthem as the carriage passed into the garden entrance of the Palace grounds.

There is no such need to warn the Londoner that the "Polish Rider" has given his bridle-rein a shake, soon to leave for America, and Mr. Frick. The stream of visitors to the Carfax Gallery has paid due homage. The canvas compels immediate admiration: as mere colour and pigment it must stand as a great work. But it is much more than colour and pigment: as a Rembrandt of a mature and mighty period it is full of sympathy, of the invitation of the road, of the swagger and the pathos of the traveller. It has the importance of serious portraiture along with the importance of a work of romance. Its faults are obvious, and astonishing. The attenuated hind leg of the horse is unlike anything that Rembrandt ever painted or could have been expected to paint, for attenuation of the sort is the error of the amateur, and only of the amateur. But this ill-drawing provides the element of mystery that is seldom lacking in pictures that have been worth the attention of the cleaner and restorer.

E. M.

Considerable improvements in the services between London and Paris via Newhaven and Dieppe were foreshadowed at an important meeting held recently in Paris between the directors and officers of the Brighton Railway Company and the directors and officers of the French State Railways. It was announced that the French State Railways had decided upon the immediate widening of the line between Dieppe and Paris, via Gisors and Pontoise, which will give an acceleration of one hour in the service between Dieppe and Paris. This work will be completed early in 1912. The French State Railways have contracted for a new turbine steamer to be placed in the Newhaven - Dieppe service early next year. It is their intention to replace the existing twin - screw steamers by turbine steamers. It is also contemplated to put on an afternoon service between London and Paris, via Newhaven and Dieppe, which will connect as well with the existing through services to Switzerland and Italy.



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MUSIC.

AT Covent Garden last week, M. Dalmorés, one of the few French tenors in the front rank, replaced M. Franz as Samson, in Dr. Saint-Saëns' opera. He was heard to great advantage, and it is to be hoped that he will appear as Roméo in Gounod's opera before the season ends, for he is one of the few men who can do justice to the difficult and exacting part. Debussy's wonderful accompaniment to "Pelléas et Mélisande" has been revived, with M. De Vries, from the Hague, and Mme. Edvina in the title-rôles, M. Warnery, who was engaged to appear as Pelléas, having been taken ill. The charm of this opera grows with each fresh hearing; it is unlike any other work in the extraordinary intimacy between the emotions of stage and orchestra, and when the public is reconciled to the new art-form, will surely be admitted by one and all to the rank of a masterpiece. Nothing could have been finer than Signor Campanini's handling of the score.

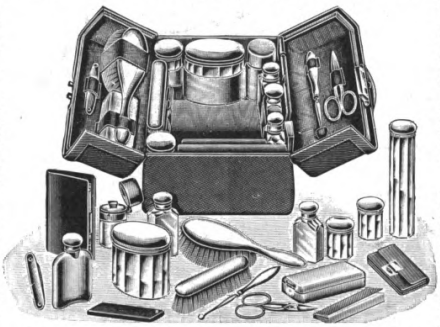
Mr. Beecham's long-expected Mozart Festival opens on Monday night at His Majesty's. Mme. Alice Verlet, who made such a favourable impression on the concert-platform last year, will take the part of Constance in "Il Seraglio"; Mme. Agnes Nicholls will be the Countess in "The Marriage of Figaro"; and "Così fan tutte," the composer's last comic opera on the Italian model, will complete a Mozart programme that should draw all London. Early next month we are to hear "Die Fledermaus" of Johann Strauss (1825-1899), the libretto having been translated by Mr. Alfred Kalisch, whose English version of Hoffmannsthal's "Elektra" is the best piece of work of the kind that our opera-house knows. The "Feuersnot" of Richard Strauss is to be given on Saturday, July 9; and Mr. G. H. Clutsam's one-act opera "Summer Night," based upon a story by Margaret of Navarre, is in rehearsal.

Several remarkable concerts were given in London last week. At the Queen's Hall some of the greatest musicians of our time assembled to honour the twenty-fifth anniversary of Joseph Hollman's first appearance in England. The music of Dr. Camille Saint-Saëns filled the programme, and the composer appeared at the piano in the Quartet in B flat for piano and strings, and in a new work, "La Muse et le Poète," composed in honour of the occasion, and written for piano, violin, and 'cello, the last-named parts being played by Eugene Ysaye and Hollman. Mlle. Esta d'Argo sang several of Dr. Saint-Saëns' songs, and the concert proved at once the popularity of the concert-giver, the extraordinary range of the composer's gifts, and the perfection of M. Pugno's response to great artists and fine music. He was heard with Dr. Saint-Saëns in the Scherzo for two pianos and in the Trumpet Septet.

Robert Schumann was born on June 8, 1810, and just one hundred years later a commemoratory concert was given at the Queen's Hall by Miss Fanny Davies, who was one of Mme. Clara Schumann's pupils. The Queen's Hall Orchestra, under Mr. Henry Wood's direction, assisted the concert-giver, and that gifted musician Mr. Alfred Eyre had organised a special festival choir for the performance of some part-songs. The great Symphony in D minor, the A minor Pianoforte Concerto, with Miss Davies as soloist, and the "Manfred" Overture were the orchestral works. Miss Davies and Mme. Dessauer-Grün played the Variations in B flat for two pianos as the lovers of Schumann would wish to hear it. The concert should have attracted a far larger audience.

Signor Busoni is better known as a pianist than as a composer, but his pianoforte concerto with choral ending was so successful at Newcastle last autumn that it was repeated last week in London with the aid of the New Symphony Orchestra and the Edward Mason Choir. Busoni conducted his own concerto, and Mark Hambourg played the solo part. The concerto is a long and complicated work, and marks certain developments in structure that cannot be dealt with in this place. Some of the themes are of rarest beauty, the varied rhythms are employed with fine skill and judgment, and the whole work is modern and distinguished. Mr. Hambourg may be said to have attacked the solo part and to have mastered it.

The programme arranged for the Gloucester Musical Festival included "Elijah" and "The Dream of Gerontius" on Tuesday. On Wednesday it was arranged to give, among other things, Sir Edward Elgar's Symphony and Sir Hubert Parry's "Beyond these Voices there is Peace"; and on Thursday Strauss's "Tod und Verklärung" and Verdi's "Requiem." All these were to be given in the Cathedral, while other more secular works were to be heard in the Shire Hall.



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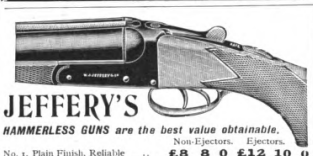
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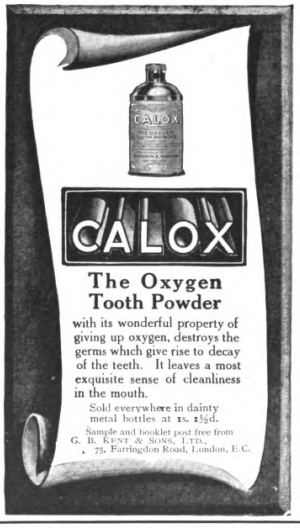


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Eighty-eight classes for horses were arranged for the Royal Agricultural Show at Liverpool, with prizes to the value of £3476 10s. Six hundred and eighty-four horses were entered, which constitutes a record.—[DRAWN BY GILBERT HOLIDAY.]



THE PENDANT OF THE LADY MAYORESS'S CHAIN.

THE PENDANT OF THE LORD MAYOR'S CHAIN.

THE ROYAL SHOW.

To our national preoccupation with the industries and manufactures of the country, the Royal Agricultural Show comes as an annual reminder that, at the ultimate issue, all life and wealth depend upon and must be won by the cultivation of the soil. The size of the annual exhibition held at Liverpool this week is significant of the growing realisation of this fundamental fact, for it was only in 1838 that there was founded the English Agricultural Society, which had as its object "the general advancement of English agriculture." Two years later the Society received its Royal Charter of incorporation and assumed the title by which it has ever since been known. Among its founders were, it is interesting to recall, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, the third Earl Spencer, and the Duke of Richmond.



THE SILVER OAR, SIGN OF THE CIVIC JURISDICTION OVER THE MERSEY.

The first exhibition of the Society was held at Oxford, and was confined to one day. Two years later, in 1841, the Show was allotted to Liverpool, which again was accorded the honour in 1877, so that the present one is the third to be held in the great Lancashire centre.

Nothing, perhaps, will more clearly illustrate the enormous development of the Royal Agricultural Society, and the growth of its importance, than the fact that seven acres of land at Falkner's Green sufficed for its requirements at Liverpool in 1841. Then and there for the first time was seen a portable steam thrashing-engine for corn. More than thirty years later, in 1877, when the Society again opened its annual exhibition in Liverpool, a site of seventy-five acres in Newsham Park was required for the exhibits, a leading feature of which was a parade of over three hundred heavy-draught horses. Now in 1910, for the third time, Liverpool becomes the Mecca of agriculturists not only in this country but throughout the world. The President for the year is Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bt., of Warrington, whose local connection thus adds an exceptional interest to the Liverpool Show of the "Royal," while it must also be mentioned that Sir Gilbert this year combines the office of President and Honorary Director. For the last five years, since the Royal Agricultural Society reverted to the migratory system of shows, and dropped the fixture of the exhibition near London, as during the previous few years failure and lamentable financial losses had attended the holding of the Show at Park Royal, Sir Gilbert Greenall has been Honorary Director of the shows, and at Liverpool he adds these onerous duties to the by no means honorary position of President.

Some one hundred and eight acres of land at the Wavertree Playground have been requisitioned and equipped with the necessary buildings, stands, judging-rings, and accommodation. Each horse, for instance—and there are eighty-eight classes for horses—is provided with a loose-box. The Grand Stand, accommodating five thousand persons, is the largest ever erected at a "Royal" Show, and the extensiveness of the provision made for visitors may, perhaps, be most picturesquely shown by the fact that the refreshment department covers five acres, provides seating accommodation for six thousand guests, and is staffed by over seven hundred chefs, cooks, waiters, and attendants.

Such details, however, tend to remove attention from the distinction of the Royal Agricultural Show, which is to exhibit in public the finest specimens of live-stock, of the fruits of the earth, and the latest and most useful implements for the culture and gathering of crops. Several features distinguish the Liverpool meeting of 1910, under the presidency of Sir Gilbert Greenall. One is the great parade of heavy-draught horses, for, in addition to animals from all parts of the kingdom, Liverpool is famous for the quality of its horses. The entries for horses are the largest for the last ten years; while in cattle, sheep, and pigs there has never been a show which brooks comparison with this on any similar occasion in any country. A notable feature also has been that, for the first time, vegetables have taken their proper place; while the horticultural exhibits have shown many features as novel as they are possessed of real and lasting importance. The entries of poultry constitute a record for the Show, being more than four hundred in excess of those at Gloucester last year; and this increase is particularly to be welcomed as indicating that at last we are awaking to the importance of this too-long neglected department of rural life.



ONE OF THE MOST COSTLY CIVIC DECORATIONS IN THE WORLD: THE LORD MAYOR'S JEWEL.

Nothing more than a mention can be made here of the Forestry Section, which was instituted no longer ago than 1904, and yet, by the interest of the principal landowners of the country, has already established its usefulness. The exhibits are of a peculiarly useful kind, and show the varieties of wood best suited for different purposes—such as gates, fencing, etc., and the precautions necessary against the ravages of insect pests. Then there are the prizes for the best cultivated farms in Lancashire and Cheshire, and the competitions for essays and drawings relating to selected domestic animals by children attending elementary schools.

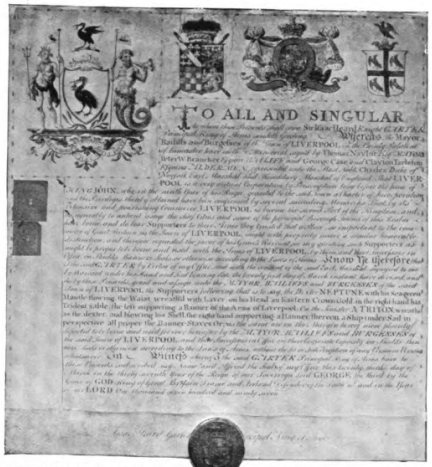
As yet no mention has been made of the Implement and Machinery Section, with its exhibits of apparatus in motion. In all 454 firms are represented, occupying over 13,500 ft. frontage, the machinery, implements, and farming appliances being the most complete and up-to-date ever seen in this country. The Agricultural Education Section has been organised by several of the principal agricultural colleges, in conjunction with the National Fruit and Cider Institute and the Royal Meteorological Society. It is on an exceptionally large scale, and illustrates the courses of instruction for farmers, and those who are to become farmers, in modern methods of agriculture, substituting reasoned knowledge and facts proved by experiment and practice for the old rule-of-thumb methods which too long have dominated the culture of the soil in England. The relation of such knowledge to the actual working of a farm and its return to the farmer in profits is indicated by another section of the Royal Show, where milking-tests and butter-tests will be carried out and the working dairy will afford valuable lessons.



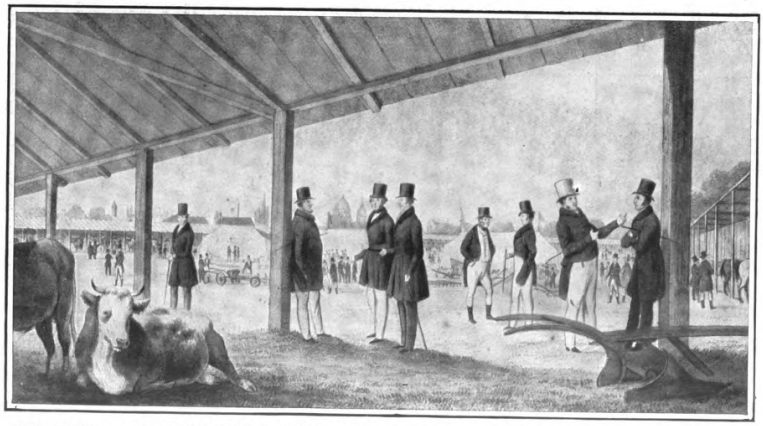
THE SERGEANT'S MACE (1784; FOUR FEET TWO INCHES LONG).

In all, the prizes to be awarded at Liverpool amount to £11,000, a sum only exceeded twice in the history of the Royal Agricultural Society. These two occasions were the International Show at Kilburn in 1879, and the Jubilee Show at Windsor twenty years later. Mention must fittingly be made here of the action of the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Society, which has co-operated with the Royal Agricultural Society to the extent of cancelling its annual show, in order to throw the whole force of local interest into the meeting of the Royal, and has, moreover, contributed challenge cups to the value af £567.

At present it is, of course, impossible to give complete statistics of visitors to the Liverpool Show. It is interesting to recall that of the seventy previous Royal Shows the meeting at Manchester in 1897 showed the record attendance of 217,980 persons for the six days, as against 213,867 visitors at Newcastle in 1908. That Manchester holds the existing record is of itself a sufficient spur and stimulus for Liverpool to create a new standard of attendances, by which all future meetings of the Royal Agricultural Show will be judged.



THE GRANT OF SUPPORTERS MADE IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE III., AND SIGNED BY SIR ISAAC HEARD, GARTER PRINCIPAL KING-OF-ARMS TO THE LIVERPOOL ARMS.



THE FIRST OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOWS: THE ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW YARD AT OXFORD, JULY 17, 1839.

The Royal Agricultural Society, then the English Agricultural Society, held its first Show in 1839, at Oxford. Twice before the present occasion has the Show been held in Liverpool—in 1841 and in 1877.

BEARERS OF NAMES FAMOUS IN LIVERPOOL:

PEOPLE PROMINENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE CITY AND ITS WELFARE.



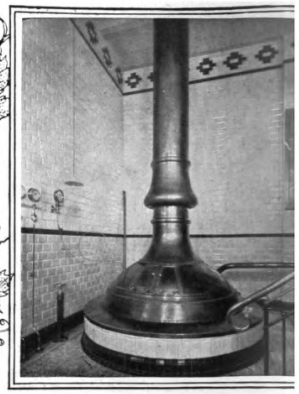
1. THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.
2. MR. E. MARSHALL HALL, M.P. (East Toxteth Division).
3. THE LADY MAYORESS (MRS. W. H. WILLIAMS).
4. MR. W. WATSON RUTHERFORD, M.P. (West Derby Division).
5. SIR JAMES BARR (Senior Physician, Royal Infirmary).
6. MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P. (Scotland Division).
7. MR. MAX MUSPRATT, M.P. (Exchange Division).
8. MR. F. E. SMITH, M.P. (Walton Div.)
9. MR. ROBERT P. HOUSTON, M.P. (West Toxteth Division).
10. COLONEL R. G. W. CHALONER, M.P. (Abercromby Division).
11. MR. CHARLES MCARTHUR, M.P. (Kirkdale Division).
12. MR. J. S. HARMOOD BANNER, M.P. (Everton Division).
13. MR. J. B. ISMAY (Chairman, White Star Line).
14. MR. ARTHUR W. BIBBY (Chairman, Liverpool Steam-ship Owners' Association).
15. RIGHT HON. CHARLES BOOTH, P.C. (Chairman, Booth Line).
16. MR. JOHN M. LAIRD (Director, Cammell, Laird, and Co.).
17. MR. H. A. SANDERSON (General Manager, White Star Line).
18. MR. ROBERT GLADSTONE (Chairman, Dock Board).
19. EARL OF DERBY (Chancellor of Liverpool University, and President of Chamber of Commerce).
20. THE LORD MAYOR (ALDERMAN W. H. WILLIAMS, J.P.).
21. THE EARL OF SEFTON, of Croxteth Hall, Liverpool.
22. LORD SHUTTLEWORTH (Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire).
23. MR. F. R. DIBDIN (Curator, Walker Art Gallery).
24. MR. E. R. PICKMERE, J.P. (Town Clerk).
25. SIR EDWARD W. RUSSELL (Editor in Chief, *Liverpool Daily Post*).
26. RT. HON. SIR JOHN BRUNNER, P.C., M.P. (Chairman, Brunner, Mond, and Co.).
27. ALDERMAN J. R. GRANT, J.P.
28. COUNCILLOR R. RUTHERFORD, J.P. (President, Grocers' Association).
29. MR. F. G. HEMMERDE, K.C., M.P. (Recorder).
30. SIR EDWARD EVANS (President, Liverpool Liberal Council).
31. MR. W. H. LEVER (Soap-Manufacturer and ex-M.P.).
32. COUNCILLOR C. C. MORRISON (Chairman, Stanley Cattle Market).
33. COUNCILLOR E. J. CHEVALIER, J.P. (Chairman, Central Markets Sub-Committee).
34. MR. J. A. F. ASPINALL (General Manager, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway).
35. COUNCILLOR R. E. W. STEPHENSON (Chairman, North Markets Sub-Committee).

Photographs by Elliott and Fry, Mendelssohn, Langfier, Lafayette, Russell, Ellis and Walery, Medrington, Vanderbilt, Brown Barnes and Bell, Mowll and Morrison.



PETER WALKER & SON'S GREAT ENTERPRISE:

MALT-CARTS AT THE WARRINGTON BREWERY.



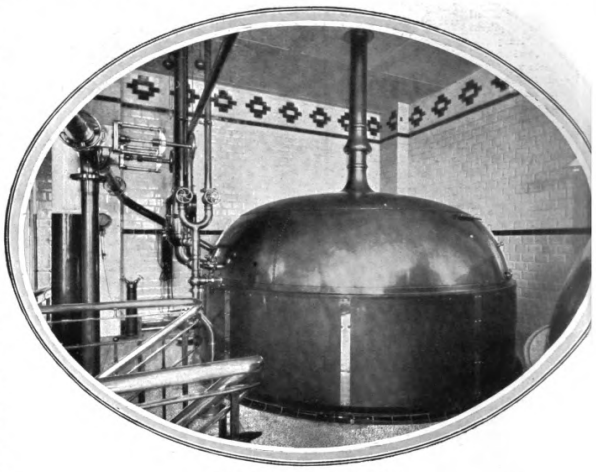
A DICK MAISCHE.

INCREASING refinement of public taste in amusements, dress, and diet has been one of the most remarkable features of the last decade. This movement might be illustrated in many directions, but in none more strikingly than in regard to matters of food and drink. The old heavy English dinner of solid, not to say stodgy, joints of meat, plenteous in quantity but sparse in variety, has given way to the lighter and more varied meal of to-day; while instead of beverages whose distinctive feature was their potency, the modern man looks for that which will refresh the body without clouding the mind, and, while quenching the thirst, will not only not impair the digestion, but will also afford that gentle stimulation called for by the rush and strain of twentieth-century life. This gradual change in public requirements has been both anticipated and met by the old-established firm of Peter Walker and Son, of Warrington and Burton-on-Trent, which has recently added to its production of the finest ales and stouts the brewing of a lager beer, for which a plant comprising the latest and most complete improvements has been laid down at Burton, so that this British-brewed lager is declared by the highest authorities not merely to equal, but to surpass, the finest lager imported from the Continent.

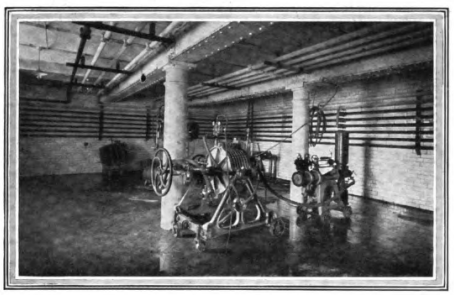


A LAGER DELIVERY-VAN IN A GREAT YARD.

What is Lager? There is a common idea, as prevalent as it is ill-founded, that lager is in some especial sense a German product which cannot be perfectly produced outside that country. Very little knowledge—and not merely technical—is required to show the erroneousness of this idea. So far from being a German monopoly, lager is as distinctive of and as popular in Denmark and Scandinavia generally as in Germany. Lager, indeed, is a beverage which may be said to owe nothing to its country of origin. Its distinction is not that of climate or soil, but of a method of manufacture which can be as successfully carried out in this country as on the Continent, as shown by the expert judgments passed on the lager beer brewed by Peter Walker and Son's, of Warrington and Burton. The essential character of lager is signified in its name. The word "lager" means no more than "storehouse," and synonymously it means a beer which has been stored or matured. To come to details, the difference between ordinary English bitter or pale India ale and lager beer lies in the method of brewing. Ordinary ale is brewed at a comparatively high temperature, which leads to the fermentation taking place at the top of the vat, and very rapidly, so that a relatively high proportion of alcohol is engendered and a strong beer is the result. But lager beer is brewed at a low temperature; the fermentation takes place at the bottom of the vat, and a cool, light, almost non-alcoholic liquid with high nutritive constituents is the result. Finally, such lager beer undergoes Pasteurisation, which ensures its maintenance and delivery to the consumer in prime condition, as will be explained below.

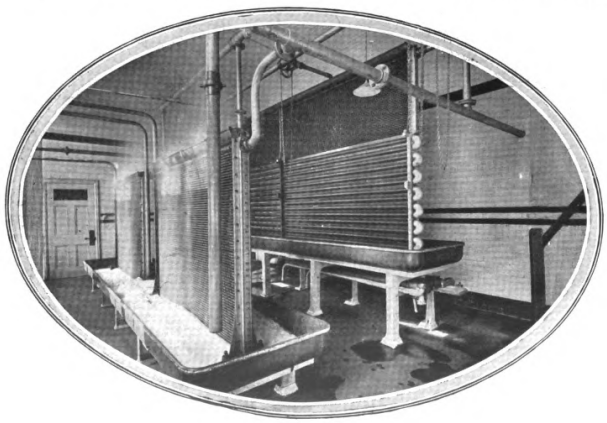


A SACCHARIFICATION VESSEL.

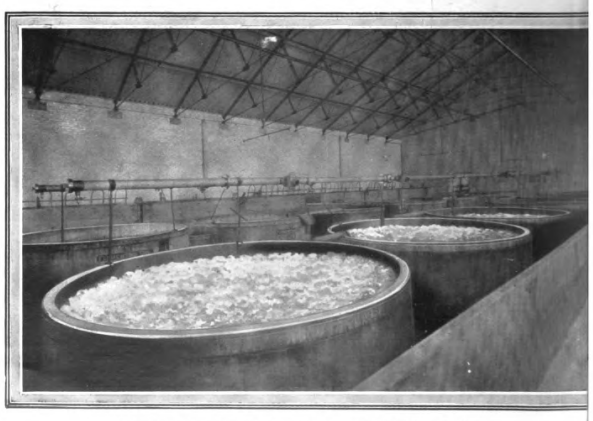


FILTERING-MACHINERY.

How Walker's Lager is Brewed. For the production of lager beer, a special department at the Burton branch of Peter Walker and Son's Breweries has been equipped with plant comprising the latest and finest methods employed on the continent of Europe and in America. In the first pla the malt—of the finest quality—is ground in the n and, descending the shoot, is mixed with water a certain temperature. The apparatus in which this ta place is technically known as a "saccharification vesse which is made of steel plates divided by cotton-w Thence the liquid descends to the "dick maische," steam-jacket of which raises the temperature until i pumped back into the saccharification vessel. Th these operations are carried out, when, the malt hav been thoroughly extracted, the wort is passed to clarified. All the useless husks of grain are remov and the liquid (which may be described as a sor malt-tea) passed into the hop-copper, where hops added, and the whole is boiled, full and accu control over the temperature being assured by m gauges and levers. Then follows the distinctive feat of the manufacture of lager beer. The liquid is pum to the "receivers" at the top of Peter Walk Brewery, and from these white-tile-walled and mos floored rooms it is passed over refrigerating-pipes i steel tanks lined with glass enamel. Here the liq undergoes slow "bottom" fermentation for about a f night, and then it is run into storage-tanks which kept just above freezing-point to mature — a p cess which takes many weeks. At last ready to forth for consumption, the lager is pumped thro

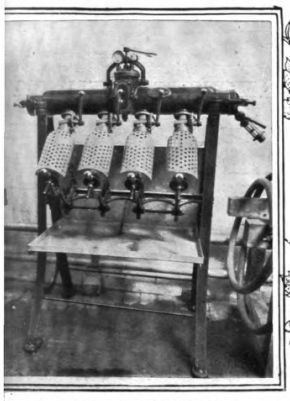


REFRIGERATORS.

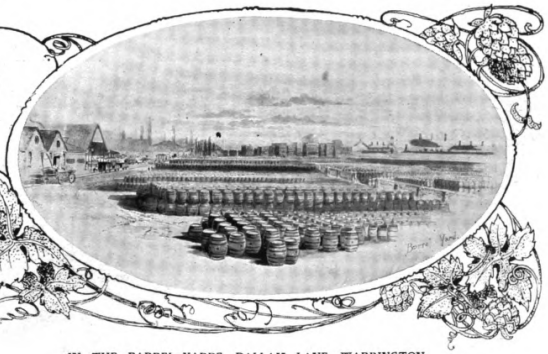


FERMENTING-TUNS FOR WALKER'S ALES AND STOUTS.

BRITISH-BREWED LAGER BEER.



A LAGER-BOTTLING MACHINE.



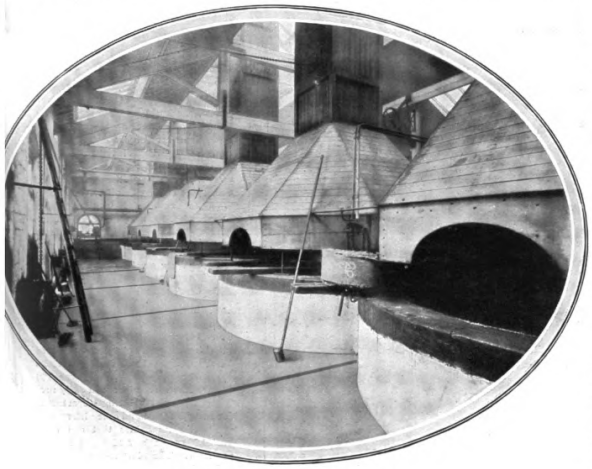
IN THE BARREL-YARDS, DALLAM LANE, WARRINGTON.

an ingeniously constructed filter, which ves the clear and brilliant amber beverage ready n to be bottled, corked, and to receive its label "Peter Walker's Lager." Even then, however, it ot yet ready for distribution. Every moment after eaves the fermenting-vessels the beer is sacredly rded against any danger of contamination from the The bottles are placed in the Pasteurising tanks, ch render it free from the development of every sible germ or bacillus, and give it, incidentally, its utiful brilliance and colour. Nor does the scientific quite attractive, refreshing, clean taste, but, unlike the Continental lager beers, with which it compares most favourably, it should be kept and consumed cold. It contains no objectionable preservatives and no foreign bitter substances."

To this verdict must be added the result of the *Lancet's* analysis of Peter Walker's lager beer, the specimen of which was purchased for this purpose in an ordinary manner from a London dealer—

	Per Cent.
Alcohol, by weight	3·71
Alcohol, by volume	4·63
Proof spirit	8·13
Extractives	5·20
Malt sugar	1·64
Dextrin	2·80
Protein	0·50
Mineral matter	0·26
Phosphoric acid	0·045
Volatile acidity	0·036
Fixed acidity	0·261

"Lager beer" continues the *Lancet*, "of the character and quality shown in the above analysis . . supplies nourishment considerably in excess of the alcohol present. In ordinary beers the reverse is the case, the amount of alcohol sometimes doubling that of the malt extractives present. Another important dietetic point in regard to lager beer of the type of that brewed by Messrs. Peter Walker at Burton is that it contains much less hops than ordinary beer, and the fact is often overlooked that the drowsiness which is known sometimes to follow the drinking of strong beer is not entirely due to the alcohol, but partly to the soporific properties of the bitter principles of the hops."



COPPERS FOR ALES AND STOUTS.

trol and care of Peter Walker and Son's for their duct end here. Consignments for London are coned in insulated tanks in specially constructed rail-vans, from which road-vehicles of unique char-r convey Walker's Lager to the firm's stores in the ropolis at 41, 42, 43, St. Pancras Road, N.W.

ger and Health. Throughout the premises occupied by the brewing of Walker's Lager, nliness in the strictest aseptic sense of the term ains, while the motive machinery is driven by electy. As the outcome of a visit paid by its repreative last month, the *Lancet*, in the course of a long cle, declared—

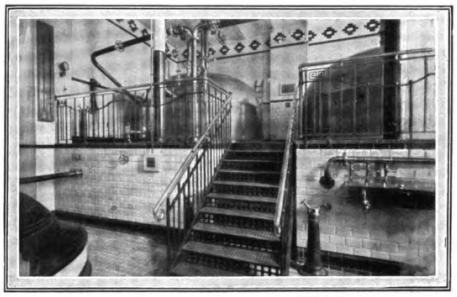
"The lager beer brewed by Messrs. Peter Walker practically temperance beverage, so small is the ntity of alcohol present, and, moreover, it has a

Nearly a Century's Experience. The above account of the latest development of Messrs. Peter Walker and Son's leaves but small room for any reference to the rise and growth of this firm, which had its origin nearly a hundred years ago in the establishment of a brewery in Ayr by Mr. Peter Walker, who brought his native ability and the fruit of long study to the improvement of his trade. From him came the introduction of what is now known as the "Burton Union System" of cleansing the beer from yeast. His younger son, Mr. Andrew Walker, having established himself in Liverpool, his father was induced to join forces with him there, and so to establish the now famous firm of Peter Walker and Son, the firm's first brewery being situate at Warrington; while, in 1877, an extension was made to Burton, where the house now conducts large and important breweries, one—and the most



LABELLING BOTTLED STOUT.

modern—section of which has been described above in relation to the production of lager beer. This represents the firm's latest departure; but beyond

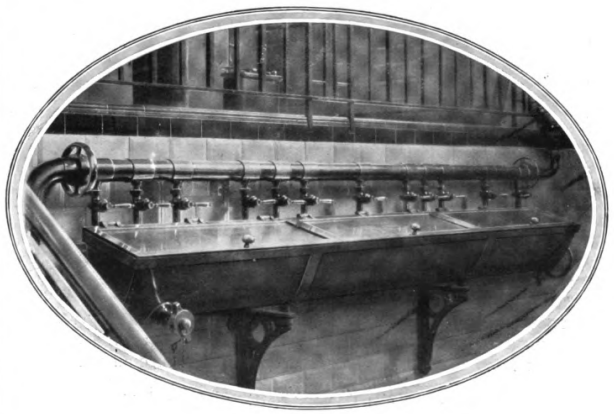


PART OF THE MAIN LAGER BREWING-ROOM.

and above it there is the nearly a century's reputation of Peter Walker and Son's for the quality of its Warrington ales, its India and Pale ales—a reputation of which time has proved the soundness and permanence, based as it is on the use of only the finest and purest malt and hops, and the employment of the soundest and most scientific methods of manufacture.



FERMENTING-VESSELS FOR LAGER BEER.



LAGER-MIXING VESSELS.

WHERE WORK AND PLEASURE GO HAND-IN

THE FAMOUS GARDEN CIT









Port Sunlight. Port Sunlight is not only a hive of industry, with its swarms of workers and its marvellous organisation, it is also, in its social aspect, a model community, and a splendid example of what may be done by sympathethic and enlightened employers for the welfare of their people. The first works were established by Lever Brothers at Warrington, in 1886, but so rapid was their success that larger premises were soon required. Port Sunlight was founded in 1888, on the Wirral peninsula between the Mersey and the Dee.

What Port Sunlight Is. The Garden City of Port Sunlight covers 231 acres, containing the works, offices, docks, railways, roads, etc., together with over 700 roomy, cheerful cottages, where many of the workpeople live. Everything possible has been done for their comfort and well-being. There are Swimming-Baths, Gymnasia, Workmen's Clubs, Girls' Institutes, Athletic Clubs, a Church, a Library, a Theatre, a Technical Institute, Schools, Garden Allotments, Provident Societies, Ambulance Corps, and many other societies. Well-paid, well housed, and working in a well-ventilated, bright factory, Port Sunlight workers are healthy, cheerful, and contented. There is every facility for recreation, physical and mental. Every national game is played at Port Sunlight—cricket, football, tennis, bowls,





with chess, billiards, and other indoor games.

The Population of Port Sunlight. In the works are employed some 4000 people, not including, of course, the employees in the various branch offices and agents' staffs throughout the Empire and in foreign countries. Over sixty trades and occupations are represented in the works. Including the families of employees at Port Sunlight and elsewhere, more than 20,000 persons, a number equal to the population of Rutlandshire, depend on Lever Brothers for their living.

The Offices and Factory Departments. The General Offices of Lever Brothers at Port Sunlight consist of two magnificent halls—the East Wing and the West Wing, which are decorated with the national flags of all those countries of the world where Sunlight Soap is used. Some 400 clerks form the office staff, and over 200 typewriting machines are in daily use. There is a great Printing Department for advertisement and other literature, with rotary machines that can turn out 20,000 copies of a 16-page pamphlet per hour. The Electric-Power House lights the works and drives hundreds of motors. In the Card-box Factory millions of card boxes are made every week. The wharf, where the com-





A.—THE PORT SUNLIGHT ORDER OF CONSPICUOUS MERIT.

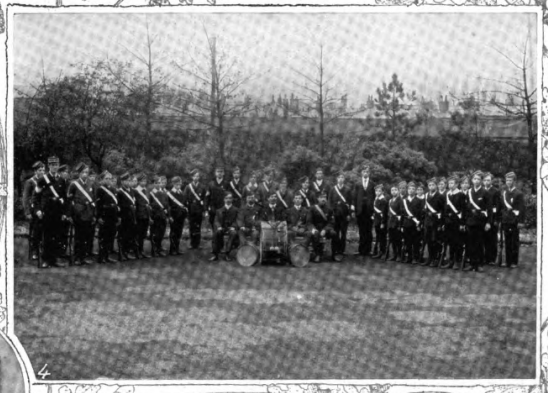
1. THE PORT SUNLIGHT FIRE BRIGADE.—[*Photo. Davies.*]
2. THE CHURCH DRIVE SCHOOLS AND CHILDREN.
3. THE PARK ROAD SCHOOLS AND CHILDREN.
4. THE PORT SUNLIGHT BOYS' BRIGADE.
5. IN THE GIRLS REST-ROOM, PORT SUNLIGHT.
6. CHRIST CHURCH, PORT SUNLIGHT.
7. THE SOCIAL AND BOWLING CLUB.
8. PEEL COTTAGES, GREENDALE ROAD, PORT SUNLIGHT.

Our Illustrations give a better idea than any amount of descriptive writing could convey of the ideal conditions under which the fortunate employees at Port Sunlig the day would disappear. Such establishments as Port Sunlight, combining, as it does, scientific efficiency with social progress, form one of the most encouragir capitalist. That this need not be so, where the capitalist possesses a hea

HAND: INDUSTRY UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS.

AND WORKS OF PORT SUNLIGHT


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pany's vessels arrive with raw material, and depart with the finished product, shows that Port Sunlight is a port in reality as well as in name.

The Conditions of Labour at Port Sunlight. Every provision is made for the safety and comfort of the workers. There is a fully equipped and regularly drilled Fire Brigade, with the latest apparatus, an Ambulance Brigade, and a Cottage Hospital with a doctor and nurses. The women workers are especially well cared for. The girls have a rest-room where they can retire, and well-fitted bath-rooms. They work 45 hours a week, 3 hours less than the men, and travel free by train or tram to and from Rock Ferry or Birkenhead. Fifteen hundred girls sit down to a good dinner in Hulme Hall, the women's restaurant. The meal, of hot meat, vegetables, and pudding, is provided at the modest price of 3d. Long service, merit, and ideas are all encouraged. Each employee who completes 15 years' service receives a silver badge, a gold watch, and a long-service certificate. There is also a medal for conspicuous merit, and old-age pensions are given after 20 years' service. Prizes and certificates are awarded for useful suggestions by employees. All workpeople, 25 years of age, are now, after five years' faithful service, made partner-employees under a co-partnership scheme founded last year.


8

The Homes and Gardens of Port Sunlight. Port Sunlight is laid out as a real Garden City, and gardening is encouraged by means of allotments, flower shows, and prizes. The houses are tastefully built and the streets spacious and picturesque. Under the healthy conditions at Port Sunlight, with its pure air and perfect sanitation, the children thrive wonderfully. Port Sunlight babies come to stay, and the infantile death-rate there is abnormally low.

The Schools and Scholars of Port Sunlight. Port Sunlight has two very picturesque schools, airy, bright, and well furnished, known as the Park Road and the Church Drive Schools, with accommodation for about 1300 children, and an attendance of about 1200. There is also a well-equipped Technical Institute. The children develop into a sturdy, well-fed, and well-clothed set of youngsters, destined to become vigorous and healthy men and women. Affiliated with the Church is the Boys' Brigade, which possesses its own Bugle Band. On the School Anniversary the village is en fête: the children parade with the village band at their head, and a festival of sacred song is held in the Auditorium. Port Sunlight, in fact, fully recognises that the future is in the hands of the rising generation, and provides ideal conditions for their growth.


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B.—THE LONG-SERVICE BADGE (L. B. = LEVER BROTHERS).

9. WRITING A SUGGESTION INTO THE SUGGESTION-BOX.
10. RIVERSIDE CORNER, PORT SUNLIGHT.
11. THE WEST WING OFFICES, PORT SUNLIGHT.
12. GIRLS AT A MEAL IN HULME HALL.
13. FLOWERS AT PORT SUNLIGHT: CHILDREN GATHERING ROSES FROM A RAMBLER.
14. PART OF THE LUX PACKING DEPARTMENT, PORT SUNLIGHT.

carry on their work. If all employers of labour took the same benevolent interest in the welfare of those who work for them, many of the distressing problems of features of modern commercial life. It has been said that "corporations have no souls," and the labourer is often regarded as a mere pawn in the game played by the as well as a brain. Port Sunlight is a standing proof and a shining example.

THE OLDEST DRINK IN THE WORLD:

LIVERPOOL ENTERPRISE IN AN ANCIENT INDUSTRY.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
MR CHARLES A. CAIN, J.P., THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.



Photo. Kirby.
MR. W. E. CAIN, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD.

THERE is one article of everyday consumption which is more characteristically English and has a longer history than any other product of these islands. It was a famous British institution before Parliament existed, and it is even older than the monarchy For ale, in its production and use, goes back to the very dawn of historic human life in England, when, with the culture of the soil and the growth of cereals, barley was yearly set aside for brewing into beer.

Ancient as is ale, modern enterprise and energy have scarcely a more notable illustration than is furnished by the position of the firm of Messrs. R. Cain and Sons, whose business—the Mersey Brewery Company—now firmly consolidated, was established little longer than sixty years ago; and to-day, by its steady growth and development, has become in important respects a unique firm, without parallel in the trade of the United Kingdom.



Photo. Roberts
THE LATE MR. ROBERT CAIN.

It was only in 1848 that the late Mr. Robert Cain, (father of the present proprietors) commenced to brew, on a scale the smallness of which can be gathered from the fact that he supplied beer to only one inn, of which he held the license. But Mr. Cain was a man of notable distinction, of profound business ability, shrewd judgment, ready courage, and untiring industry. From the high quality of the beer he brewed came increasing business, and this inflow was devoted to the extension and growth of the firm. The businesses and properties of less progressive firms were acquired by Mr. Cain, who on his death in 1907, had built up a great business on the foundation he had so broadly and truly laid sixty years before.

To keep pace with the times, to recognise an improvement when one saw it, and immediately to adopt it, were the qualities which Mr. Cain once laid down as the principles of business success, and to the faithful adherence to these principles he attributed the marvellous growth and extension of the firm which he founded and built up brick by brick, as it were. To rare mental ability and power of judgment, together with the faculty of rapid decision, he added physical strength and endurance, which enabled him not only to conceive, but to carry out far-reaching plans.

That policy of sound business extension and development which he laid down has been pursued unflinchingly by his sons and successors, Mr. W. E. Cain and Mr. C. A. Cain, as may be gathered from the fact that they recently purchased a number of licensed properties which were absorbed by and merged in the Mersey Brewery Company—to give the official title to Messrs. Cain's business, which in 1896 was formed into a private company consisting of members of the founder's family. The capital of the company is £1,000,000, consisting of £500,000 Ordinary shares, £250,000 First Preference and £250,000 Second Preference. Mr. W. E. Cain is Chairman of the Board, and his brother, Mr. C. A. Cain, J.P., Managing Director.

A notable and, indeed, unique feature of the firm is that its trade is wholly and strictly private. Large as is the output of the Mersey Brewery Company, it is entirely required for the trade of the inns and hotels owned and directed by the company. In all, the firm holds the licenses of over two hundred houses. These are not tied houses in the conventional sense, but entirely owned by the company, the licensed properties being registered in the name of the company, and the management in the hands, not of tenants, but of salaried servants. This method is considered by high police authorities to be better and in every respect superior to the system of tenancy and occupation, for full and entire control and complete responsibility are vested in and exercised by the company.



THE EXTERIOR OF THE MERSEY BREWERY, AT LIVERPOOL.

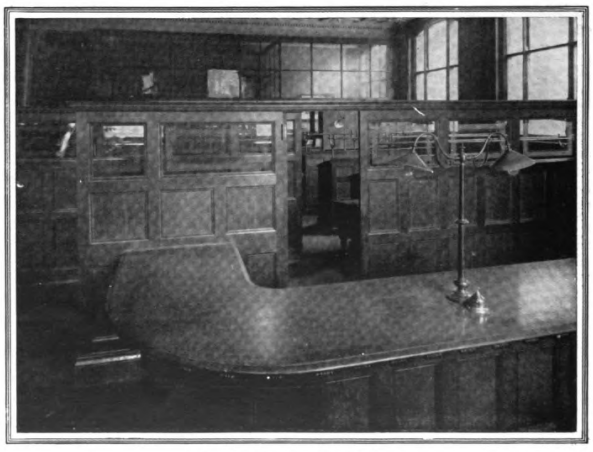
A distinctive characteristic of these houses is their convenience, good accommodation, and handsome appearance. Old licensed premises have been pulled down and rebuilt in accordance with the latest modern ideas, to furnish the fullest accommodation and most refined hospitality to the public. These houses of the Mersey Brewery Company are acknowledged to be among the finest and best equipped in Liverpool.

A notable fact, also, is that these houses are all (with the exception of four or five) situate within a radius of seven miles of the Brewery. They employ in all a thousand hands, and for their maintenance, repair, decoration, etc., the company maintains an extensive Works and Building Department, with its own staff of masons, painters, plasterers, plumbers, joiners, etc.

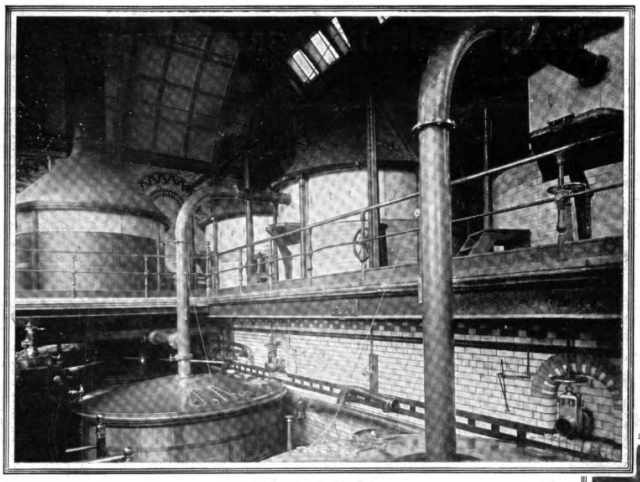
Without, as well as within, the building of the Mersey Brewery Company, Ltd., is worthy of, and splendidly adapted to, the great business of which it is the centre and power-house. A tablet, surmounted by a bust, in relief, of the founder, records that "This foundation stone was laid by Robert Cain, Esq., November 10, 1902." In all, the erection of the building occupied between five and six years. From this spacious entrance-hall and the general offices one passes to the handsome suite of rooms, panelled in oak, where the directors and their principal officers carry on the management of the business. Above is the banking department, where, once a week, attend the managers of the firm's two hundred houses to pay in receipts. Here, also, are



IN THE STABLES.



A CORNER OF THE OFFICE.

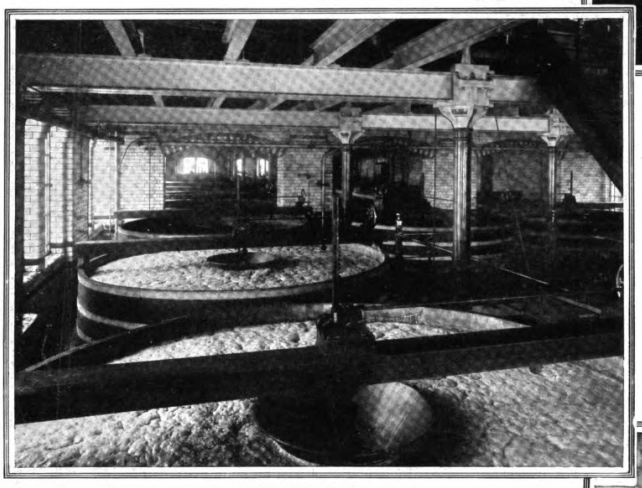


THE COPPER-HOUSE.

kitchens for the provision of meals for the management and members of the large clerical staff.

To come to the premises where the liquor is actually brewed is to realise the extent and character of the business. Everything is of the finest, the whole complete as well as comprehensive, and in every respect equipped with the latest and most modern plant.

There are great stores filled with hops. It is a sight notable, its massive tiers of pockets of hops, and it is impressive also for its relation to the purity and quality of the beers, ales, and stouts produced by the firm. Throughout the trade the firm is noted for its purchase of only the finest malt and hops. To this excellence of materials is added the most perfect apparatus, set in spacious rooms of a size, lightness, and cleanliness to be surpassed nowhere. Instead of slopped floors and of over-running liquid, cleanliness and regularity dominate the Mersey Brewery Company. The copper-house has a panelled domed roof, and is walled with glazed brick, and the spotless run of copper-pipes and the great hop-backs (each with a capacity of 150 barrels), present a noble impression, and are significant of the business and its products. Not less, but more striking, are the



THE TUN-ROOM.

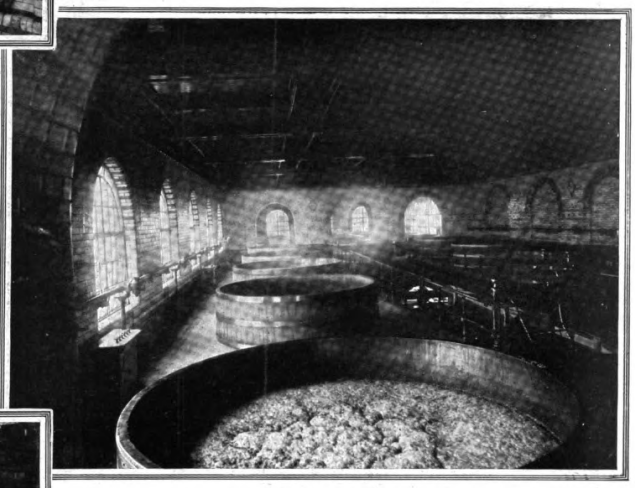
gigantic mash-tuns, the smallest with a capacity of 30 quarters. Here one notes that the workmen employed in digging out the spent brewers'-grains from the tuns are provided by the firm with white flannel costumes for this work. It is only a little detail, but it is significant of the thoughtfulness, not merely for the comfort of the employees, but of the character of the business as a whole and the supreme care which is devoted in every phase to the management of the business. The refrigerating-rooms are three in number, and their capacity for cooling 200 barrels per hour down to fermenting temperature represents the size of the brewery.

Then from the great collecting-vessels runs the wort down to the tun-room, which many brewers have declared to be the finest of its kind in the kingdom. Here are thirty-one great vats on the upper floor and forty on the second floor, some of eighty barrels', others of 240 barrels' capacity. The largeness, lightness, and airiness of this great room, extending the whole length of the building, with spotless floor, seem to befit a palace rather than a factory.

Space is not left to speak of the yeast-room, with its great slate tanks; of the bottling department, where many thousand dozens a day can be turned out; of the cooperage department, with its work of making and repairing casks; of the racking-vats, each of which holds the wherewithal to fill 500 barrels; and the machines, which "rack" (or fill) 200 barrels, each of 36 gallons, per hour. Then come the amazing depths and resources of the firm's cellars of beer. It is a wonderful and convincing answer to the poet's question—"Say, for what were hop-yards meant?" and this feature of the Mersey Brewery Company adds its eloquent tribute to the repute and quality of Cain's ales by showing how vast are the reserves it is necessary to hold to meet the demands of the community. Nor can sufficient mention be made of the magnificent stables, with a stud of splendid horses.

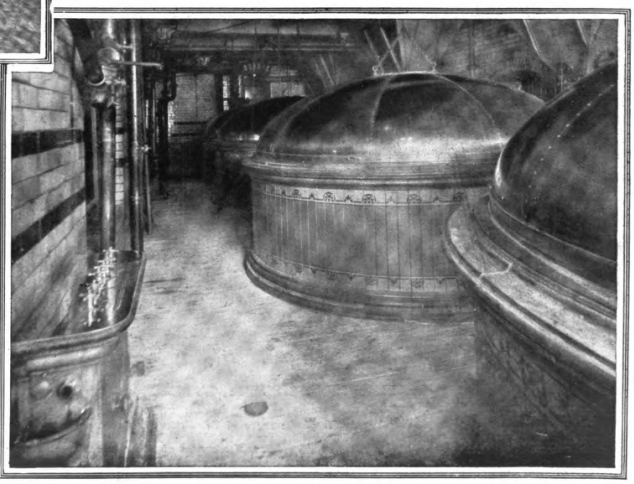
Then there is the special department where the firm stores its large holdings of wines and spirits. These are purchased direct from growers and distillers, and are bottled under the company's own label for the supply of its two hundred hostelries. It is this fact that the Mersey Brewery Company has no travellers or agents for the sale of its goods, that the firm has no customers in the ordinary sense of the word, but that its activities are fully occupied with meeting the needs of its own inns and hotels, which constitutes so striking a feature, not only of the firm's position to-day, but also in its career of ever-growing prosperity.

That this self-contained character of the firm's trade has not fostered anything of that spirit of self-content which is as inimical to a commercial undertaking as to the development of individual character, is shown by the alertness with which every new development is adopted by the Mersey Brewery Company. As an instance might be quoted the installation of a new type of malt-crushing machine, which is as yet rarely found in breweries. To cultivate as well as to meet the changing taste for lighter beverages, the Mersey Brewery Company has recently placed on the market a light dinner ale, which is bottled under the registered trade-mark of the Company.



THE FERMENTATION-ROOM.

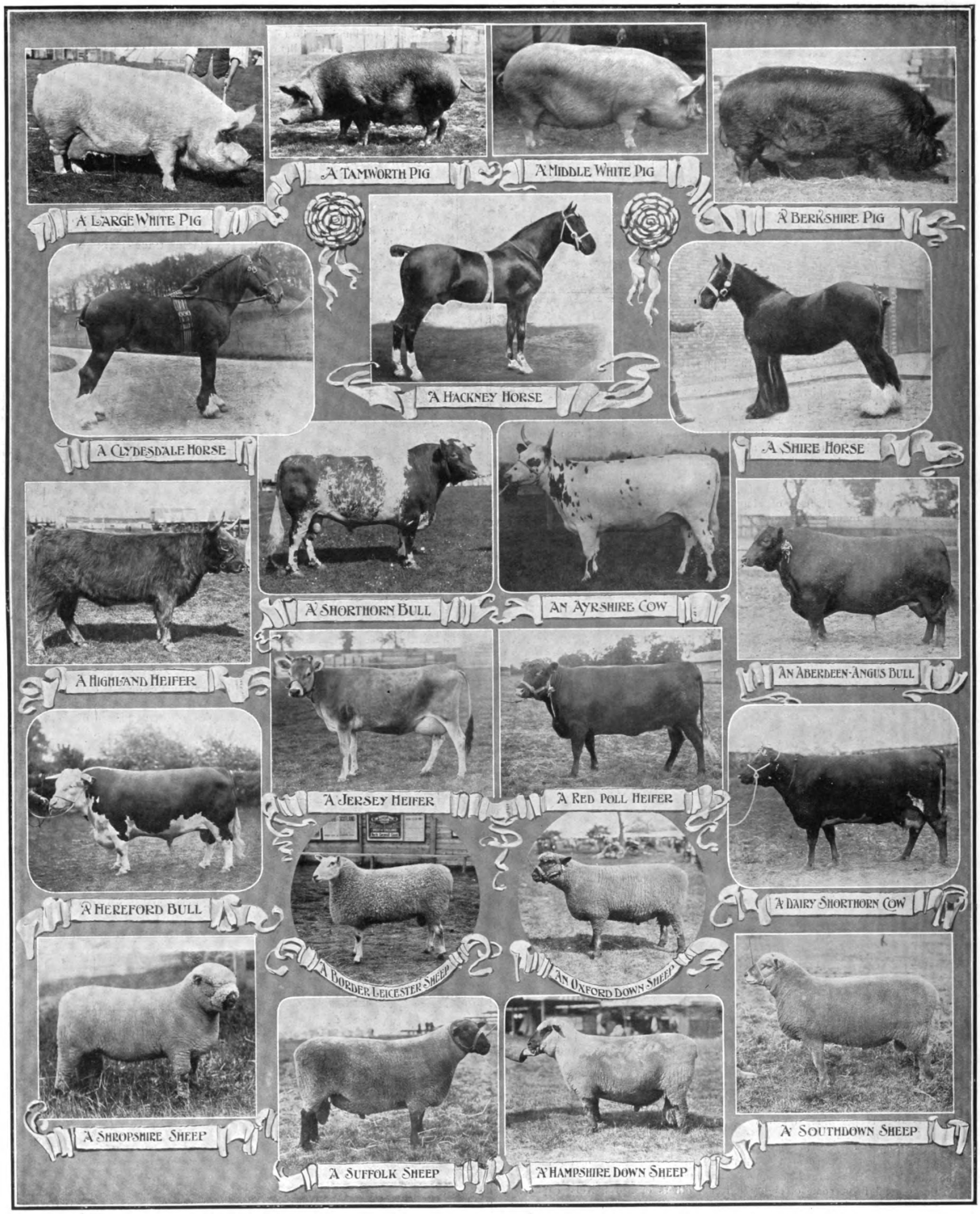
No description, however, would be adequate did it omit a reference to the laboratory, whence vigilant and skilled supervision is exercised over the brewery in every detail. Here samples of every parcel of malt and hops entering the brewery are tested and tried and found pure and excellent before being used, thus constituting the firm's definitive check on the vendor's guarantees. Here, again, samples of every mashing are tested and proved; and again of the finished beer; while, yet again, independent experts are called upon to test samples. One instance of the care everywhere exercised is the scrupulous washing and steaming-out every day of all the pipes connecting the many and different pieces of apparatus. Few people can believe that such elaborate mechanism, such scientific supervision at every stage of manufacture, and such scrupulous refinement and insistence on purity and excellence go to the making of that daily article of an Englishman's diet and refreshment — his glass of beer. But to see is to believe, and to any member of the public Messrs. Cain and Co. will gladly forward, on application, permits to visit and inspect the Mersey Brewery.



THE MASH-ROOM.

BEASTS THAT HAVE WON BRITAIN FAME IN AGRICULTURE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL.

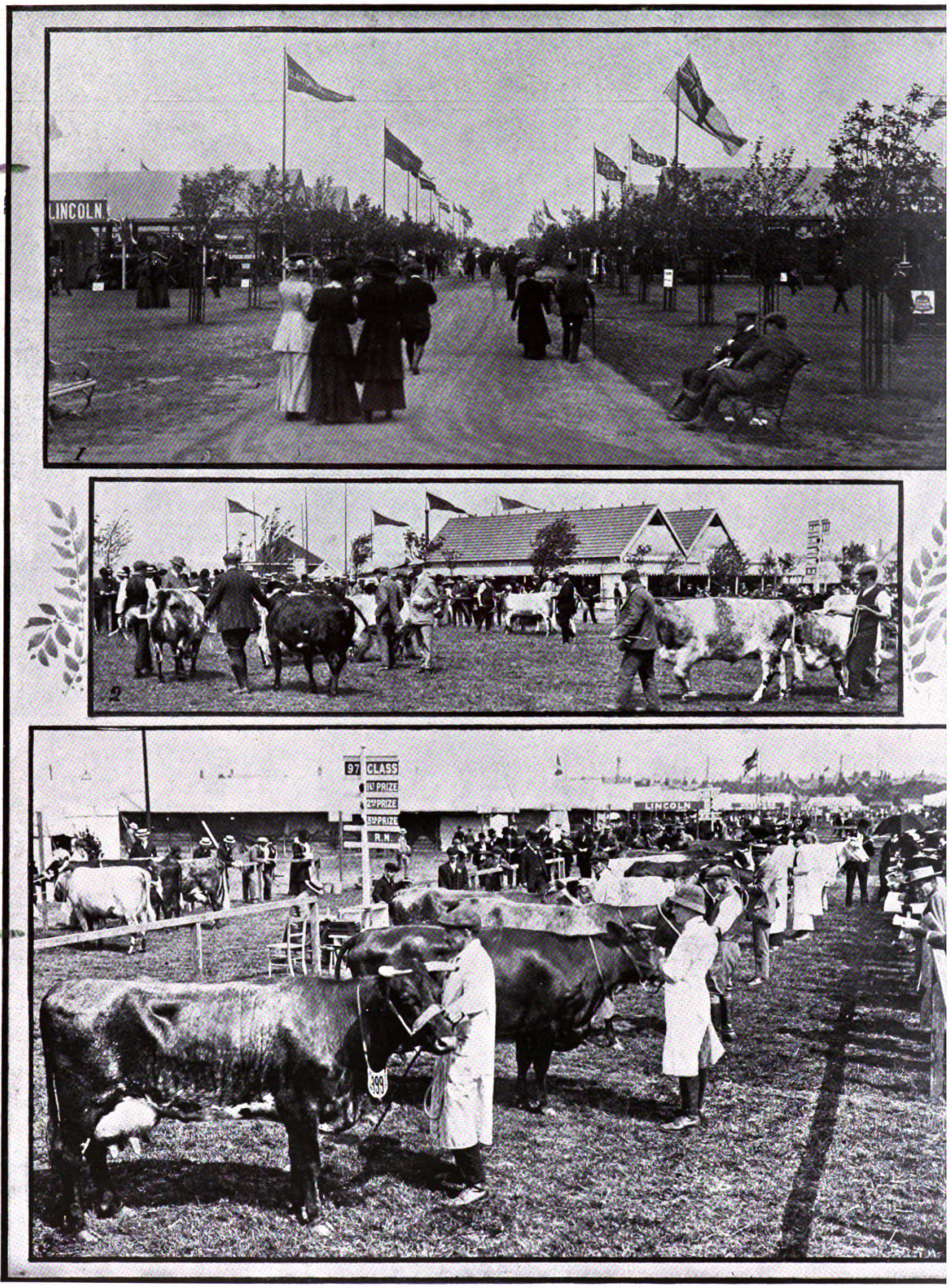


BRITISH LIVE STOCK: TYPICAL EXAMPLES—APROPOS OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

It may be said that photographs of examples of the types of British live stock here illustrated form a part of the Board of Agriculture's exhibit at the Brussels Exhibition. At the Royal Agricultural Show the entries of live stock are as follows: Horses, 684; cattle, 938; sheep, 772; pigs, 361.

ON WAVERTREE PLAYGROUND: THE "ROYAL" AT LIVERPOOL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BROWN, BARNES AND BELL, W. G. P., AND TOPICAL.



1. IN THE GROUNDS OF THE GREAT ROYAL SHOW: THE PRINCIPAL AVENUE, FROM THE ENTRANCE.

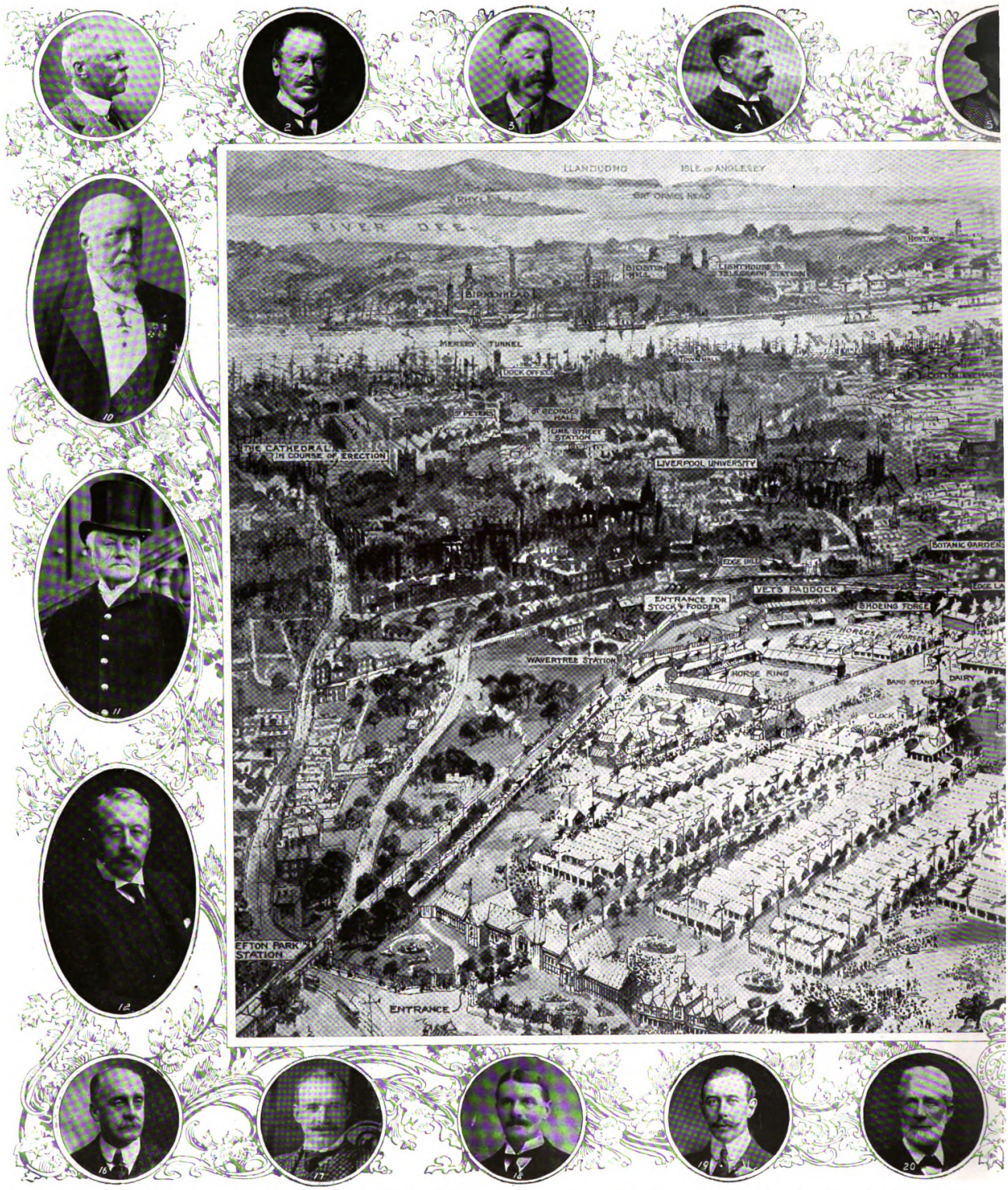
2. PART OF A REMARKABLE EXHIBIT: THE SHORTHORN RING.

3. JUDGING IN PROGRESS: THE INSPECTION OF SHORTHORN DAIRY C

The seventy-first annual Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England opened its doors on Tuesday of this week, and the great interest shown in it was at once evident. commenced at nine in the morning. It is said that the ground has some fifty miles of streets, but the thought of this fact has not deterred the enthusiastic agriculturist, who i everything that in him lies to see everything that there is to be seen.

THE MUSHROOM TOWN ON "THE MYSTERY": THE GREAT ROYAL AC

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE I



THE THIRD OF THE ROYAL SHOWS TO BE HELD AT LI

TOGETHER WITH PORTRAITS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL

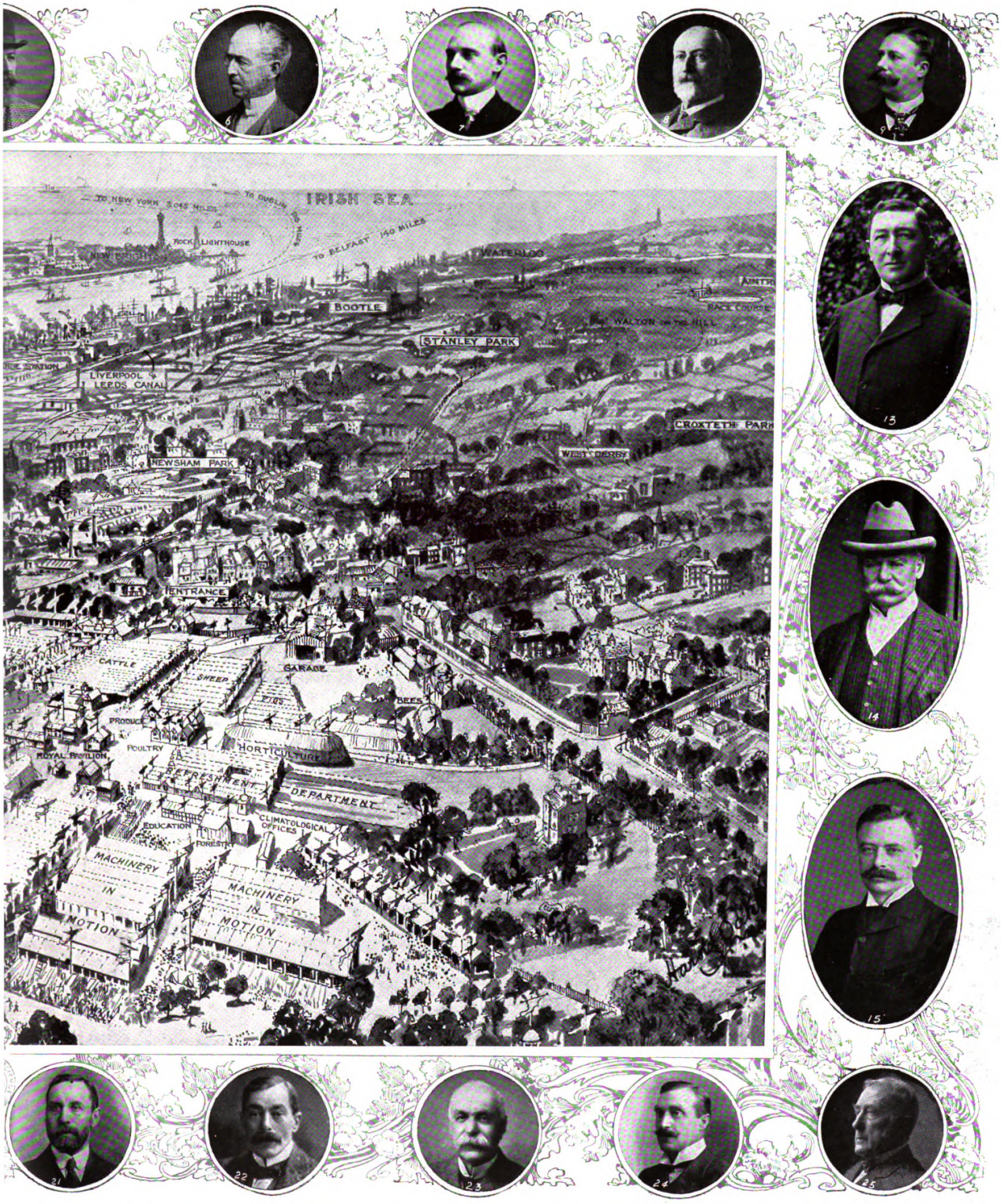
1. SIR JOHN H. THOROLD, BT. (TRUSTEE).
2. EARL CAWDOR (TRUSTEE).
3. EARL OF JERSEY (TRUSTEE).
4. THE RT. HON. AILWYN E. FELLOWES (VICE-PRESIDENT).
5. LORD MORETON (TRUSTEE).
6. SIR WALTER GILBEY, BT. (TRUSTEE).
7. THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH (VICE-PRESIDENT).
8. LORD MIDDLETON (TRUSTEE).
9. THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK (VICE-PRESIDENT).
10. H.R.H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN (VICE-PRESIDENT).
11. THE EARL OF COVENTRY (TRUSTEE).
12. THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE (TRUSTEE).
13. SIR GILBERT GREENAL
14. THE DUKE OF RICHM (MEMBER OF THE
15. THE DUKE OF BEDF

For the third time, the Royal Agricultural Society is holding its great Show at Liverpool. The Society's first visit to the city was in 1841, when the Show ground occupied seven acres of land at a place known as Falkner's Fields; the next was in 1877, and during this a 75-acre site in Newsham Park was requisitioned. The present Show, which covers about 108 acres, is on the Wavertree Playground, which not so very long ago, when the houses that were

Photographs by Elliott and Fry, Lafayette, Russell, Gillman, Lavis, Bridgem

RICULTURAL SHOW ON THE WAVERTREE PLAYGROUND, LIVERPOOL.

JSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY HAROLD OAKLEY.



ERPOOL: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE SHOW GROUND.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND OTHER PROMINENT MEMBERS OF IT.

BT. (PRESIDENT).
D AND GORDON
UNCIL).
) (TRUSTEE).

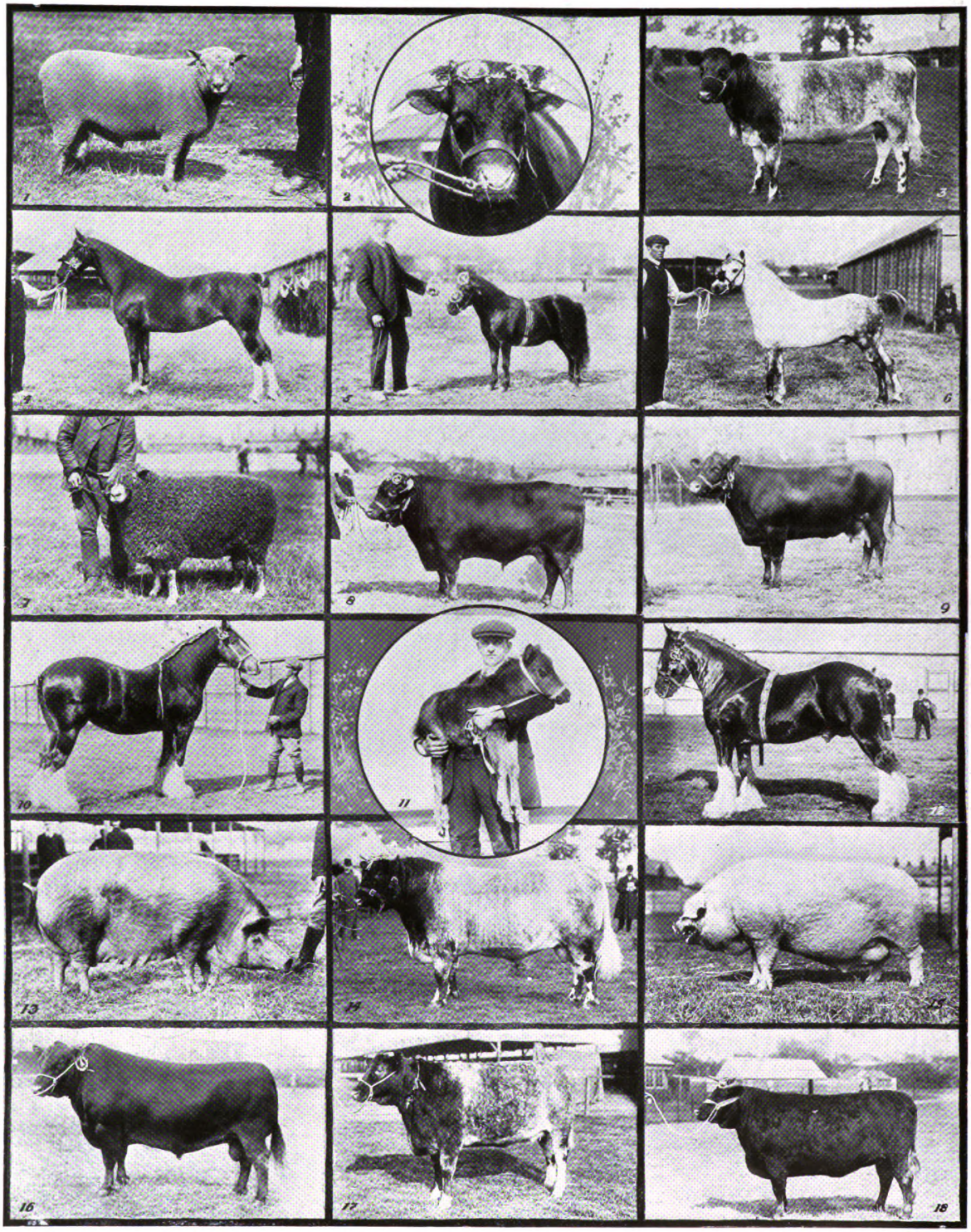
16. MR. ERNEST MATHEWS (MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL).
17. MR. R. M. GREAVES (MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL).
18. MR. F. S. W. CORNWALLIS (TRUSTEE).
19. VISCOUNT RIDLEY (MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL).
20. SIR RICHARD P. COOPER, BT., (MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL).
21. MR. THOMAS McROW (SECRETARY).
22. THE HON. JOHN E. CROSS (MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL).
23. THE HON. CECIL T. PARKER (VICE-PRESIDENT).
24. MR. WILLIAM HARRISON (MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL).
25. MR. J. BOWEN-JONES (TRUSTEE).

upon it were being demolished and before it was given anonymously to the city, was called "the Mystery." The total value of the prizes offered on the present occasion is £11,000. Twice before only has a larger sum been offered—at the International Show held at Kilburn in 1879, and at the Show held at Windsor under the presidency of Queen Victoria in 1899, the year of the Society's jubilee.

and Rollins, De'Ath, Dunk, Winter, Kay, Chidley, Wrugg, and Pilarts.

THE ROYAL SHOW: NOTABLE PRIZE-WINNERS.

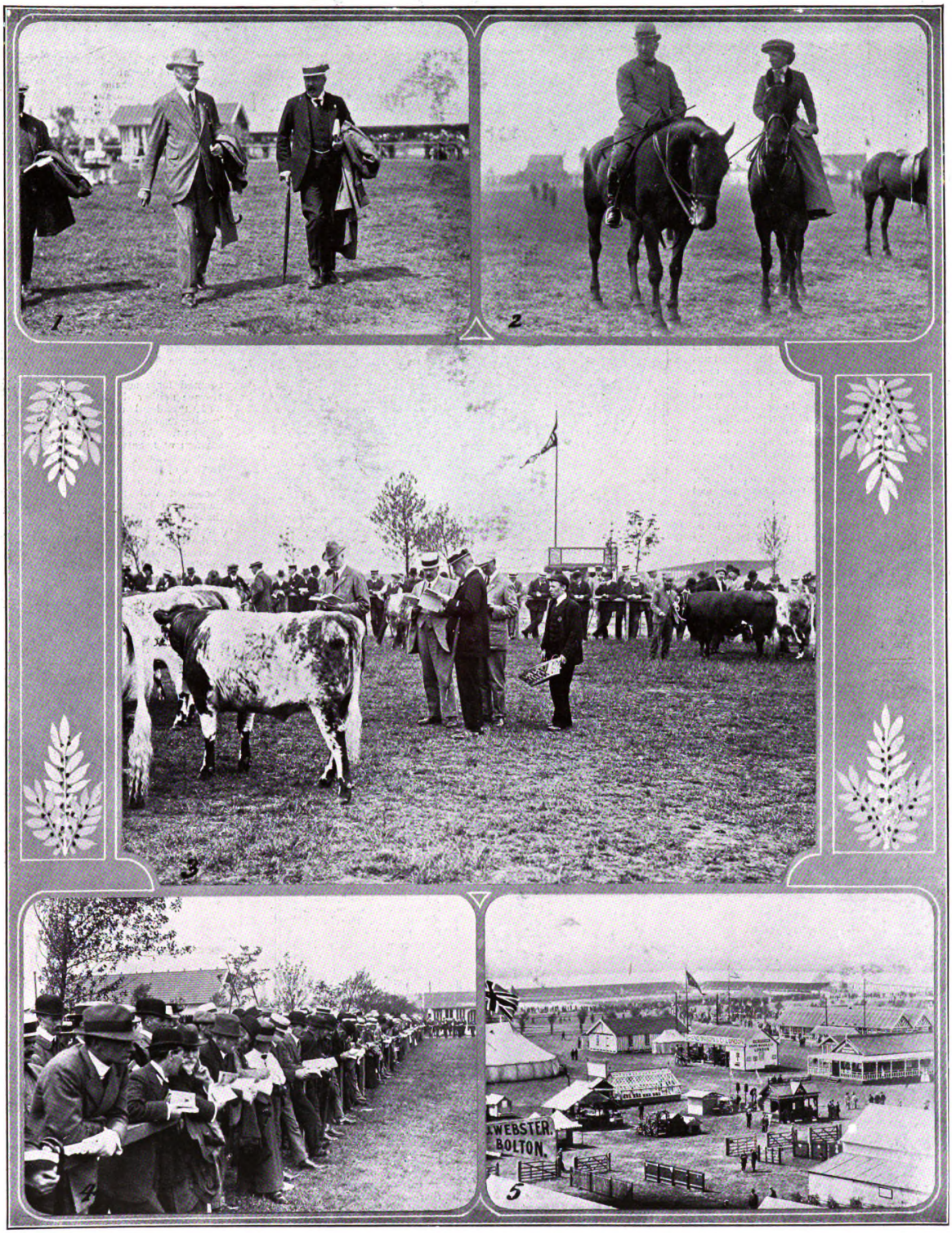
PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



1. MR. F. H. JENNINGS' SOUTHDOWN SHEARLING RAM (FIRST AND CHAMPION).
2. SIR GILBERT A. H. WILLS' DEVON BULL, NORTHMOOR ROYAL (FIRST AND CHAMPION).
3. LORD SHERBORNE'S SHORTHORN HEIFER, SHERBORNE FAIRY (CHAMPION).
4. SIR WALTER GILBEY'S HACKNEY MARE, GALLANT GIRL (FIRST).
5. MR. WILLIAM MUNGALL'S SHETLAND PONY STALLION SILVERTON OF TRANSY (FIRST AND CHAMPION).
6. SIR WALTER GILBEY'S WELSH PONY STALLION, SHOOTING STAR (FIRST AND CHAMPION).
7. MR. TOM CASSWELL'S LINCOLN TWO-SHEAR RAM, POINTON VULCAN (FIRST AND CHAMPION).
8. SIR GILBERT A. H. WILLS' DEVON BULL, NORTHMOOR ROYAL (FIRST AND CHAMPION).
9. SIR WALTER CORBET'S RED POLL COW, WAXLIGHT SECOND (FIRST AND CHAMPION).
10. MR. J. G. WILLIAMS' SHIRE FILLY, BARDON FOREST PRINCESS (FIRST AND CHAMPION).
11. FOAL BY MR. WILLIAM MUNGALL'S SHETLAND PONY, DANISH QUEEN (FIRST).
12. MESSRS H. AND R. AINSCOUGH'S SHIRE STALLION, TATTON HERALD (FIRST AND CHAMPION).
13. MR. ROBERT IBBOTSON'S TAMWORTH SOW (FIRST AND CHAMPION).
14. MR. J. DEANE WILLIS' SHORTHORN BULL, ALNWICK FAVOURITE (FIRST).
15. MR. HENRY CAUDWELL'S LINCOLNSHIRE CURLY-COATED BOAR, HOLBEACH KING (FIRST AND CHAMPION).
16. MR. JOHN MCG. PETRIE'S ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, METAPHOR (FIRST AND CHAMPION).
17. MESSRS. S. E. DEAN AND SON'S SHORTHORN HEIFER, FLORRIE (FIRST).
18. MR. CHARLES MORRIS' DEVON HEIFER, CAPTON LILY (FIRST AND CHAMPION).

NOTABLE VISITORS AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW:

PEOPLE SEEN ON THE SHOW-GROUND; AND THE SHOW-GROUND ITSELF.



1. LORD NORTHBROOK, A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AND THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, A TRUSTEE, ON THE SHOW-GROUND.

2. SIR GILBERT GREENALL, BT., PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND HONORARY DIRECTOR OF THE SHOW, WITH LADY GREENALL.

3. DUCAL INTEREST: THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE AMONG THE SHORTHORNS.

4. AMONG THE EXPERTS: AGRICULTURISTS AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

5. A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE SHOW — THE BIG RING IN THE DISTANCE.

People of all ranks interested in agriculture have been among the visitors to the great Show. Prince Arthur of Connaught, representing the King, was there on Wednesday. On the opening day amongst the conspicuous figures were Sir Gilbert Greenall, the President of the Society and Honorary Director of the Show; Lady Greenall, the Duke of Devonshire, Lords Northbrook, Sefton, and Middleton, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Sir John H. Thorold, and Sir Richard Cooper.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL AND TOPICAL

ACTING FOR THE KING AT LIVERPOOL: PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

THE finding of the Sovereign's substitute, or royal representative—a figure growing more and more essential to the proper conduct of the Ship of State—has been one of the King's first cares. Queen Victoria had, perforce, to depute her eldest son as her representative on innumerable occasions; and King Edward, finding the calls upon the Crown many times multiplied at his accession, often turned to his son, to his brother the Duke of Connaught, and to his nephew Prince Arthur of Connaught, for assistance in fulfilling the thousand-and-one obligations of his station. And now, when not all the Georges could cope with the work that falls on the shoulders of the fifth of the line, the King, with no son, nor brother, nor nephew at his side, has had recourse, in the first place, to his uncle, and, in the second, to his cousin of Connaught. His choice has been restricted; had it been a hundred times freer he could not have found a man more capable or more popular than Prince Arthur. One may think vaguely of a battalion of cousins upon whom the King might have drawn, but, as a matter of fact, his Majesty, although he calls all the members of the House of Lords his trusty cousins, can look to few men who actually bear him that relationship who are not already tied to other realms. To Prince Arthur, then, King and country look. The late King's chosen envoy on many political missions, he is not unversed in the duties that lie before him in the new reign. The youngest of Privy Councillors, he is old in experience as a traveller, a diplomatist, a soldier. At the age of nineteen he already presented the appearance of a finished soldier from head to foot. I remember then thinking that no Hohenzollern of them all had a more military aspect, and that he bore no little resemblance to the present German Emperor as he was thirty years ago. That likeness has not increased, but Prince Arthur at every turn reminds me that he is the son of the most soldierly member of the Royal Family, and recalls the fact that several generations of military forebears have gone to the making of a twentieth-century officer of the Royal Scots Greys. His grandfather—the Red Prince, Frederick Charles—was one of the ablest commanders of modern times; and he, in his turn, was nephew of the old Emperor William and third in descent from Queen Louise of Prussia, at once the loveliest and most heroic figure of the German War of Liberation. To this lady, perhaps, must now be paid compliments upon the loveliness of Princess Patricia, whose features are not easily traced among the latter-day generations of her family.



Photo. W. and D. Downey.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE KING AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW: PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

Prince Arthur was in Liverpool on Wednesday last. It was arranged that, on arriving at the Show ground, he should be received in the Royal Pavilion by Sir Gilbert Greenall, the President for this year, and should then drive round the place in the Earl of Derby's carriage.

Born at Windsor Castle on Jan. 11, 1883, Prince Arthur had in his parents the persons most completely competent to prepare him for Court and camp. An only son, and to his two sisters an only brother, he lacked, naturally, none of the influences that have always counted for much in the up-bringing of his House; neither did he lack the company of men, the hard discipline of arms, or the bracing exactions of the more vigorous forms of sport. At nineteen he was a finished soldier; at twenty-seven he is at his King's right hand, a Privy Councillor, a Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, a Knight of the Black Eagle, decorated with the Orders of the Chrysanthemum of Japan, the Seraphim of Sweden, the Annunciata of Italy, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and the Grand Collar of the Spanish Order of Charles III. Within the last eighteen months alone he has trodden the decks of half-a-dozen vessels bound for as many ports; he has roamed among the ruins of Messina, stood among the beasts fallen before his gun in East Africa, established himself high in the Court of a new King, and justified the esteem in which he has been held, and confirmed the popularity accorded him, by the English people.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

IT is over sixty years ago since there was established the firm of G. H. Morton and Son, Ltd., which by the excellence and artistic value of its work in the decoration of houses, and the making and upholstering of furniture, has won and ever since maintained a high reputation not only in Liverpool (where the offices and show-rooms are at 77-79, Bold Street, and 1, Exchange Street West), but all over the United Kingdom and in many countries abroad. The great reputation enjoyed by the firm, and its phenomenal success from a business point of view, are based on the distinction imparted to every piece of work as the result of the individual thought and attention bestowed on it by the firm's experts. For the policy of G. H. Morton and Son is not merely to repeat in one house or room the same decorative scheme which has proved successful in another mansion or apartment, but to devise and carry out a scheme of decoration best suited to the individual character of each house or room. In its manufacture of furniture it is likewise the aim of the firm not to follow fashions blindly, but to give to each suite or article of furniture an individuality and character suited to its particular uses or requirements. This result is brought about by the fact that all the firm's work is done in its own cabinet-making factory and workshops in Oldham Place, Renshaw Street, Liverpool, by highly trained craftsmen, under the personal supervision of the firm; while the individual interest of the employees in the production of the finest work is assured by the fact that not only the heads of departments, but also the leading workmen are shareholders.



"PLEASING THE EYE": THE ENTRANCE-HALL TO THE ORNATE SHOW-ROOMS OF MESSRS. MORTON AND SON'S, IN BOLD STREET.

"LE BON MARCHÉ."

THERE are some French phrases which it is absurd to translate into English, and apart from its strict significance, "Bon Marché" has long meant not only to residents in Liverpool, but to the population of all the surrounding countryside, the famous establishment in Basnett Street and Church Street, Liverpool, where practically every necessity and all luxuries of modern social life may be obtained. In every sense of the phrase, the Bon Marché is as familiar as it is appreciated in Liverpool and district, for the wide range of this great establishment's activities is equalled only by the faithfulness with which is carried out the dominant policy of selling every article at the lowest prices consistent with the highest quality.

It would be easier to say what the Bon Marché does *not* stock and supply than to catalogue the resources of its numerous departments. The simple fact that the establishment comprises forty distinct and different departments is indicative of so much that it needs no further emphasis. For men as well as for women, the Bon Marché anticipates and meets every need, from the magnificent selection of the choicest creations in dress and silk robes, fine lingerie and furs, to tobaccos and wines, books and furniture, and masculine tailoring for both adults and juveniles.

Even this rapid survey smacks almost of a trade-list, and yet there ought to be mentioned the Bon Marché's departments devoted to household linens, to china and glass, to hardware, to corsets, to silks, books, and to every novelty whether useful or ornamental. Any one of the Bon Marché departments would constitute by itself a specialist establishment, but it is the union of each and all of these many departments under one roof which makes the Bon Marché what it is to Liverpool and to the vast outlying population of which Liverpool is the centre. Nor is the trade of the Bon Marché confined merely to the contiguous districts, for the firm's catalogues are posted to any address and all goods are delivered free to any railway-station in the United Kingdom. In particular, the annual summer sale of the Bon Marché, beginning on June 28, affords unexampled opportunities for the securing of bargains which are as remarkable in range as in price.



WHERE ALL LUXURIES AND MOST NECESSITIES OF MODERN SOCIAL LIFE MAY BE OBTAINED: "LE BON MARCHÉ."

"THE COUNTRY CALLED CANADA."

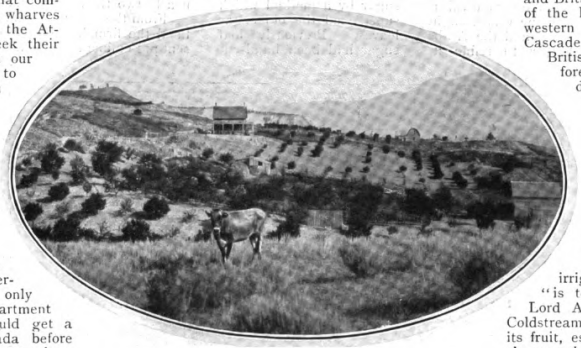


NEAR LORD ABERDEEN'S FAMOUS COLDSTREAM RANCH: SUMMERLAND, IN THE OKANAGAN DISTRICT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.



WHERE "THE EARTH BRINGS FORTH HER INCREASE": A GALICIAN HOMESTEAD AT CANORA, SASKATCHEWAN.

Dominion: the name "Canada" having been an Indian title originally applied to the region in the St. Lawrence Valley where the first French settlers made their home. On either side of the St. Lawrence stretch the innumerable farms of the French Canadians. Passing through Montreal, the commercial metropolis of Canada, the traveller finds himself in Ontario, which has the largest population of all the provinces, and is the most developed both in agriculture and manufactures. Along the northern shores of the great lakes the landscape consists of endless farms and orchards, interspersed with thriving villages and manufacturing towns.



BETWEEN THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS AND THE ROCKIES: SUMMERLAND, IN THE OKANAGAN DISTRICT.

Beyond Ontario lie the younger provinces — Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and (across the Rocky undulating park, rich in woods and streams and lakes. Between Alberta and British Columbia rise the grand peaks of the Rocky Mountains, and from the western slopes the land stretches to the Cascade Mountains and coast of the Pacific.

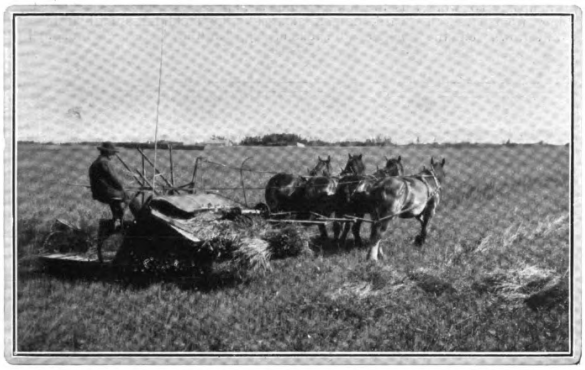
British Columbia is rich in mines and forests, and its fisheries are more productive even than those of Nova Scotia. But, like all the Canadian provinces, it has immense tracts of farm and pasture land. The climate, owing to the warmth imparted by the Japanese current, which acts on the atmosphere like the Gulf Stream, is more balmy, and the wild vegetation is tropical in its luxuriance. In some of the valleys, however, owing to scanty rainfall, it has been found necessary to irrigate.

"A striking object-lesson in the effects of irrigation," says the booklet above referred to, "is to be seen in the Okanagan Valley, where Lord Aberdeen, years ago, established his famous Coldstream ranch. This district is most celebrated for its fruit, especially apples, which grow to perfection in shape, colour, and flavour, and find an unlimited market in the mining centres not far away and in the prairie provinces beyond the mountains. On the lower levels of this valley, peach-growing has become an equally well-established and profitable industry. Other valleys are being developed in the same way, and

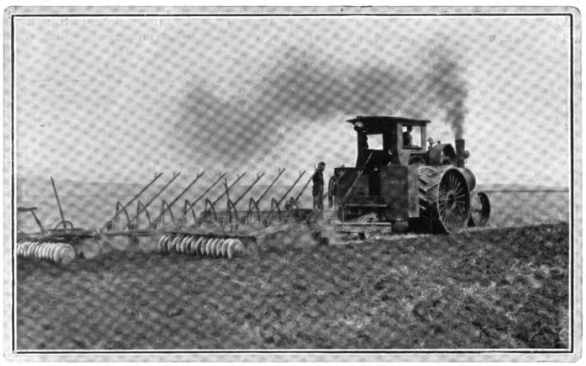
Liverpool is one of the links between the Old World and the New, in the great chain of countries that compose the British Empire. From its wharves ply the ships which carry across the Atlantic those who are going to seek their fortunes in a new land, away from our circumscribed and crowded islands to those vast territories of the western continent, where they will find space and opportunities and an adequate return for their labour in a wider, freer world.

It is, however, well for those who may be contemplating emigration to bear in mind a very explicit statement made by the Canadian Immigration Department in their descriptive booklet — "The Country Called Canada" — as to the class of emigrants who are likely to succeed there. "Farmers, farm-labourers, and female domestic servants," it is expressly stated, "are the only people whom the Canadian Emigration Department advises to go to Canada. All others should get a definite assurance of employment in Canada before leaving home, and have money enough to support them in case of disappointment."

That there is plenty of room and scope for energy, however, may be gathered from such a passage as the following: "The Albertans," we read, "are not indulging in a doubtful speculation when they take for granted that their province will have a population of many millions. There is room for a vast increase of the agricultural community, to begin with; and the miscellaneous town population which gathers whenever the surroundings become well settled with farmers is growing rapidly."



THE OLD-FASHIONED METHOD OF TRACTION — A 4-H.P. AGRICULTURAL MACHINE: A HORSE-DRAWN BINDER AT WORK AT CANORA, SASKATCHEWAN.



THE NEW METHOD OF TRACTION: A 32-H.P. STEAM-PLOUGH, WITH 12 WALLA PLOUGHS, FITTED WITH WALLA WALLA DISCS, AT PINCHER CREEK, ALBERTA.

We are accustomed to think of Canada as a country, but it is rather an aggregation of countries, it is half a continent, containing within its boundaries every variety of climate and of scenery. Let us take a brief survey, say, from Liverpool to Vancouver, traversing Canada from the east coast to the west. The big liners from Liverpool cross to Nova Scotia in five or six days. Nova Scotia fronts the Atlantic with a rocky coast, from whose harbours the fishermen go forth to reap the harvest of the sea; but its south-western valleys are like a vast orchard, and there are great tracts of farming country, while in the island of Cape Breton thousands of coal-miners are at work. Prince Edward Island, the smallest province, has been called "the Garden of Canada," for it is cultivated from end to end. Travelling westward, in New Brunswick also there is a great variety of scenery and industry, from the seaports and fishing villages of the coast to the great forests of the interior and the pleasant valleys of agricultural land.

Next to New Brunswick comes Quebec, the original Canada, which has given its name to the whole Mountains) British Columbia. The railway passes first through an immense and almost level grass plain,



IN A FAMOUS FRUIT-GROWING REGION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA: A 400-ACRE ORCHARD AT KELOWNA, IN THE OKANAGAN VALLEY.

dotted with the homesteads of settlers; but, if the traveller were to cross these provinces on a line two hundred miles further north, he would find the country no longer a monotonous prairie, but like a lovely, altogether fruit-growing and orchard-keeping is becoming one of the most important industries of the province."

With reference to the Illustration of a Galician homestead, we may quote again from the booklet: "The people [of Saskatchewan] . . . are drawn from many countries and many races. Galicians are numerous. . . . The Galician toils away until he has got a beautiful farm, cultivated by up-to-date machinery, and his young folk do not take long to merge into the English-speaking population." In Alberta, too, "the Galicians are to be found in many thousands in the northern parts of the settled district." But, of course, as in the other provinces, except Quebec, where the French predominate, the majority of the inhabitants are British.

Success in farming, of course, in Canada as elsewhere, varies with the character and the ability of the farmer, but one feature of the life is worth noting, in conclusion. "The transformation of agriculture by the spread of knowledge," we read, "as well as by the invention of labour-saving machinery, is very striking. Drudgery has been lessened and profits have been increased; agriculture is seen to provide scope for the highest intellects; and the pleasures of country life are no longer over-shadowed by the monotonous toil, producing little material result, which in the past has driven thousands of farmers' sons to seek refuge in city life."

THE STORY OF SUGAR:
THE PERFECTING OF A GREAT FOOD PRODUCT.



SIR WILLIAM HENRY TATE, BT., CHAIRMAN OF MESSRS. HENRY TATE AND SONS, LTD.



THE LATE SIR HENRY TATE, BT., FOUNDER OF THE GREAT BUSINESS.



MR. EDWIN TATE, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF MESSRS. HENRY TATE AND SONS, LTD.

ONE of the minor problems of social history is how people managed without sugar when it was yet unknown to Europe. Despite its flavour and cloying character, honey remained the sole source of sweetness known to Western civilisation until the sugar-cane was brought to Europe from India, and the Arabs taught the world how to refine it.

Venice, as the great maritime *entrepôt* of the mediæval world, was the centre of the trade in sugar, and one of the earliest mentions of its introduction into England is of its shipment to London in exchange for wool. It was a costly luxury and a medical addendum. With the discovery of America, Spain became the great distributor of sugar, and its importance as an article of trade was so great that, at the end of the fifteenth century, a Venetian citizen was awarded 100,000 crowns for his invention of loaf-sugar.

With the use of tea and coffee as beverages, sugar became the leading article of food which it now is, and the last fifty years in particular have brought about not only a great increase in its consumption, but improvements in its preparation and refining which make sugar to-day a food-product of the highest value and of a purity and quality which it had never before attained.

In this development a pre-eminent part has been played by English firms, and in particular by the famous house of Henry Tate and Sons, of Liverpool and London. Their factories exemplify every process in the refinement and preparation of the sugar, from its raw, crude form, as extracted from the cane or beet, to its emergence as fine white crystals or cubes.



Photo. Lee.

SUGAR AND THE SCIENTIST: IN THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

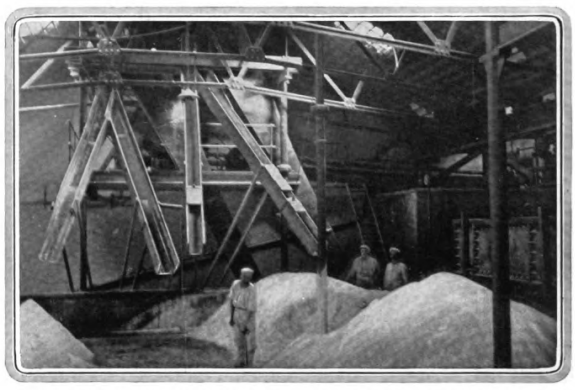
sugar by a method which superseded the old sugar loaves. Previously loaf sugar had been hand-cut by a scissor-like instrument into lumps. To work the new patent the firm, increasing from strength to strength, established works at Silvertown, on the Thames, and it is in this London factory of TATE cubes are made, while granulated sugars are manufactured at Love Lane, Liverpool, where the premises have been rebuilt and modernised in recent years, and form as large and well-equipped a factory as any of the kind in Europe. In all, the firm employs nearly two thousand hands.

From the small beginning thus outlined the firm has increased to its present pre-eminent position. Its founder, Sir Henry Tate, retired in 1896, and by his munificent generosity to Liverpool University, to public free libraries, and by his crowning gift to the nation of the Tate Picture Gallery, London, showed his public spirit, as in business he had displayed acumen and industry. He was succeeded in the chairmanship of the company by his eldest son, the present Baronet, Sir William Henry Tate, who in maintaining the business in a high state of efficiency is assisted by his brother, Mr. Edwin Tate, J.P., as vice-chairman, by his two sons, a nephew, and many old members of the original firm.

Raw Sugar. As it leaves the plantation, raw sugar, whether from the cane or beet, is an unappetising-looking substance, resembling a rather grey-looking gravel or stony-clay powder. Some resemblance may be traced to the dark-brown but clear appearance of Demerara sugar, but none to the fine powdered sugar or glittering snowy lumps which grace the tea-table. The transformation of the raw, crude substance into the purified, finished product is the miracle to be seen at Tate's factory. Here in the yard, ranged alongside the building, are great lorries laden with sacks of sugar as they have been brought by ship from the West Indies or Java, and many other parts of the world. Down to the time of the Brussels Convention, five years ago, very little cane sugar was used, owing to the bounty-nourished competition of beet; but since then the production of cane sugar has largely increased.



THE TOP OF A CHARCOAL-KILN, THROUGH WHICH THE LIQUID SUGAR IS PASSED THAT IT MAY BE MADE WHITE.

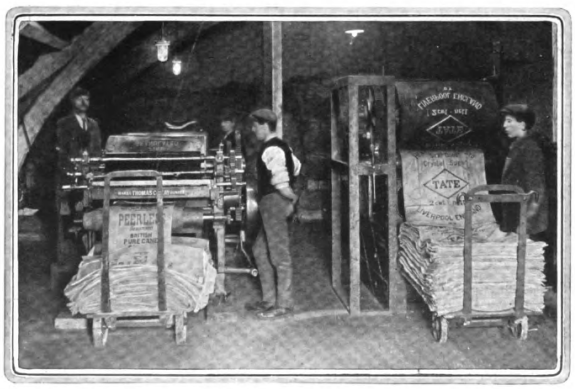


GRANULATED SUGAR BEING PREPARED FOR PACKING INTO BAGS FOR THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

The Venture of a Great Firm. The business of Henry Tate and Sons was established in 1859 at Liverpool by Mr. Henry Tate, who commenced refining sugar by the then existing methods in premises of modest size in Earle Street. Within eleven years the business had so grown that in 1870 the firm built and removed to a larger factory in Love Lane, Liverpool. In erecting this factory it was originally intended to continue to follow the old-fashioned method of refining, but before the completion of the premises the firm was approached with an offer of the sale of the Bobivin-Loiseau patents for refining sugar by a new method. After serious deliberation—for the question practically involved the abandonment of the sound and increasing business built up by the old processes—Henry Tate and Sons purchased the patent, and at a heavy cost constructed and installed the new machinery.

Great as was the responsibility involved by this innovation, the success of the new departure was established from the first. Hitherto white soft sugar had been general. But in the new factory, by their new process, Henry Tate and Sons produced fine large, dry, crystal sugar, which immediately commanded a big and ready sale.

Within a few years the firm also acquired a patent for making cube or lump



PRINTING BAGS FOR THE SUGAR.

The comprehensive organisation of Henry Tate and Sons' great business is seen in the very entrance of the sugar into the factory. Great lorries bring the raw sugar into the yard in sacks. Each, unloaded from the dray, is opened and poured into the endless chain of buckets which carry it to the topmost storey of the big building, whence it passes downward from floor to floor through the various processes.

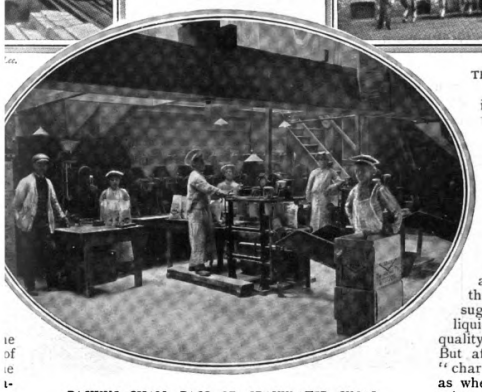
Sugar and the Scientist. Preliminary to the commencement of the actual refining, samples of each consignment of sugar are taken to the laboratory. For the work of Henry Tate and Sons is not mechanical and by rule of thumb, but scientific and by proved fact. Each sample of sugar, duly washed, filtered, and passed through charcoal, is here subjected to exact analysis, and its quality, sweetening strength, and composition minutely discovered. An electric furnace reveals the exact



170 degrees Fahr., in order to evaporate the water out of the liquid sugar. By varying the time and duration of boiling, sugars of different character are produced. This graduation of boiling graduates the size of the crystals into which the liquid sugar resolves itself, and by exact care sugar of any desired character is produced. To judge of the necessary time calls for great



THE LOVE LANE REFINERY AT LIVERPOOL.



PACKING SMALL BAGS OF GRANULATED SUGAR.

care and skill, and every now and then the workman tests the sugar by drawing off a small ladle of the liquid and rapidly cooling it in cold water. The longer the sugar is boiled the bigger is the crystal formed. Between three and five hours yield the finest and most minutely powdered sugar, while six or seven hours' boiling causes the sugar to resolve itself into the largest crystals—known as coffee crystals.

Drawn off from the pan and cooled, the liquid sugar crystallises itself. Placed in the centrifugal machine it is rapidly dried under the combined influence of alternate blasts of hot and cold air, the machine making 700 revolutions per minute.

Never Touched by Hand.

To return to the filtration of the liquid sugar through the charcoal is to discover how various grades in sugar come about. Sugar in the raw is all of the same quality, and its quality as a finished product depends on the amount of treacle, etc., extracted from it. For a time the "char" absorbs and retains all these unrequired constituents which colour the sugar and uncrystallisable elements. So the sugar emerges as a clear and white water-like liquid. This makes sugar of the first and finest quality. It is pure sugar and nothing but sugar. But after a time the sugar as it comes through the "char" is not white as was the first, or dark brown as when it went in at the top. It is of the slightest primrose colour. Then it becomes rather darker and more golden, and then a light-brown colour. Beyond that point sugar cannot be refined, for what remains of the original raw sugar is treacle or molasses—uncrystallisable sugar.

These four colours of this liquid sugar represent the four qualities of sugar which, boiled down and crystallised, are sold by Messrs. Henry Tate and Sons. Each grade is refined by the firm from the same raw sugar, and its ultimate colour and quality are the result only of the presence of the treacle or molasses which can no further be extracted.

Throughout every process, and in passing through the different machines (which are driven by electricity), Tate's sugar is never touched by hand.

Little space is left to describe the clear white sugar which pours down the shutes and forms snow mountains of sweetness, which are carried off to be weighed and packed by machinery into bags bearing the familiar TATE brand: or to describe how, at the Silvertown Factory, for the famous Tate cubes the finest quality liquid sugar is cooled into solid blocks, which are cut by machinery into slices, and these again into sections and the familiar cubes which one's hostess holds poised between silver tongs in mid-air while she asks, "One lump or two?" To that question the answer is according to taste, but what every good housewife insists on is that the sugar is TATE'S.

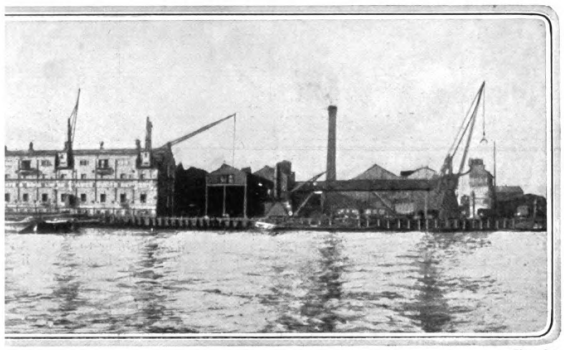
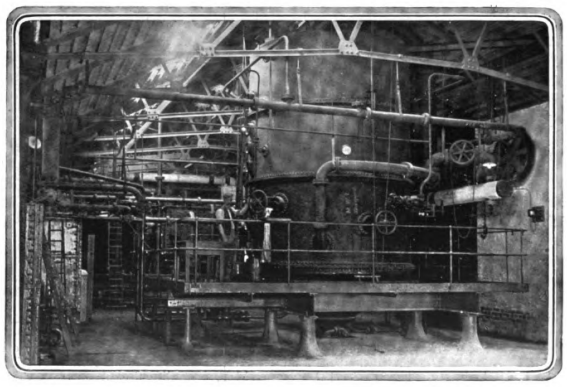


Photo. Lee.

THE RIVER FRONTAGE, SILVERTOWN REFINERY ON THE THAMES.



NES.



A VACUUM PAN.

MAKERS OF HOMES.

TO its pre-eminence as a shipping centre, Liverpool adds certain industrial and business enterprises, which, in one trade, for instance, play an intimate and notable part in the home-life of the people. For in Liverpool are the headquarters and factories of the Globe Furnishing Company, which, under the personal management for more than a quarter of a century of its sole proprietor, Alderman J. R. Grant, J.P. (one of the leading figures in the civic life of Liverpool), has built up a large and extending trade for the supply of furniture throughout the North of England. In addition to this local or Liverpool trade, the Globe Furnishing Company has a large branch establishment at Belfast, while the high reputation of the firm brings many and repeated orders from the South and West of England, the Highlands and islands of Scotland, from all over Ireland, and a large foreign trade with Australia and South Africa, India and China, Japan and Russia, Italy and the Near East.

All furniture sold by the Globe Furnishing Company is made in the firm's own workshops in Liverpool, or in other factories under the firm's supervision. Two results follow this one fact. In the first place, there is the soundness and quality of the Globe Company's furniture, made from the best materials by expert workmen in the employment of the firm. Each article of furniture sold by the Globe Company thus carries the *imprimatur* and guarantee of the firm. What that fact means in its entirety would be realised by the public if it knew how few furniture-houses make the furniture they sell.

Where a firm merely sells furniture, that furniture has to return three large profits — firstly, to the manufacturer; secondly, to the wholesale merchant; and thirdly, to the retailer. By manufacturing the furniture it sells, the Globe Furnishing Company eliminates two profits, and the purchaser benefits not only in the lower price he pays, but also by the higher value and quality which he receives in his purchases. The steadfast pursuit of this sound business policy has brought to the Globe Furnishing Company an extensive and ever extending trade. By its elimination of the middleman's heavy profits, it is able to offer to the public exceptional advantages for the purchase of furniture by instalments, extending over either one, two, or three years. An impressive tribute to the business of the Globe Furnishing Company is the growth of its trade among customers who select their goods from the firm's catalogue and send their orders by post. This method of purchasing is rendered easy and entirely satisfactory because the illustrations are from actual photographs, and all the furniture is fully described and accurate dimensions given, so that the customers know exactly what they are buying. All such orders are delivered carriage paid to any railway station in the British Isles, and are executed under the condition that, failing full satisfaction, the goods are to be returned by the customer.



FOR THE FURNITURE-SEEKER: AN ARTISTIC AND USEFUL SUITE.

This is one of the many beautiful suites included in the stock. Essentially sound and useful it leaves nothing to be desired from the artistic standpoint. At the price of fifteen guineas this "Chesham" Drawing-Room Suite is typical of the splendid value given by the firm.



A TASTEFUL DISPLAY: A ROOM IN A SHOP-WINDOW.

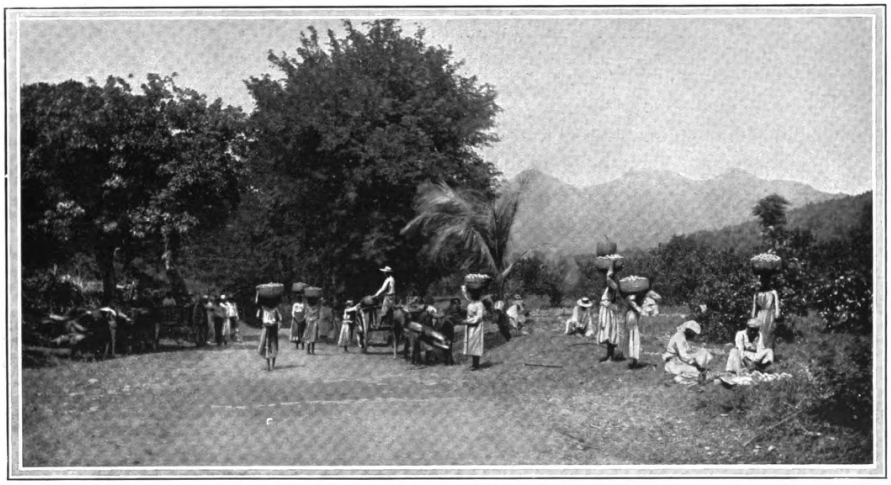
This handsome and useful catalogue contains hundreds of designs — also hints, suggestions, and estimates — of great value to those contemplating furnishing. All the furniture is priced, and particulars are given of their deferred-payment system. It will be sent post free to any address in the world on application to the Globe Furnishing Company, Pembroke Place, Liverpool, or 38-40, High Street, Belfast.

On the occasion of the visit of the present writer to the head offices of the firm, he was shown letters from customers in many parts of the British Isles, Cape Colony and Australia, India and China, acknowledging the safe arrival of furniture, and expressing the customers' warm satisfaction with the way their orders by post had been executed.

THE JUICE OF THE LIME.

"AND now, on the leeward bow," wrote Charles Kingsley in his charming travel-book "At Last: a Christmas in the West Indies," "another grey mountain island rose. This was Montserrat, which I should have gladly visited, as I had been invited to do; for little Montserrat is just now the scene of a very hopeful and important experiment. The Messrs. Sturge have established there a large plantation of limes and a manufactory of lime-juice, which promises to be able to supply, in good time, vast quantities of that most useful of all sea medicines, and I for one heartily bid God speed to the enterprise."

That commendation on the little isle of Montserrat, in the Lesser Antilles, may be said to have been earned, not only by the fact that it is the healthiest isle in the West Indies, but also by the fineness and purity of the juice which its lime-trees yield—qualities which have made Montserrat synonymous throughout the world with the healthful and refreshing qualities of this beverage.



MONTSERRAT LIME-ORCHARDS AND LIME-PICKERS.

It is unnecessary to recall now the almost miraculous effect which followed the institution of lime-juice as a standard article in the dietary of all deep-sea ships, and how that Government regulation has contributed to the practical extinction of scurvy, a disease that was once as prevalent as it is now rare among our seagoing population. But of direct individual importance is the healthfulness of the juice of the lime, particularly as a hot-weather beverage. Not only is "Montserrat" clean, agreeable, and refreshing to the palate (whether diluted with plain or aerated water), but it is also of notable distinction as a febrifuge, and useful in inflammatory diseases. Hence the increasing popularity of a "Montserrat and soda" among athletes, on the cricket-field and tennis-court, the golf-links, and in the flasks of mountaineers to qualify the water of wayside streams.

Over 650 acres of land in the small island of Montserrat are covered by some 200,000 lime-trees, the golden fruit of which is gathered by the natives, and, under pressure, yields the delicately fragrant and refreshing juice of which Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher and Webb, Ltd., of Liverpool, are the sole consignees. As much as 100,000 gallons of this pure juice of the lime has been received in one year, despite the disastrous effects of the terrific rainstorm (twenty inches of rain in twelve hours) of 1896, and the tornado of 1899, when the plantations were stripped, uprooted, and laid bare. But at once the Montserrat Company replanted four hundred acres of lime-trees, and the supply of pure lime-juice has been thus maintained without interruption. Clarification by subsidence in the cask precedes the placing on the market of "Montserrat" Lime Juice, which is the pure, unsweetened juice of the lime. It has also another form in the "Montserrat" Lime Juice Cordial, which is the pure juice of the lime sweetened by the addition of pure sugar, for palates to which the dry character of the natural juice is not agreeable.

In conclusion may be quoted the *Lancet*, which declares "lime-juice is, particularly during the summer, a far more wholesome drink than any form of alcohol," and that, "say, an ounce or two of the pure juice in a tumbler of really cold water, sweetened to taste, is about the pleasantest beverage that can be taken when the thermometer is over 65 deg. or 70 deg. F."

But see that it is "Montserrat," to which were awarded the only gold medals allotted to lime-juice at the Exhibitions at St. Louis (U.S.A.) and at Cape Town.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS: "MARSHALL" AND "GAINSBOROUGH."



A CARAVAN TRANSPORTING A MARSHALL STEAM-BOILER ACROSS THE SUDAN.

TO all who know aught of British industry the names "Marshall" and "Gainsborough" are inseparable terms. Indeed, it is impossible to think of the Lincolnshire town without the huge engineering works to which it owes a great part of its prosperity. This fact is rendered clearer when it is remembered that Gainsborough's population is 20,000, and that the number of men employed at the factory of Messrs. Marshall, Sons, and Co., Ltd., is 4800.

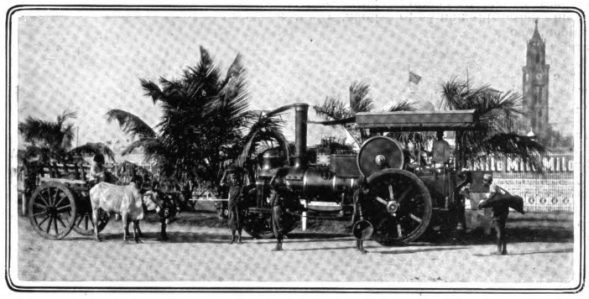
The record of the Marshall firm is one of sure and splendid progress. Established in the year 1849, it has evolved from the smallest of beginnings to its present mammoth dimensions. Its works cover thirty-three acres, and boast some of the largest machine-shops in the country.

It is in these shops that the framework of the firm's engines of all kinds is made and kept ready to be shipped to all corners of the earth, for the traction and other engines of Messrs. Marshall, Sons, and Co. are known and used in all lands, and hold their own all through the Continent of Europe, in the Far East, and at the Antipodes, in India, and throughout South America. The engines are each specifically adapted to the roads on which they have to travel. One traction-engine, for instance, destined for South America, has wheels which have been reinforced by iron strips so as to give a better grip on the soft land of the prairie.

The first thing that strikes the visitor is the wonderful order that prevails; even down to the minutest detail. Everything is arranged to make the work go smoothly; every drawing is in its proper place, and can be found at a moment's notice; travelling cranes convey the parts of each machine to the precise spot where they are required. Also electric motors supply the power, so that one section of machinery can be worked during overtime without wasting the power of the whole shop.

Apart from the method and order of the vast establishment, there are many operations which might arrest a artist's eye as keenly as they impress the business mind. The huge blacksmith's-shop, with its hundred fires, to and from which men are carrying pieces of glowing metal, gives a colour-scheme of orange and gold, and forms a wonderful spectacle; while the shower of sparks which accompany the cutting of a sheet of iron is far more glorious than any set pyrotechnical display. And then there are the great Nasmyth hammers, now falling gently, now with ponderous might. Yet all these interesting operations are only the preliminaries to the production of the varied types of machinery which have made Messrs. Marshall's name famous all over the world.

Their manufactures fall into two categories, one of which may be called industrial and the other agricultural. The industrial class includes horizontal engines, Cornish and Lancashire boilers, special engines for educational purposes, and tea-machinery; while the agricultural class is mainly represented by steam-thrashing machines and traction-engines.



ONE OF THE SIX MARSHALL ROAD-ROLLERS OWNED BY THE BOMBAY CITY AUTHORITIES.



THRASHING ON THE PLAINS IN THE ARGENTINE.



A MARSHALL ROAD-ROLLER PASSING OVER A BRIDGE IN SPAIN.

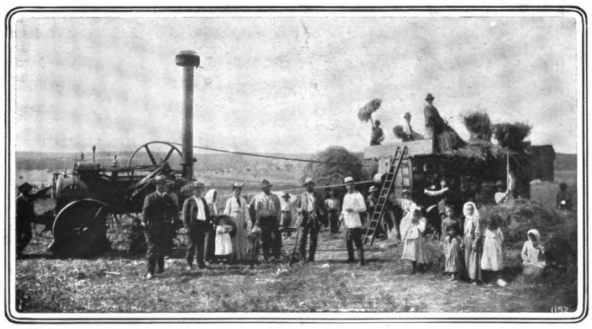
One whole shop is devoted to the manufacture of appliances for treating tea, and this department is perennially busy, for Messrs. Marshall have an extensive connection with all the tea-producing countries of the world—China, India, Ceylon, Java, Natal, and the Azores.

The most interesting of these machines is one for rolling the green leaf of the tea plant. This was formerly done laboriously by natives, who employed their hands and feet for the purpose; but the Marshall machine (Jackson's patent) performs the work much more expeditiously and capably. It has a rotary movement, and its most ingenious feature is the series of brass battens which represent human hands. Machines for sifting tea and for drying it by draughts of hot air are also made in this department.

In particular, there must be mentioned the Marshall Thrashing-machine, which is known to farmers all over the world; and it is now rapidly making its way in India. There for a long time there was a prejudice against it, because it made the corn too clean, and consequently reduced its selling weight!

Emerging from this hive of industry, in which the clang of hammer on metal renders it almost impossible to carry on a conversation, and entering the cool and quiet office, with extensive drawing-rooms, photographic studios, etc., many thoughts arise, but chiefly admiration for the intellect, energy, and enterprise which have produced such a wonderful industrial monument on the banks of the Trent. In the space of sixty years Messrs. Marshall, Sons, and Co. have established a reputation which has made their machinery indispensable all over the world. For English industry there need be no despair so long as such excellent records are to be found.

The reputation of the firm is world-wide, and diplomas awarded at Exhibitions to their goods occupy a whole room, in which the medals of gold and silver fill an enormous case. These successes of the past are being continued to-day, for it is on the sure basis of enterprise, skill, and unremitting attention to every detail of construction and workmanship that there has been built up the great business of Marshall, Sons, and Co., Ltd., of Gainsborough.

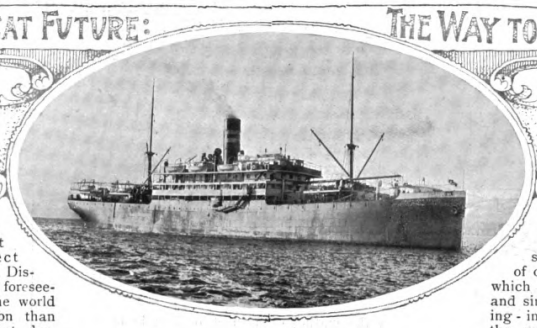


A PICTURESQUE THRASHING SCENE IN ROUMANIA.



A MARSHALL "CORNISH BOILER" BEING HAULED INTO THE INTERIOR OF CEYLON BY ELEPHANTS.

THE LAND OF A GREAT FUTURE: THE WAY TO SOUTH AMERICA.



THE S.S. "HIGHLAND ROVER," OF THE NELSON LINE.

"WE must respect the future," said Disraeli, and to the foreseeing man no part of the world has attracted more attention than has the South American continent during the last few years, not only for its great development during that time, but also for the prospects of its still greater advancement in the near future. Two factors both significant of and contributory to that development are the recent completion of the Trans-Andine Railway and the extended service of the Nelson Line of Steam-ships between London and Liverpool and the River Plate, with through bookings to all principal points of the South American continent.

It is more than twenty years ago—when South America held a far less important position as a sphere for European enterprise or field for capital—that the Nelson Line ran its first steam-ship from Liverpool to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. The rapid development of this line of steam-ships and the part it has played in the opening up of South America are sufficiently indicated by the fact that nine steamers of the latest type, with excellent accommodation for passengers, are now running, or are being built, so that before the end of the present year there will be a weekly service from London and a fortnightly one from Liverpool.

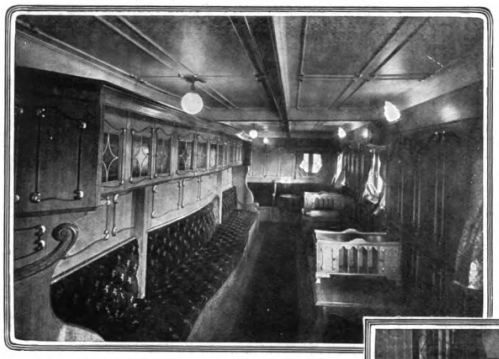
These Nelson steamers, all of 8000 tons, have been specially designed for the South American service. Three are already completed and on the service, while six more are building. The accompanying Illustrations show better than any written description the character of the accommodation they provide for passengers. Each of these Nelson liners—of which the *Highland Laddie*, the *Highland Pride*, and the *Highland Rover* are now running between England and Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario—is of 4600 h.p., and accomplishes the journey in about twenty-two days. The principal accommodation is for first and second-class passengers, who are carried under conditions of comfort not excelled by any steamers of this class on the service from England to South America.

Each boat has a fine social hall, and the dining-saloon, with its alcoves, is fitted with small separate tables, which enable passengers to enjoy at meals social intercourse *à la* a first-class hotel. With an eye for the comfort of passengers, the pantry and the galley are located in close proximity to the dining-saloon, so that meals are served quickly, and the dishes come hot to the passengers. Three good decks provide ample promenade space, well sheltered from the weather. There are also large and handsomely furnished smoke-rooms, and bath-rooms and lavatories of the most modern type. The state rooms on the promenade-deck have each an outside berth, and an especial point has been made of the ventilation in these—as, indeed, throughout every part of the ship. When required, several state rooms can be made to intercommunicate, so that suites of apartments can be made available for families. Reference must also be made here to the patent upper berth shown in one of our Illustrations, which most ingeniously and simply assists the turning-in of passengers, and, at the same time, by the pushing of a lever, enables the occupant of the upper berth to lower or raise half of the bed at will. Excellent second-class accommodation is provided aft, with a good dining-room, bath-rooms, smoke-room, etc., and a promenade-deck which is both spacious and comfortable.

Booking by the Nelson Line from London or Liverpool to the River Plate, through passages may be arranged via the Trans-Andine Railway to every part of the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chili, and Peru. Inquiries should be directed to the Nelson Line offices at 98, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or to Colonial House, Liverpool; or to 23, Grenville Buildings, Cherry Street, Birmingham.

It may also be mentioned that these Nelson liners are equipped with wireless telegraphic installations, which provide not only for the convenience of passengers, but are also a factor of safety against marine risks.

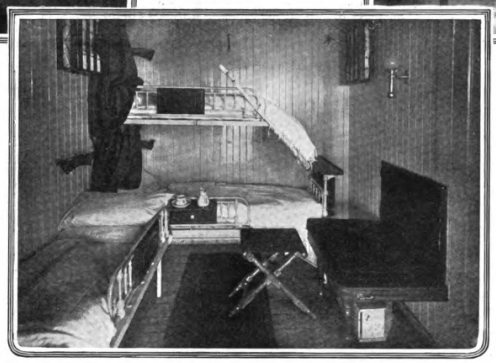
In addition to this fine accommodation for passengers, the vessels of the Nelson Line fleet are fitted with the latest and most modern accommodation for the carriage of goods. Reference can only be made here to the exactness and delicacy of the cold storage on each vessel. As individual ships they are the largest carriers to and from South America at the present time, and, by the perfection of the plant installed, the refrigerated atmosphere can be adjusted for any perishable cargo, whether beef, butter or fruit, vegetables, or bacon or eggs or hams. In short, these ships will supply a most important link in the chain of communication between England and South America.



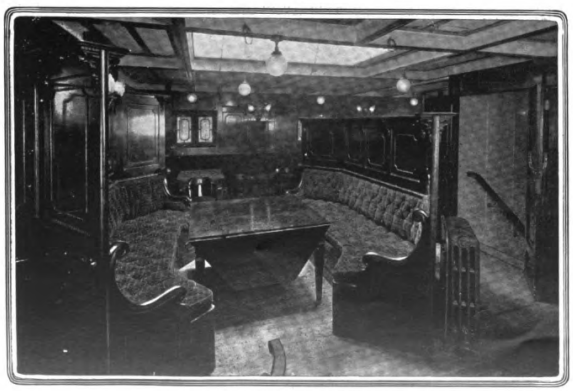
THE LIBRARY AND THE READING-ROOM OF A NELSON LINER.



THE GRAND STAIRCASE LEADING TO THE RECREATION-ROOM.



A FIRST-CLASS STATE ROOM PREPARED FOR THE NIGHT.



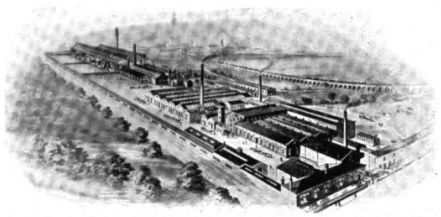
A FIRST-CLASS SMOKE-ROOM.

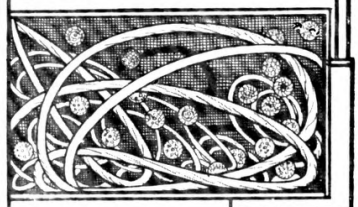


THE RECREATION-ROOM LOOKING AFT.

Photographs by Maclure, Macdonald and Co., Glasgow.

TO THE WIRE ROPE: THE HOUSE OF CRADOCK.





BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE WORKS OF MESSRS. GEORGE CRADOCK AND CO., WAKEFIELD.

ıtion. from

The third shop is the wire-ropery department—a huge machinery-hall, where, by means of the most up-to-date appliances, the rods hitherto seen in process of manufacture are spun into strands. Very often the rope is given a hempen core, as this adds flexibility and lightness to the finished article; which reminds one that Messrs. Cradock make their own hempen rope, this being a not unimportant subsidiary branch of their business.

Passing through the various departments of Messrs. Cradock's factory, one is struck by what one might call without hyperbole the essential honesty of their methods. Their aim is not only to make wire rope, but to make the best wire rope possible. Before any consignment leaves the works, a portion of it is cut off and tested by most delicate machinery for three things—bends, torsions, and tensile strength. One of the machines in the special testing-room is capable of testing the tensile strain of any wire rope up to fifty tons,

This is all the technical description of a very remarkable industrial process which the general reader may require to peruse. His interest will now be awakened in the finished products of Messrs. George Cradock and Company, Ltd.

They include ordinary wire rope, either plain or galvanised (and here it may be advisable to state that so carefully is the galvanising done that the quality of the wire rope so treated is quite equal in quality to ungalvanised material); Lang's patent rope, which revolutionised the industry, and of which Messrs. Cradock were the original introducers; the "Nuflex" non-rotating flexible rope; and the lock-coil wire rope.

The presence of the firm at the Liverpool meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society this week is an indication of the importance of its manufactures to the cause of agriculture. It makes a special form of rope which is adapted to steam-ploughing, and this is used by farmers in all parts of the world.

Other uses of the Cradock steel-wire ropes are legion. In collieries they are of the utmost advantage, being utilised for winding capstans, haulage, and sinking-ropes; for nautical purposes their uses are many and various; and they also form the chief equipment of aerial tramways—those ingenious devices for the carriage of goods, which have been adopted where no other means of transport are available. They are also indispensable in connection with cranes, winches, hoists, and elevators. Mention should also be made of the special rope which has been devised for use in the various processes connected with oil-wells.

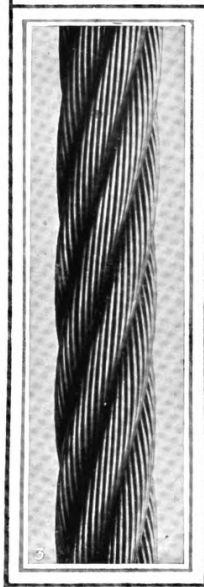
A few words as to the history of the firm. The grandfather of the present directors began the manufacture of hemp ropes in Darlington.

The business was transferred to Wakefield about 1853, and in the 'eighties the manufacture of wire rope began to develop, with a hempen strand as its centre. Since then there has been no looking back, and by its pursuit of the principles which have brought it to its present high position, still greater triumphs are assured to the firm of Cradock.

The wire rope which they manufacture is of all thicknesses, and is adapted to heavy and light work of all descriptions. It can be used in connection with a steam-plough, or it can be employed for bicycle or motor-car brakes.

Messrs. Cradock, ever up to date, are now manufacturing a special cordage for use in dirigible airships and aeroplanes. The wire rope for such a purpose is of exceedingly high quality, great lightness, and enormous tenacity.

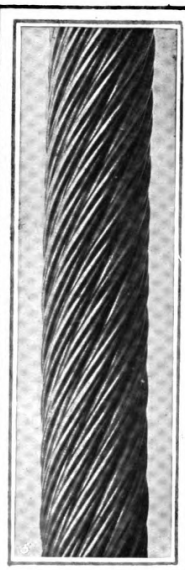
It is by excellence of manufacture, careful selection of material, and a thorough testing of every coil of rope before it leaves their works that Messrs. Cradock have achieved their high reputation.

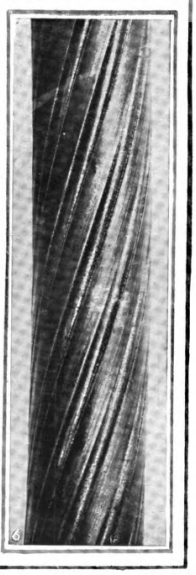


3. THE FIRM'S OLD CONSTRUCTION OF ROPE WHEN NEW.



4. CRADOCK'S LANG'S PATENT ROPE WHEN NEW.





5. THE "NUFLEX" WIRE ROPE, SPECIALLY FLEXIBLE AND WITH EXCEPTIONAL WEARING SURFACE.

6. THE FIRM'S LOCK-COIL STANDING ROPE, WHICH IS USED ON AERIAL ROPEWAYS.

WIRE ROPES, OLD AND NEW, AT MESSRS. GEORGE CRADOCK AND CO.'S., WAKEFIELD.

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1, North John Street,

LIVERPOOL.

—

FIRE

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS

28, Lombard Street,

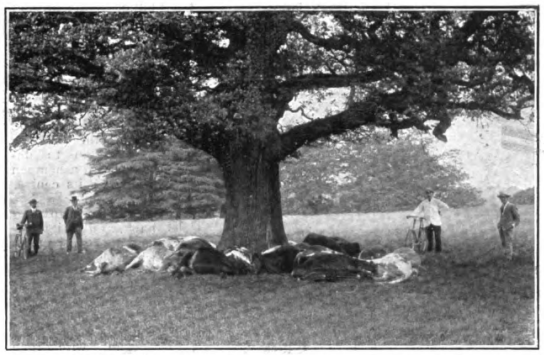
LONDON.

—

LIFE

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Total Funds over £16,000,000.



24 Young Heifers killed by Lightning at Warwick Castle Park, 9th July, 1905.



Photo. by D. W. Jacobs, Wrexham.

28 head of Cattle killed in farm fire near Wrexham, 11th January, 1910.

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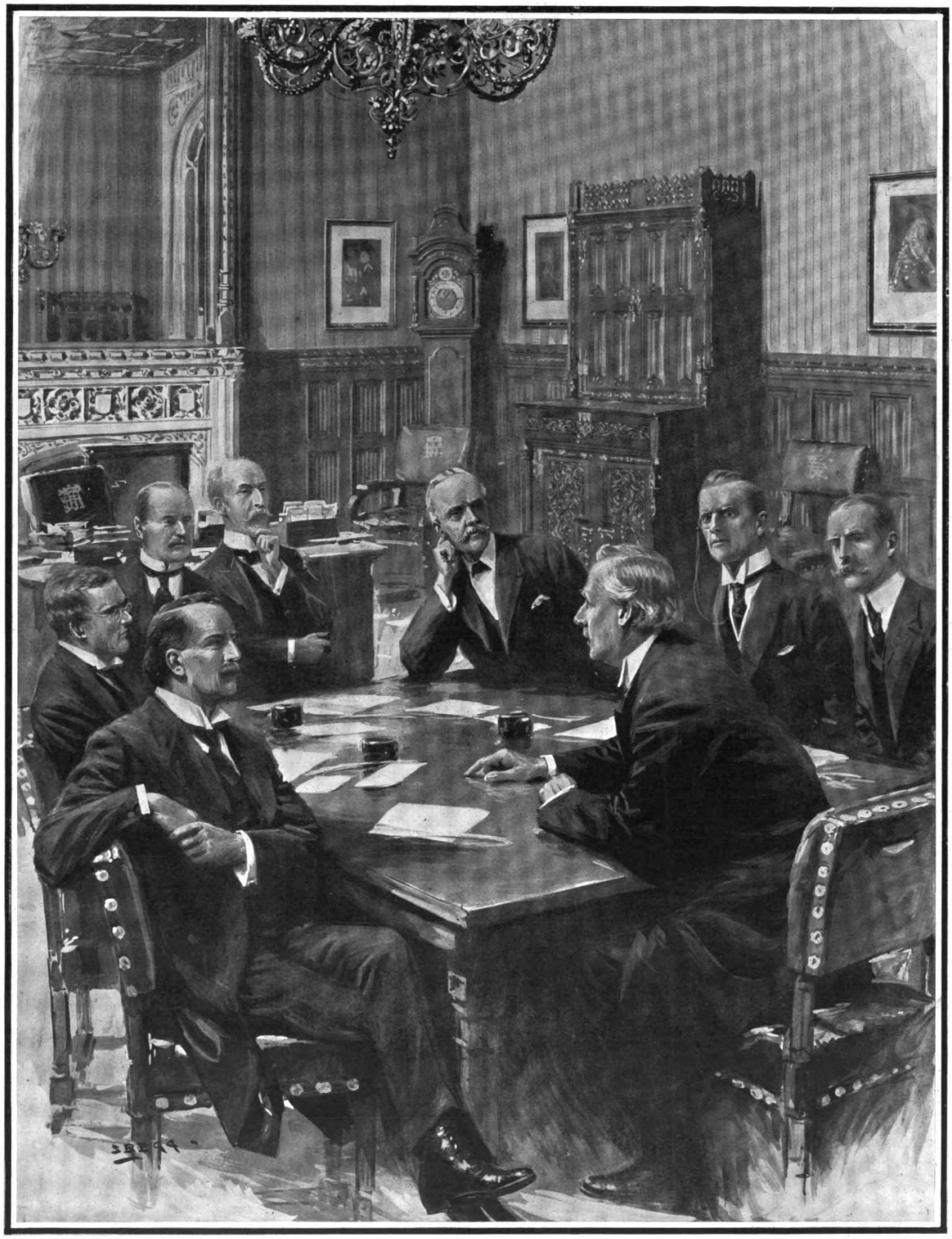
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

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Lord Cawdor. Lord Lansdowne. Mr. Balfour. Mr. Austen Chamberlain.



Mr. Birrell. Mr. Lloyd George. Mr Asquith. Lord Crewe.

THE SECRET DISCUSSION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION: THE CONFIDENTIAL CONFERENCE BETWEEN LEADERS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION IN MR. ASQUITH'S PRIVATE ROOM AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The first conference between leaders of the Government and leaders of the Opposition on the Constitutional question took place in the Premier's private room at the House of Commons on Friday afternoon of last week. Those present were the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, Lord Crewe, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Cawdor, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Birrell, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain. It is understood that, despite considerable opposition to the course, the proceedings are to be secret, the deliberations being entirely untrammelled by any limitation or condition. Should the conference proceed smoothly, it is likely to last for a considerable time.—[DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.]

HARWICH ROUTE
TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.30 p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train with Dining and Breakfast Cars.

Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.

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Via GOTHENBURG every Saturday, May-September, by the Thule Line Steamers of Gothenburg.

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The Trains to Parkeston Quay, Harwich, RUN ALONGSIDE THE STEAMERS, and hand-baggage is taken on board free of charge.

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* SPITZBERGEN & NORWAY .. No. 5.—June 30 to July 26.
§ THE BALTIC and NORWAY .. Cr. B, July 7 to July 28.
* NORWEGIAN FJORDS .. No. 6.—July 28 to Aug. 10.
§ THE BALTIC and RUSSIA .. Cr. C. Aug. 6 to Aug. 29
* NORWEGIAN FJORDS .. No. 7.—Aug. 12 to Aug. 25.
* DALMATIA and VENICE .. No 8.—Sept. 9 to Oct. 8.
* TURKEY, ATHENS, &c. .. No. 9.—Oct. 13 to Nov. 5.

Fares: Cruise 6 or 7, from 12 gns; B, C, or 9, from 20 gns; No. 8, from 25 gns; No 5, from 30 gns.

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13 DAYS for 12 GUINEAS and Upwards.
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From GRIMSBY—July 16 and 30; August 13 and 27.
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MUSIC.

REVIVALS of "Otello" and "La Tosca" at Covent Garden, and concerts by Pachmann, Szigeti, Zimbalist, Boris Hambourg, and Dr. Camille Saint-Saëns were the chief features of last week's music. In "Otello" Melba sang the Desdemona music faultlessly, and even gave a measure of dramatic significance to the rôle, as though to prove that the drama was as sure in its appeal to her as the music itself. Zerola was the Otello, and Sammarco the Iago. In "La Tosca" Mlle. Destinn took the title-rôle, and if she did not realise all the drama's heights and depths, her singing was superb. M. Baklanoff, the baritone from Russia, who is having his first season at Covent Garden, made a hit in the part of Baron Scarpia. His acting was of the kind our National Opera House sees all too seldom. Mr. Riccardo Martin, as Cavaradossi, pleased everybody; he is a distinct acquisition to opera in London. To-night, Charpentier's delightful opera "Louise" will be revived.

At His Majesty's Theatre, the long-expected and eagerly anticipated Mozart Festival has been in progress, but as the work must be considered as a whole, notice of it may be held over till next week, the more readily because it is Mr. Beecham's intention to give three performances of each opera. The "Fledermaus" of Johann Strauss, the "Feuersnot" of Dr. Richard Strauss, and the one-act opera, "A Summer's Night," by Mr. Clutsam, the talented musical critic of the *Observer*, are in rehearsal.

M. de Pachmann's concert, with the New Symphony Orchestra, at the Queen's Hall last week afforded further justification, if any were needed, for the high esteem in which the great pianist is held. He played both the pianoforte concertos with extraordinary insight and absolute freedom from exaggeration. While every point is made, while the beauty of the phrasing appeals steadily to the ear, the distinguished player never fails to bear in mind that the parts make up the whole. Balance and proportion are as much to him as accuracy of notes or varieties of tone and tempo. Under M. de Pachmann's marvellous hands Chopin reveals his beauty; in the hands of some of our less gifted players the Polish master's music merely sounds pretty and sentimental. Mr. Landon Ronald included in his programme the "Præludium" by Järnefelt, a wonderful piece of writing in canon, the form that has delighted so many skilled composers—notably Mozart, Bach, Weber, and Purcell.

Nothing in musical London has been happier or more appreciated than the short series of concerts devoted by Dr. Saint-Saëns to the pianoforte concertos of Mozart and given at Bechstein's. With the aid of a small orchestra, conducted by Mr. B. Hollander, the Grand Old Man of French music has brought home to many among his audiences the supreme beauty of work that is seldom heard and, even when given, is not presented under equally favourable circumstances.

Patrons: T.M. the King and Queen.
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PARLIAMENT.

WHILE representatives of the Government and of the Opposition have been conferring on the Constitutional question, the House of Commons has been doing its work in an exemplary manner. Many of its sittings since it reassembled have been short, and there has been exceedingly little party contention. The two sides agreed in giving sanction to the increase of the salary of the President of the Local Government Board from £2000 to £5000. The greater part of this week has been devoted by the Commons to the Regency Bill, the Census Bills, a Vote on Account, and some Estimates; and in debate on the Board of Agriculture country members were relieved to hear Sir E. Strachey's emphatic refusal to withdraw the embargo on cattle from Argentina. Restlessness has been shown by certain sections during the suspension of the Constitutional controversy. The Labour Party has protested against representatives of the two Front Benches going "behind the decision of the House of Commons," and a few Radicals also have betrayed uneasiness. There has, however, been a general feeling of self restraint on the Liberal side, and a disposition to rely on the Prime Minister's statement that the Government would not lose sight of the declared objects of their policy; while in the Conservative quarter members have been, as a rule, loyally content to "wait and see." In the House of Lords the Government bench has lost the veteran Viscount Wolverhampton, who, by his resignation, has closed an official career in which he was distinguished as an administrator, a debater, and a sagacious counsellor; and his place in the Cabinet has been filled by the promotion of Earl Beauchamp.

OUR SUPPLEMENT: THE "ROYAL" AND LIVERPOOL.

HAVING regard to the holding this week of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Liverpool, for the third time in the history of the institution, and the remarkable progress seen in all departments, which is making this year's "Royal" specially interesting and notable, we are devoting an Illustrated Supplement to both the Royal Show itself and to the great city where it is being held, dealing particularly with some of Liverpool's wonderful industries and the commercial enterprises which have given the Queen City of the Mersey her place in the forefront among the great trading marts of the world. Liverpool, its civic, commercial, and shipping magnates, and its centres of absorbing trade activities and business energies, are set forth and depicted by camera and letterpress in a manner which, it is confidently trusted, will specially attract and interest not only the throng of visitors to the "Royal," but also the wider circle of those who have their homes in the great city and among its far-reaching suburban townships.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE CROSS ROADS," AT THE COURT.

IT is odd that we should have been allowed to see Mr. S. L. Robinson's newest play, "Harvest," before its predecessor—a far stronger and more convincing drama, "The Cross Roads." There may be only two acts in this piece, the prologue having been wisely discarded on production by the Irish Theatre Society, but these two acts tell their story with directness, with occasional humour, and with a terrible poignancy. The tragedy of the career of Ellen McCarthy, the earnest, one-idea'd propagandist who is set upon reforming Irish farming, and in pursuit of her ideal gives love the go-by, and marries a superstitious and old-fashioned farmer, only to bring him bad luck, while among her neighbours her scientific methods prove gloriously successful, is presented with a straightforwardness and a sense of climax that carry the audience by storm. The piece last Monday night brought out some admirable acting, Mr. Kerrigan, as a calculating old farmer, Miss Sara Allgood, as the obstinate heroine; Mr. Fred O'Donovan, as the lover who tries to check her madness; and, in particular, Mr. Arthur Sinclair, as the husband, all contributing to carry out the author's intention.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AMONG METALS.

(*See Illustrations on "Science and Natural History" Page.*)

THAT various metals—tin, iron, brass, lead—can, like living organisms, contract diseases fatal to their usefulness by inducing processes of deterioration, which are also contagious, is a very important discovery. For it Professor Ernst Cohen, of the University of Utrecht, is responsible, as the result of a series of special investigations. Professor Cohen, experimenting in particular with a block of Banca tin weighing about twenty-five kilos, which had become corroded, was able to prove the presence in the block of metal of two different physical kinds or natures, although of identical chemical composition. One kind, which the Professor termed "white" tin, was healthy metal, fit for any purpose; the other, which he termed "grey" tin, had been originally "white," but had become diseased and decayed, also producing a grey dust. By ordinary physico-chemical process, M. Cohen satisfied himself that the transformation of "white" tin into "grey" takes place at any temperature below 18 degrees (Centigrade), and that by adding certain morbid "germs" it is possible to accelerate the degeneration in just the same way as the inoculation of certain microbes affects animal organisms. The Professor, in his experiments also, by means of the dust-germs from the "grey" tin, infected blocks of pure "white" tin, with the result that the same decaying process into "grey" tin and dust set in there forthwith. Professor Cohen, although his experiments have been mainly confined to tin, has also diagnosed the same "disease" in other metals. He is now engaged on a series of studies of the Pathology of Iron.

The Continent: Scenes of the Devastation Wrought by the Waters.



AKE'S UPHEAVAL: HOUSES DESTROYED HE ENGADINE.

2. ANOTHER RESULT OF THE FLOODS IN THE PRATIGAN VALLEY: THE POST-OFFICE OF DALVARRA UPROOTED FROM ITS FOUNDATIONS.

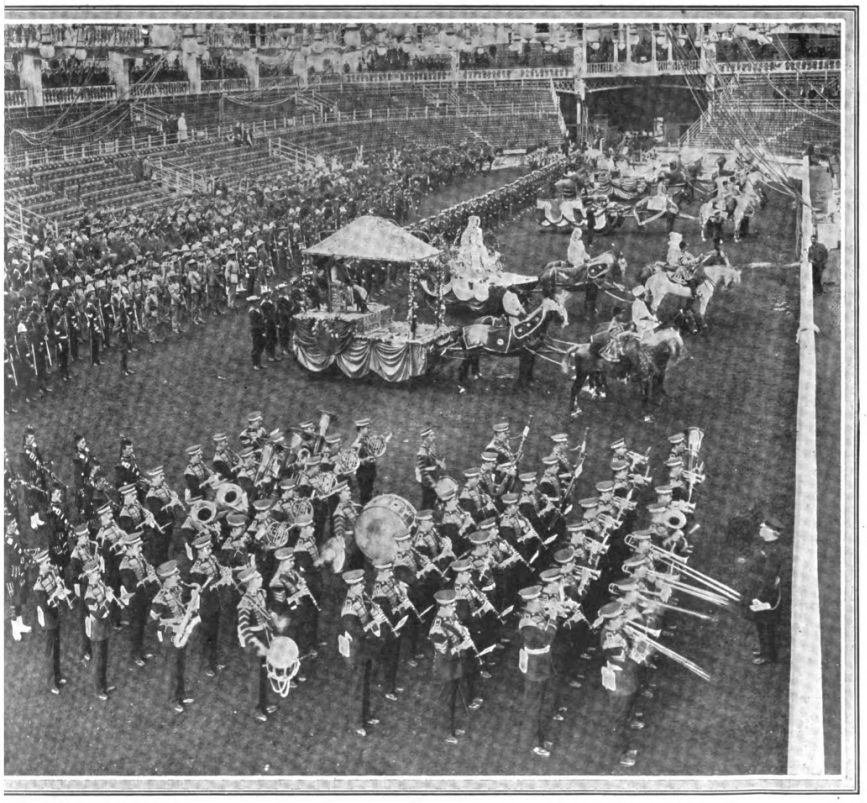
UCERNE: PATHS SET OVER THE FLOODED OT-PASSENGERS.

4. ON THE FAMOUS SCHWEIZERHOF QUAY, LUCERNE, DURING THE FLOODS: MOTORS AND OTHER VEHICLES MAKING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE WATER.

e on the Continent. At Lucerne, for instance, the whole of the Schweizerhof Quay was under two feet of water. The onrush of the r; indeed, one that weighed well over eight pounds was caught by the roadside between Lucerne and Seeburg. That is but to speak of the lighter also. Lives have been lost and many buildings have been wrecked, not only in Switzerland but in Germany, in Hungary, and elsewhere.

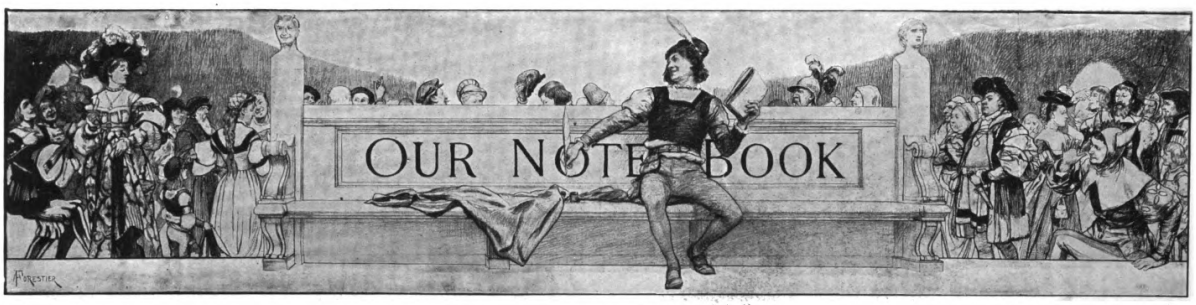
PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1 AND 2 BY ROBERTSON; NO. 3 BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU; AND NO. 4 BY KRENN.

Naval and Military Tournament: "Britannia's Muster."



IT": "THE MILITANT SPIRIT OF OUR EMPIRE TRANSLATED INTO FLESH AND BLOOD."

opened at Olympia on Monday last, and, as usual, provides a spectacle of great interest. To quote the official description: "'Britannia's Muster' is f our Empire translated into flesh and blood. . . . India, Canada, Australia, and South Africa, grouped around Britannia, with the Navy and Army them, speak of the allegiance of the Commonwealths and Dominions and Empires of our race to the Mother Country." In the photograph may be en the cars emblematical of India, Canada, Britannia, South Africa, and Australia.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.]



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THERE is an atmosphere of compromise everywhere at the present instant, and of what always goes with compromise—secrecy. Everybody is beckoning to everybody else, and taking everybody else apart for a few minutes' conversation. The silence round the funeral of the late King is not a stately silence of bowed figures or bared heads: it is rather that maddening silence in which one sees groups of people arguing and gesticulating without hearing a word that they say. I confess that I dislike these hurried business bargains made in the churchyard: I am willing that debate should cease if it gives place to contemplation; but I do not like debate to cease when it only gives place to intrigue. I prefer even the mere cry of a maniac — such as the cry that the Cabinet killed the King. It is quite comically plain, of course, that, even if Mr. Asquith is an assassin as gory as Kidd, or as venomous as Borgia, the very last person he would have wanted to murder was the late King. I can imagine many other political corpses cheerfully strewn along Mr. Asquith's sanguinary path before he came to contriving the one death that has upset half his plans. But even mere screams of idiotcy like that are more soothing to my own particular civic soul than this busy and bustling silence. Carlyle and other sages have doubtless preached that it is chiefly in silence that something is done. But my own experience is rather that it is chiefly in silence that somebody is done; and the somebody who is done is generally the average British taxpayer.

I will confess to such quixotry as to feel generally that compromise is a little compromising. The whole tone and tint of our public and private diplomacy seems to me somewhat blurring to honour. All "settlements" smell rather of money — like marriage settlements. All "arrangements" tend a little to be, like Mr. Whistler's pictures, arrangements in mud and gold. But I do not press this extreme idealism upon politicians. I know that most politicians are engaged in trying to imitate the other politicians, which cannot be considered as a school of virtue. Moreover, I am not so fanatically theoretic that I cannot see that there is something in the change of affairs when they come to be handled and employed. Certainly there is one sort of shining idealism that is like the sheen on new, stiff, and sticky furniture. If the furniture is any good at all (which is frequently not the case) it will be better when it has been a little used and mellowed. Many an armchair have I mellowed in my time; leaning backwards in it until the obstinate back gives way, with a comfortable crash; grinding its sturdy legs firmly into the floor till the needless and inconvenient castors are wrenched off and roll happily away. This mere softening of the crudity of a piece of furniture by practice and experiment may, no doubt, be an advantage; and only the other day, when I had just mellowed a large sofa, and the servants were picking up the pieces, they were compelled to admit that I had taken away altogether that unhomely, shiny look as of something just come from a shop which had previously offended the eye. But while I am willing to give to any piece of furniture another and a bolder shape merely by sitting on it, there are limits to this disruptive process. There comes a point in the life of every chair when its owner should emphatically make up his mind whether he wishes to use the chair for a chair or to use the chair for firewood. Both courses are practical; nay, both are poetical. It may be even that the chair is more lovely when crowned with an aureole of ardent flames than when merely surmounted by a somewhat shapeless journalist. But a compromise between these two courses is emphatically to be discouraged. I strongly object to sitting on the most comfortable chair if three legs of it are being used for support, while one leg is being used for firewood. I do not agree with those constitutional evolutionists who think it enough to say that new things will approach us partially and with prudence. I am not satisfied when the Socialist says that Socialism will only come slowly. I am not comforted when the Protectionist says that Protection will be introduced with great tact and care. If the fourth leg of my chair is burning, I would rather be shrivelled at a quick fire than roasted at a slow one.



Photo. Topical.

MAKING IT EASY FOR A PASSENGER ON AN AEROPLANE TO GUIDE THE PILOT: THE MICROPHONE INVENTED BY CAPTAIN MARCONNET IN USE.

It is obviously difficult for the passenger sitting behind the pilot of an aeroplane to make that pilot hear while the machine is making a rapid flight through the air. Hence the invention, by Captain Marconnet, of the microphone here shown. With the aid of this, the passenger, armed with a map of the route, can give the pilot directions with ease. It will be noted that the mouth-piece used by the passenger is attached to the flap of the pilot's cap, and that the mouthpiece for the pilot is placed on his left shoulder.

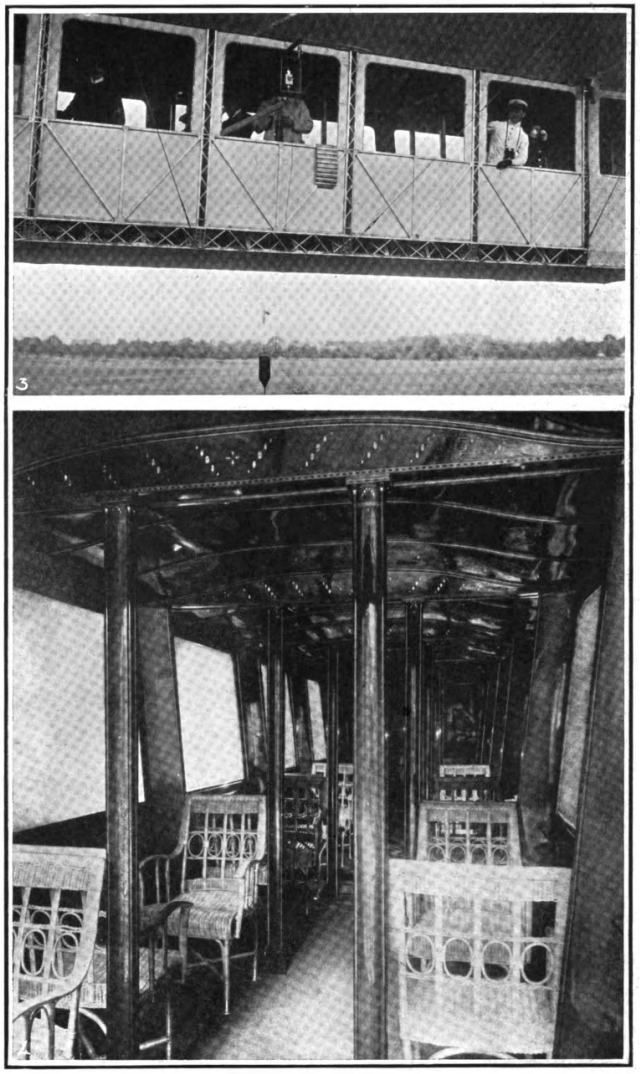
This state of compromise is at once dull and dangerous—like a fog in the Channel. There are no battles, but only accidents, and one ship runs into another without having even the fun of ramming her. A compromise upon Female Suffrage is being brought before the House of Commons—a compromise which, like most other compromises, cunningly contrives to include all that is dubious or menacing in the measure, while leaving out all that is enthusiastic and humane. It gives more power to the women who have too much political power already; it gives none to the women who alone can really need political power. If (on the one hand) it is unwomanly to crowd to polls and Parliaments, this Bill does that wrong to womanhood. If (on the other hand) it is unmanly to leave women voteless in slums and factories, this Bill leaves them there. If I were a Suffragist on generous and democratic lines, as many of them are, nothing would induce me to support so oppressive a compromise. I would as soon have been an Abolitionist and agreed that no niggers should be free except the niggers who were already nigger-drivers.

The same evil compromise hovers over party politics; but I shall have little space to deal with that, to my own regret and possibly to the Editor's relief. I am not preternaturally impressed by the fact that Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Lloyd George are all to meet in an unreported Conference; for I know they have been meeting in unreported conferences about twice a week for the last five years. To suppose that statesmen, any two of whom can at any moment of their Parliamentary existence say anything they like to each other, by the simple operation of getting into a hansom cab or sitting down in a quiet part of the Terrace, will have anything astonishing to say to each other at a conference, affects me as slightly simple-minded. Even if they were practically of different social classes it would be easy enough to have twenty or thirty conferences; there would be no difficulty about private conversations between the Duke of Norfolk and Mr. Keir Hardie if they wanted to have them. But as these Cabinet Ministers belong practically to the same class, and dine with each other constantly, the question is not so much whether they should have a private conference, as whether they have ever had anything else. If they left off having private conferences it might perhaps be a beneficent reform; but I do not urge it. What is really new and perilous, if one may say so, is the publicity of the privacy. As long as these contracts and compromises are made behind the back of the citizen, he is not responsible. But if he turns his back on them, he is responsible. It is one thing when statesmen get behind doors in order to discuss. It is another when they slam the doors in the face of the public in order to discuss. This process is not to be put to the account of any of the living statesmen engaged in it; it has been going on or a long time, and they are perhaps in some ways almost as much its victims as we. The truth remains that the British Government has, in a sense, been hunted from hiding-place to hiding-place; and has always invented new places in which to hide. The Parliaments met, professing to represent the people; but they were careful not to admit the people. When at last their debates had to be reported, they transferred their real debates to the Cabinet, and these were not reported. Now, fleeing from the blaze of journalism and blare of rumour, they seem to be inventing another secret organ; and I know more than one democrat who finds it too secret to be satisfying.

THE ONLY LINER OF THE AIR: THE FIRST PASSENGER AIR-SHIP.

DRAWING BY H. W. KOEKKOEK; PHOTOGRAPHS BY SCHAUL AND C.N.





1. IN A LINER OF THE AIR: PASSENGERS IN A SALOON OF THE DIRIGIBLE BALLOON, "DEUTSCHLAND" (ZEPPELIN VII).
2. THE FIRST PASSENGER AIR-SHIP: THE "DEUTSCHLAND," SHOWING THE SMALL SIZE OF THE TWO PASSENGER-SALOONS COMPARED WITH THE GREAT BODY OF THE DIRIGIBLE.
3. A CAR OF A ZEPPELIN DIRIGIBLE.
4. INSIDE ONE OF THE SALOONS OF THE FIRST PASSENGER AIR-SHIP: A PASSENGER-CAR OF THE DIRIGIBLE "DEUTSCHLAND," DESIGNED TO HOLD TWENTY PEOPLE.

It was arranged that the first passenger air-ship "Deutschland" (the seventh of the Zeppelins) should make her maiden voyage from Friedrichshafen to Düsseldorf, by way of Stuttgart, Mannheim, and Cologne, on Wednesday last. The voyages of the great balloon are organised by the Hamburg-American-German Air-ship Navigation Companies. The "Deutschland" has a length of 148 metres (about 493 feet) and a breadth of 14 metres. The envelope has a capacity of 19,000 cubic metres. There are three motors, the one in the front car of 130 h.p. and two in the back car of 100 h.p. apiece. The air-ship is expected to attain an average speed of 50 kilometres an hour. There are nine members of the crew. There are two passenger-saloons, one of them a restaurant. The chief cabin will hold twenty people. It will be recalled that the air-ship company recently advertised for a waiter, stipulating that he must weigh less than ten stone. We may say that the drawing by Mr. Koekkoek is intended merely to show how the passengers will occupy the chief car, and does not purport to illustrate an actual scene witnessed.

PORTRAITS & PERSONAL NOTES



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

MR. STEPHEN FURNESS,
New M.P. for Hartlepool.



Photo. Crisp.

MISS KATHARINE STEPHEN,
Appointed President of Newnham College, Cambridge.

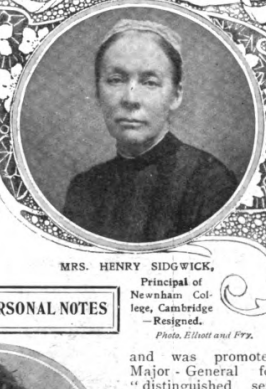


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MRS. HENRY SIDGWICK,
Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge—Resigned.



Photo. Bettini and Grossi.

DR. DON ROQUE SAENZ PEÑA,
The next Argentine President.

MR. STEPHEN FURNESS, who has held the seat at Hartlepool by a much reduced majority, is a nephew of the late member, Sir Christopher Furness, who was unseated through a recent petition, for the acts of certain of his supporters. He is new to St. Stephen's. He is a Free-Trader and supporter of the Budget policy.

Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, the Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge, who has just resigned, succeeded Miss Clough, the first Principal, in 1892. She is the widow of Professor Sidgwick, and a sister of Mr. Balfour. Mrs. Sidgwick will remain Treasurer of Newnham and a member of the Council.

Miss Katharine Stephen, chosen by the Council of Newnham as President in place of Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, who has resigned after nineteen years in that position, has been for some years Vice-Principal. She is the daughter of the late Sir James Fitzjames Stephen.



Photo. Ellis and Walery.

THE LATE MR. HENRY NEVILLE,
The Well-known Actor.

Mr. Henry Neville, who died this week aged seventy-three, was essentially an actor of the old school, yet one ever abreast of the times. He was lucky enough as actor-manager to make the Olympic pay—with "The Two Orphans, which filled the house for months. His last appearance was as Sir Oliver, in "The School for Scandal," presented by Sir Herbert Tree.



Photo. Russell.

MR. BERTRAM MACKENNAL, A.R.A.,
Selected as the Designer of the New Coinage.

Mr. Bertram Mackennal, A.R.A., selected to design the new coinage, is an Australian. He made his mark as the sculptor of statues of Queen Victoria for India, Australia, and Blackburn, and the designer of the medals for the Olympic Games of 1908. Two of his works are in the National Gallery, purchased out of the Chantrey Bequest. He is our first Colonial A.R.A.



Photo. E. N. A.

THE LATE PRINCESS FEODORA OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN,
Youngest Sister of the German Empress.

Tel-el-Kebir in 1882, in the Nile Expeditions under Lord Wolseley, and with Lord Kitchener at Omdurman. In South Africa he was at the relief of Kimberley. Major-General Ewart has since been Military Secretary to Mr. Haldane, and Director of Military Operations. As well as being Adjutant-General, he becomes, *ex officio*, the Second Member of the Army Council.



Photo. W. G. P.

M. BLÉRIOT, THE FAMOUS AIRMAN, AS AN OFFICER OF RESERVE.

General Sir Ian S. M. Hamilton, Lord Kitchener's successor as Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces, has seen service since 1879: in the Afghan War, the Majuba Campaign, the Soudan Expedition of 1884; the Burma War; Chitral and Tirah Expeditions; and the South African War, where he fought at Elandslaagte and at Ladysmith, led flying columns, and was Lord Kitchener's Chief-of-the-Staff. He accompanied the Japanese Army officially in Manchuria, and produced as an unofficial result one of the most attractive of books, his "Snapshots." Few officers of the day have seen a tithe of Sir Ian's war experiences.



Photo. Dickinson.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. S. EWART,
Appointed Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Major-General J. S. Ewart, who has been appointed Adjutant-General to the Forces, was born in 1861, and was educated at Marlborough and at Sandhurst. He served at



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON,
Appointed to the Mediterranean Command.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

GENERAL SIR A. HUNTER,
Appointed Governor of Gibraltar.

General Sir Archibald Hunter, the new Governor of Gibraltar, is one of Lord Kitchener's Egyptian Army *élèves*. He took part in all the Soudan campaigns, and was promoted Major-General for "distinguished service." In South Africa General Hunter was Chief of the Staff at Ladysmith, and commanded a Division under Lord Roberts.

Major-General Alexander Nelson Rochfort, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, is in his sixty-first year, and has been forty years in the Army. He has been mentioned in dispatches three times, been severely wounded in action, and wears four clasps to his "Queen's" South African medal and two to his "King's."

The Princess Feodora of Schleswig-Holstein, whose sudden death from heart failure has taken place this week, at Obersassbach, while she was on a visit to the Baroness von Röder, was born on July 3, 1874, and was the youngest of the three sisters of the Kaiserin. She was unmarried, and had long been crippled by rheumatism complicated by heart weakness. She was a talented artist and romance writer, under the name "F. Hugin."



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. N. ROCHFORT,
Appointed Lieut.-Governor of Jersey.

M. Blériot is an officer of the Reserve in the French Army, and is now serving his "thirteen days'" duty. He is found work in carrying out, with other "flying officers," musketry and bomb-dropping experiments from aeroplanes, and his experience and skill are being utilised to the full.

Dr. Don Roque Saenz Peña, the President-designate of the Argentine Republic, is the son of a former President. He is a lawyer, has been a member of Legislature and Senate, and has represented the Argentine Republic at the Washington Pan-American Congress of 1890 and at the Hague Conference. He brought about and signed the Agreement with Uruguay in connection with the River Plate dispute, and averted a diplomatic rupture. Don Roque enters upon the duties of his office in October.



Photo. Russell.

THE LATE RT. HON. C. S. PARKER,
Ex-M.P. for Perth.

The Right Hon. Charles Stuart Parker, of Fairlie, Ayrshire, who has died in his eighty-first year, was a very distinguished and influential Eton and Oxford man, and a lifelong friend of Dean Stanley, Conington, Goldwin Smith, Kelvin, and Tyndall. He helped to originate (and served as an officer in) the Oxford University Volunteer Corps. He was Liberal M.P. for Perth down to 1892, and was a devoted friend and admirer of Mr. Gladstone. He took a prominent part in the education movement. His Lives of Peel and Sir James Graham are standard works. Mr. Parker was one of the most charming and kindliest of companions, and is mourned by a very wide circle in England and Scotland alike.

"FROM PRISON TO CITIZENSHIP"?—THE SUFFRAGETTES' LONDON MARCH.

PHOTOGRAPHS NO. 1 BY RECORD PRESS; NO. 2 BY W.G.P.







1. THE "GENERAL" AND THE SUFFRAGETTES' DRUM-AND-FIFE BAND: MRS. DRUMMOND AT THE HEAD OF THE PROCESSION OF TEN THOUSAND AGITATORS FOR VOTES FOR WOMEN.

2. EMPHASISING THE FACT THAT MANY SUFFRAGETTES HAVE BEEN IN PRISON AS A RESULT OF THEIR POLITICAL BELIEFS: MISS HOWEY, IN PRISON DRESS, ON THE ONLY CAR IN THE PROCESSION.

3. ONE FOR EVERY CONVICTION OF A SUFFRAGETTE: LADIES CARRYING WANDS TIPPED WITH SILVER BROAD-ARROWS WITH THE BANNER "FROM PRISON TO CITIZENSHIP."

The Suffragettes made what was, perhaps, the most remarkable demonstration of their career on Saturday last, when, 10,000 strong, they marched four deep from Victoria Embankment to the Albert Hall. At the head of the procession came "General" Mrs. Drummond, riding astride and immediately preceding the chief banner-bearer and the drum-and-fife band of the Women's Social and Political Union, under their drum-major, Mrs. Leigh. Those sections of the procession which created the greatest interest were the band already mentioned; the 617 bearers of silver broad-arrows, one for each conviction of a Suffragette; the ladies in cap and gown; the hospital nurses; and the car on which sat Miss Howey in prison dress. At the meeting at the Albert Hall over £5000 was collected for the cause.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER NEAR VERSAILLES, IN WHICH NINETEEN PEOPLE WERE KILLED: CLEARING THE WRECKAGE FROM THE LINE.



Photo. Topical.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN AN EXPRESS AND A SLOW TRAIN AT VILLEPREUX: THE OVERTURNED ENGINE OF THE SLOW TRAIN.

Between six and seven o'clock on the evening of Saturday of last week, a terrible disaster occurred at Villepreux Station, which is a short distance to the west of Saint Cyr. A slow train had stopped in the station, that some slight repairs might be made to its engine. Into this train the Granville Express from Paris ran. Fortunately, most of the passengers of the slow train, informed that there would be some delay, had left the carriages. This fact, however, did not prevent a terrible roll of casualties. In all nineteen people were killed, and thirty received injuries. The disaster was added to by the fact that the overturned engine set fire to the wrecked cars. Terrible scenes were witnessed; and the driver of the express is said to have bolted in a panic.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

WHERE 83,000 PEOPLE GATHERED TOGETHER: MOW HILL, ON WHICH THE CENTENARY OF PRIMITIVE METHODISM WAS CELEBRATED.

At least 83,000 people gathered together on Mow Hill on Saturday last, to celebrate the centenary of Primitive Methodism. Mow Hill was the birthplace of Primitive Methodism. It is obvious, therefore, that no better spot for the ceremony could have been chosen. Some of the processions that were a feature were not less than 5000 strong.

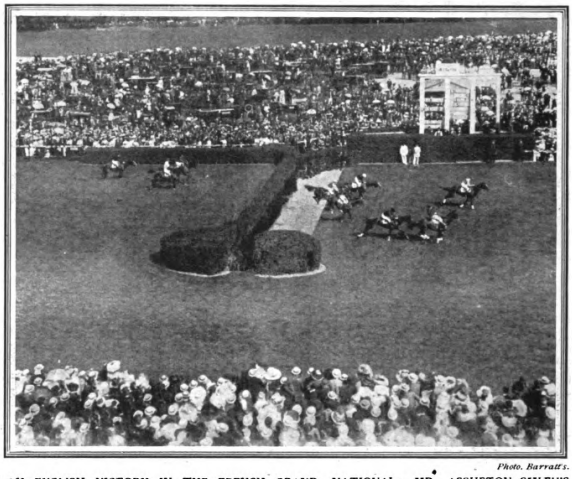


Photo. Barratt's.

AN ENGLISH VICTORY IN THE FRENCH GRAND NATIONAL: MR. ASSHETON-SMITH'S JERRY M WINS THE GRAND STEEPLECHASE DE PARIS.

Three English horses were entered for the French Grand National. One of them, Jerry M, won the event. Of the other two, Moonstruck came down at the stone wall, and Sprinkle Me was sixth. The winner was ridden by Driscoll. The race was won by three lengths; and four lengths divided the second and the third.

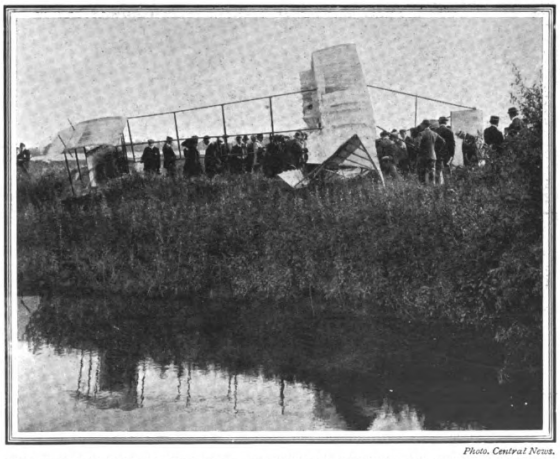


Photo. Central News.

THE UNFORTUNATE FLIGHT THAT WAS SOLD BY AUCTION: MR. GRAHAME-WHITE'S WRECKED BIPLANE ON THE EDGE OF THE WEY.

At the auction of the right to make the first passenger-flight with Mr. Grahame-White at Brooklands, Lady Abdy bought the privilege for 120 guineas. She took her seat behind the famous airman; the biplane rose in the air, and flew towards the paddock; then it descended rapidly over the Wey. Mr. Grahame-White contrived to direct it over the water; but it came to ground on the bank, throwing Mr. White and his passenger out of their seats. Fortunately, neither was hurt. The accident was put down to an unexpected loss of power on the part of the motor.

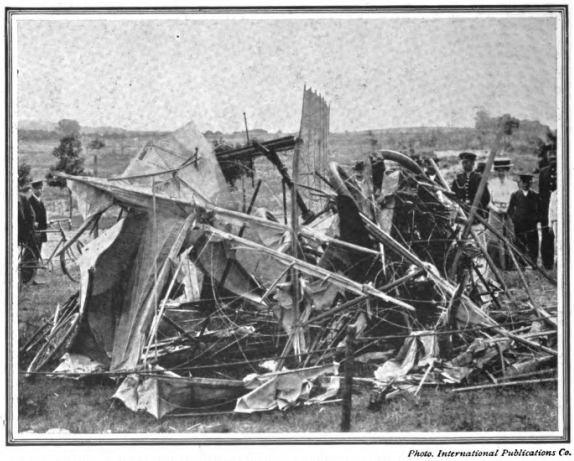


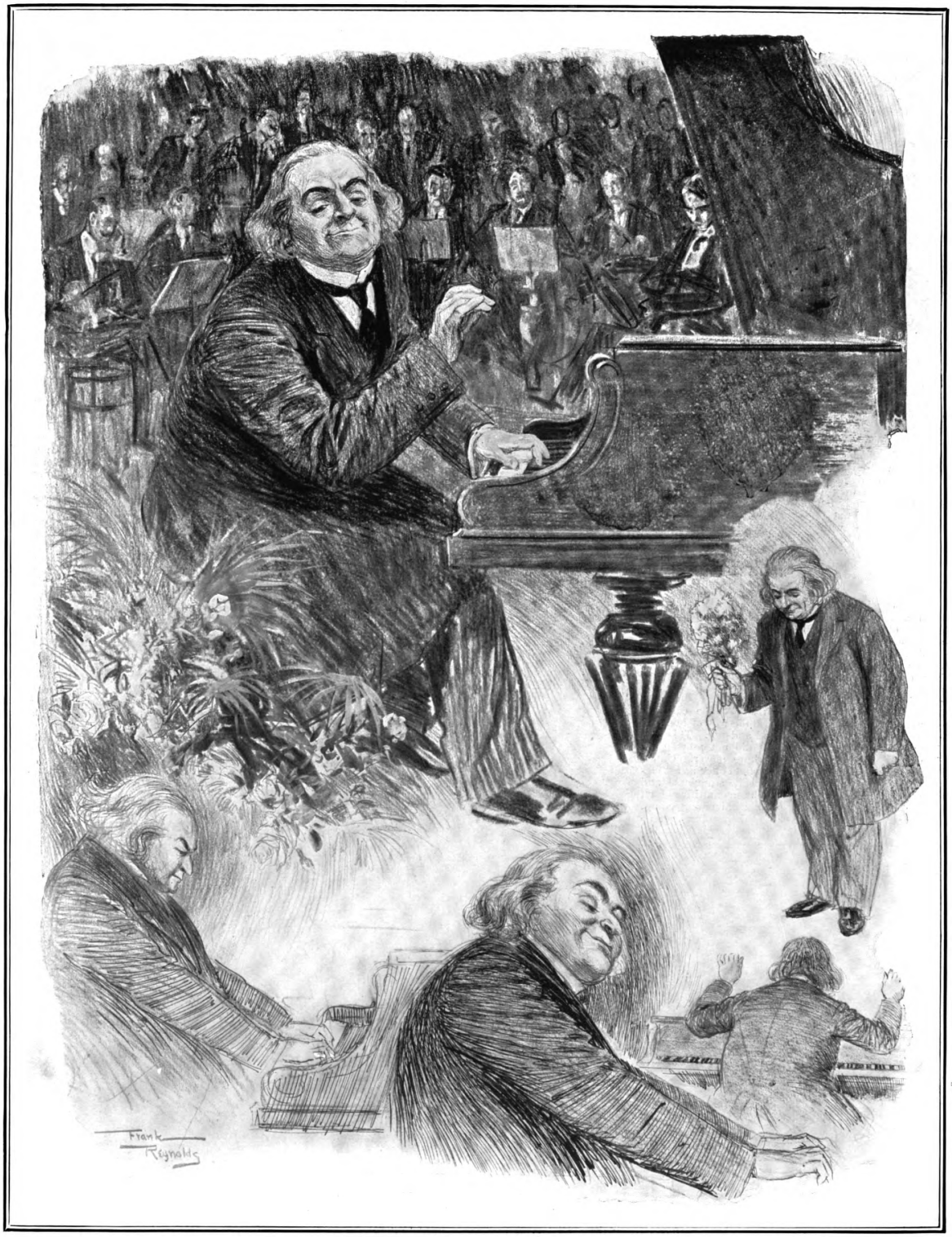
Photo. International Publications Co.

THE DISASTER THAT WAS CAUSED BY A CROWD'S IMPATIENCE: THE AEROPLANE ON WHICH THADDEUS ROBL MET HIS DEATH.

During the flying-meeting at Stettin the other day, certain members of the crowd, growing impatient as there was no flying, began to hoot. Thereupon Robl, wishing to stop the demonstration, decided upon a flight, although a squally wind was blowing, and the experts present decided that to attempt flight would be to court disaster. Robl rose on his Farman to a height of two or three hundred feet, flew some 800 yards, descended to within sixty feet of the ground, and from that height fell like a stone. The airman's neck was broken, and he died within a few minutes.

THE INIMITABLE PACHMANN: SKETCHES OF THE MASTER.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK REYNOLDS.



"THE GREATEST INTERPRETER OF CHOPIN IN HIS GENERATION": M. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN.

It has been said of M. Vladimir de Pachmann, the great pianist who has just given two recitals at the Queen's Hall, that he is the greatest interpreter of Chopin in his generation, and few will be found to deny the truth of the assertion. Meantime, it is worthy of note that he himself holds that Godowsky is the finest pianist of the present day, and that Liszt was unapproached and unapproachable. M. de Pachmann made his first appearance in London twenty-eight years ago. His reputation is world-wide: to use his own words, his piano-playing has served "as a pass for admission into nearly all the Royal Palaces of Europe."

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY







SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

NATIONAL NUTRITION.

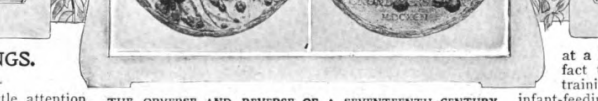
IT is curious to observe how little attention is paid to the very obvious relationship which exists between a nation's food and its prosperity. Obvious, that is, of course, to those who make the sociological aspects of food and feeding a special study, and yet, when the man-in-the-street is told that he is largely what his food makes him, he begins to grasp the outskirts of a great physiological truth. Our only real income in a personal sense is the food we consume. Given good, wholesome diet, and the individual, and equally the nation, flourishes. Each is able to build and repair its body, and to develop energy, or "the power of doing work," which are the two destinies or functions that food accomplishes in any living being, animal, or plant. The eating of poor food—that is, diet insufficient in quantity, or, what is equally disastrous, deficient in quality—is followed by inanition, enfeeblement, and inability to discharge the duties of life. After all, the food-question may be said to lie at the very root and foundation of all our physical and mental prosperity. For a brain nourished with blood of poor quality, it is clear, cannot discharge its functions properly, any more than can a muscle whose blood-supply does not contain sufficient energy-producing constituents.

These considerations form a very natural and forcible plea for the better education of the people in the science of food-getting and food-taking. A series of elaborate investigations was undertaken some years ago into the feeding-habits of the masses of the Scottish capital. It was shown that the diet of the working-classes was largely insufficient in quality. Money, which had to be carefully spent to afford an adequate return in the way of nourishment, was largely laid out in bread and tea. This was called "the lazy diet," because it did not provide the body with sufficient energy or working power. Unfortunately, the habit of regarding tea and coffee as articles of diet, as foods, when they are only stimulants and correspond to "meat extracts," is a nutritive fault responsible for a great deal of national underfeeding. This is one point alone, but an all-important one, on which information should be widely diffused — namely, that tea and coffee are not foods at all, and that money spent on these beverages by people who have to be very careful in their spending on diet, is utterly wasted. The researches to which I have alluded showed that if such a diet could be supplemented by eggs and meat it would be sufficient, only this latter plan represents an impossibility when the masses are concerned. There remains the alternative to spend money on oatmeal and other cereals, and on peas, beans, and lentils, to make up a nutritious diet. The report adds that the use of such foods necessitates proper care spent on cooking, and this is precisely another point wherein our national commissariat arrangements are widely deficient.

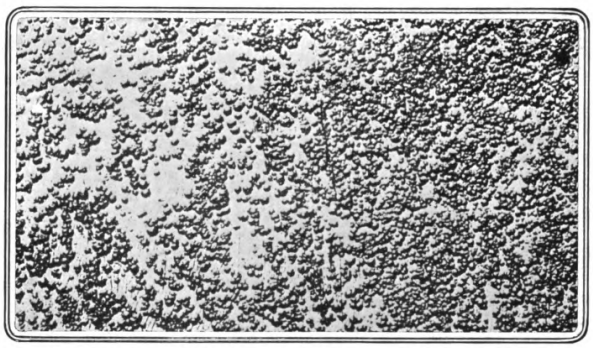
There is another feature concerning national nutrition which should not escape the notice of thoughtful minds. The whole question of foods and nourishment dates from the birth of the individual. Mistakes made in the feeding of the infant, entailing weakened bones, rickets, and general non-development, cannot be rectified in after life. A child with deformed legs due to rickets cannot be converted into a normal and stalwart citizen at a later period of existence. This fact teaches us the importance of training mothers in the science of infant-feeding, and of thus enabling them to avoid the errors into which so many of them fall in the matter of the healthy upbringing of the young. Herbert Spencer, in his "Education," makes a powerful appeal in favour of the education of women in health-science. Small comfort, he says, is it to any woman when her child has died from want of knowledge of what should have been done in illness, that she "can read Dante in the original." This is a scathing remark, but who shall say that it is undeserved or unjust?

There are many ways in which cheap but nutritious diet could be utilised by the masses. We are terribly insular and conservative in the matter of our diet concerns, and we miss accordingly many chances of improvement. The value of such a fish as the herring, rich in fat and in body-building substance, for example, escapes notice. Herrings and potatoes form an admirable dinner which might figure more frequently than they do in the menu of the masses. Peas, beans, and lentils have their virtues as body-building and energy-producing foods, yet to be discovered by the working classes at large. Suppose that, in place of spending money on tea and coffee, which yield no return at all in the way of nourishment, the masses consumed cocoa instead, they would then be presented with a food rich in body-building elements, and containing also a large percentage of fat and starch, which are the foods that represent the coal of the human engine. Let us suppose, further, that meat-extracts used extensively could be replaced by other types of concentrated meat-foods—say, of the Bovril type—then nourishment would be ensured, for meat-extracts, pure and simple, are to be placed on the same level as tea and coffee. They are not foods, only stimulants, and money spent on them under the idea that they are nutritious is misspent utterly.

Oatmeal and cereals are foods deserving a higher place in the nourishment of the masses than they have yet attained. The American workman has long appreciated their value, and he lives more cheaply so far than his British compeer. But the main point is the education of the people in the science of foods and feeding. Once that movement is started on a proper basis, a great reform will be inaugurated.—ANDREW WILSON.



THE OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MEDAL STRICKEN WITH THE TIN OR PEWTER PEST.



A BLOCK OF ONCE HEALTHY WHITE TIN TURNED INTO DISEASED GREY TIN—THE RESULT OF THREE WEEKS' "ILLNESS."

The spread of the "illness" is rapid, and if the slightly infected tin be left to itself for any length of time it is soon a mass of disease. The tin swells, tears, and finally crumbles into a dust of extreme tenuity. The dampness of the atmosphere seems to have little or nothing to do with the matter.

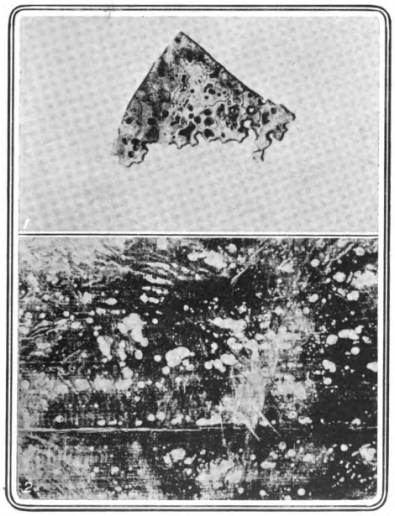


THE MARKS OF DISEASE ON AN OLD PEWTER COFFEE-POT.

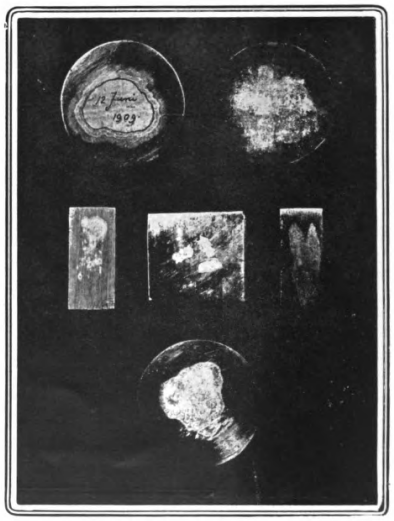
THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF METALS: SOME REMARKABLE EXAMPLES OF "SICK" TIN AND PEWTER.

Metals, like living organisms, are subject to diseases, which cause them to deteriorate and render them useless. These diseases, it is claimed, are infectious, and it is said that the only way to render metals immune is to keep them in a temperature that does not go below plus 18 Centigrade.

[SEE ARTICLE ELSEWHERE]



1. A PIECE OF TIN AFTER THREE WEEKS OF THE PEST.
2. PART OF THE TIN ROOF OF THE ROTHEBURG TOWN HALL ATTACKED BY THE DISEASE.



VARIOUS PLAQUES OF TIN AFFECTED IN VARIOUS DEGREES BY THE PEST THAT IS SO INFECTIOUS.

ARTILLERY THROUGH THE CENTURIES: GUNS—FROM CRECY TO MINDEN.

HISTORIC WEAPONS USED DURING THE ARMY PAGEANT AT FULHAM PALACE.



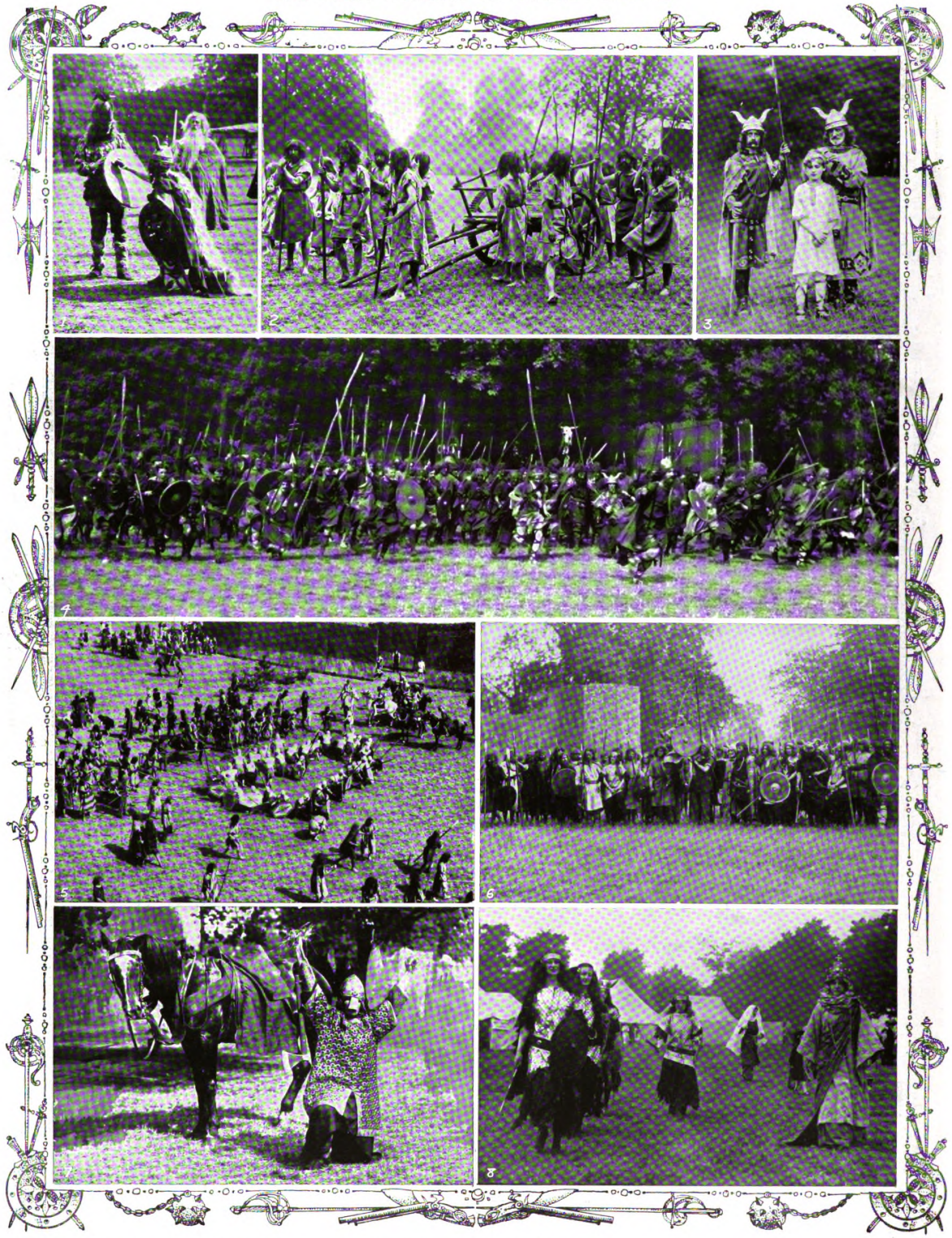
1. A PRIMITIVE BOMBARD USED AT CRECY (1346).
2. THE CRECY BOMBARD AND A GUN OF THE 14TH-15TH CENTURIES.
3. AN OLD ITALIAN GUN USED IN THE PAGEANT.
4. OLD ITALIAN GUNS USED IN THE PAGEANT.
5. A THREE-BARRELLED GUN TAKEN AT MALPLAQUET (1709).
6. HOWITZERS THAT WERE USED AT MINDEN (1759).

A number of the weapons in use at the Army Pageant are of much more than ordinary interest. In the representation of the Field of Crecy, for instance, a bombard actually used during the battle is fired. This particular weapon was found in the mud at the bottom of the moat of Bodiam Castle. Also in use at the Pageant are such relics as old Italian guns, two three-barrelled cannon captured at Malplaquet; a pair of howitzers that were used at Minden; a falconet that spoke at Naseby; and two guns that served Sir John Moore at Corunna. These historic weapons have been lent by the War Office, who value them, and the armour they have also lent, at some £1700, this price obviously being no criterion of that which would be reached if the pieces in question ever came under the hammer. In the Battle of Naseby scene, forty suits of Cromwellian armour that were worn during that fight are in use.

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY SPORT AND GENERAL.

THE ART OF WAR: FROM THE BRYTHONS TO THE CONQUEROR.

THE ARMY PAGEANT AT FULHAM PALACE.

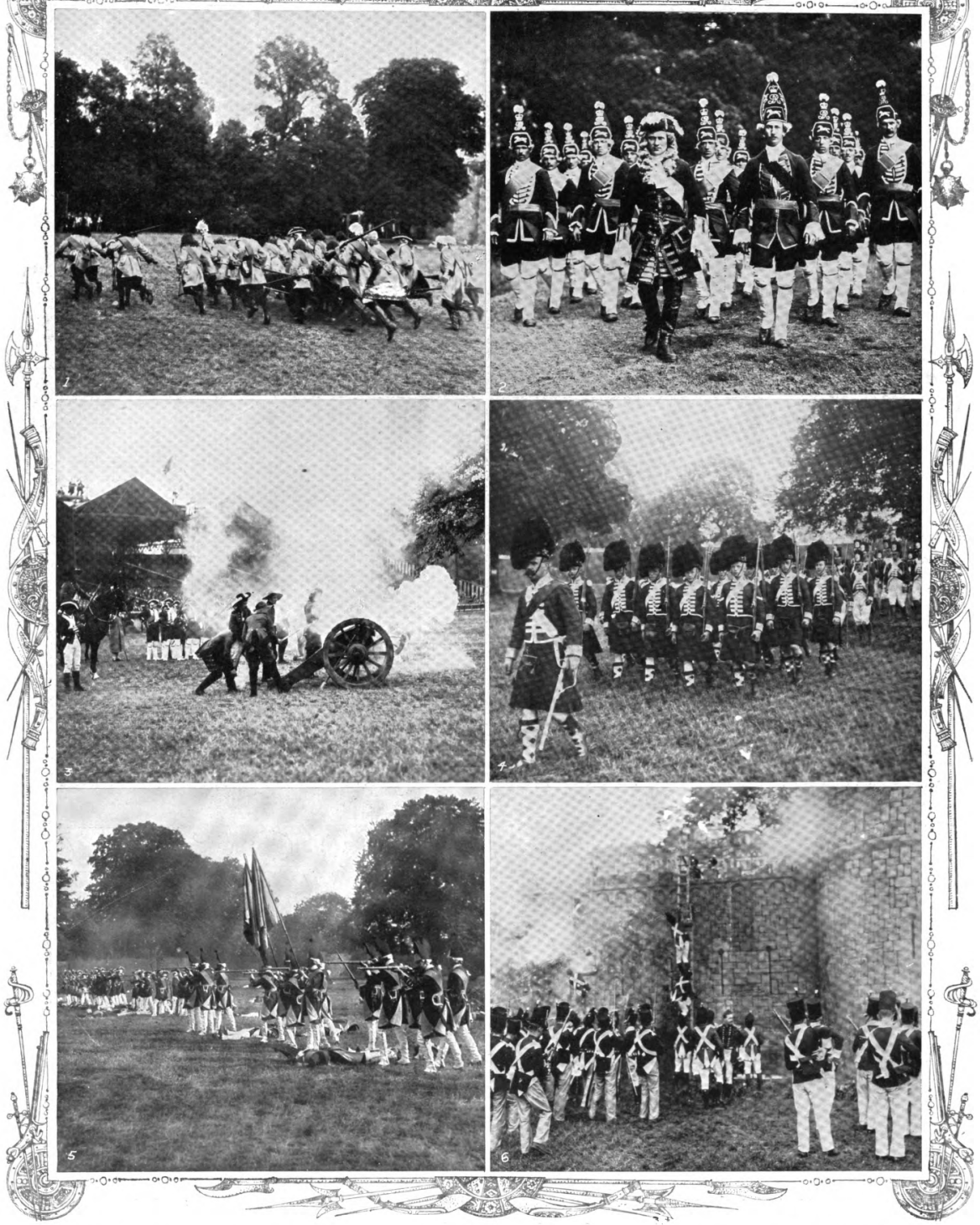


1. THE BATTLE OF BADON (CIRCA 520): A WOUNDED KING SMEARS ARTHUR'S SHIELD WITH A RED CROSS FROM HIS BLOOD.
2. THE CELTS OF SOUTHERN BRITAIN: BRYTHONS, MEN OF THE PEOPLE WHO RESISTED THE TEUTONIC INVADERS ON THE WESTERN COAST.
3. THE DEDICATION OF THE BOY TO THE SERVICE OF HIS RACE IN PEACE AND WAR: THE CHIEF CUTS THE LAD'S HAIR.
4. THE BATTLE OF BADON (CIRCA 520): KING ARTHUR LEADS A CHARGE OF HIS TROOPS.
5. THE COMING OF THE DISCIPLINED MAN: ROMANS FIGHT THE BRITONS IN A KENTISH CORN-FIELD.
6. THE BATTLE OF ASHDOWN (871): ALFRED, BORNE ON THE SHIELDS OF THE ANGLES, THANKS GOD AND HIS ARMY.
7. THE LANDING OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR (1066): WILLIAM SHOWS HIS HANDS FULL OF ENGLISH GRASS AND EARTH.
8. THOSE WHO DANCED ROUND THE EMBLEM OF ODIN IN THE DAYS OF ALFRED: WAR-MAIDENS.

Some few additional words may be necessary as to certain of the Illustrations on this page. At the battle of Badon, before the great charge against the foe, kings of the Scots and Saxons hailed King Arthur as Champion of the Cross, and a wounded king, tearing the bandage from his arm, dipped his finger in the flowing blood, and smeared a red cross on Arthur's shield. Of the Brythons it should be said that they are those Celts of Southern Britain who stood firm against the Teutonic invaders in the mountainous districts of the western coast, and that the name is used interchangeably with "Cymry." With regard to the dedication of the boy, it was customary for the lad to offer to the chief of his clan comb and scissors, that the chief might give him the tonsure that was a sign of his service, the weapons necessary to a free man, cattle in the common herd, and certain rights in the common ploughlands. Then the boy was handed over to the Avenger of the clan, to be trained in the use of arms.—[*Photographs by Sport and General, Illustrations Bureau, L.N.A., and C.N.*]

GREAT BATTLES RE-FOUGHT: FROM MALPLAQUET TO BADAJOS.

THE ARMY PAGEANT AT FULHAM PALACE.



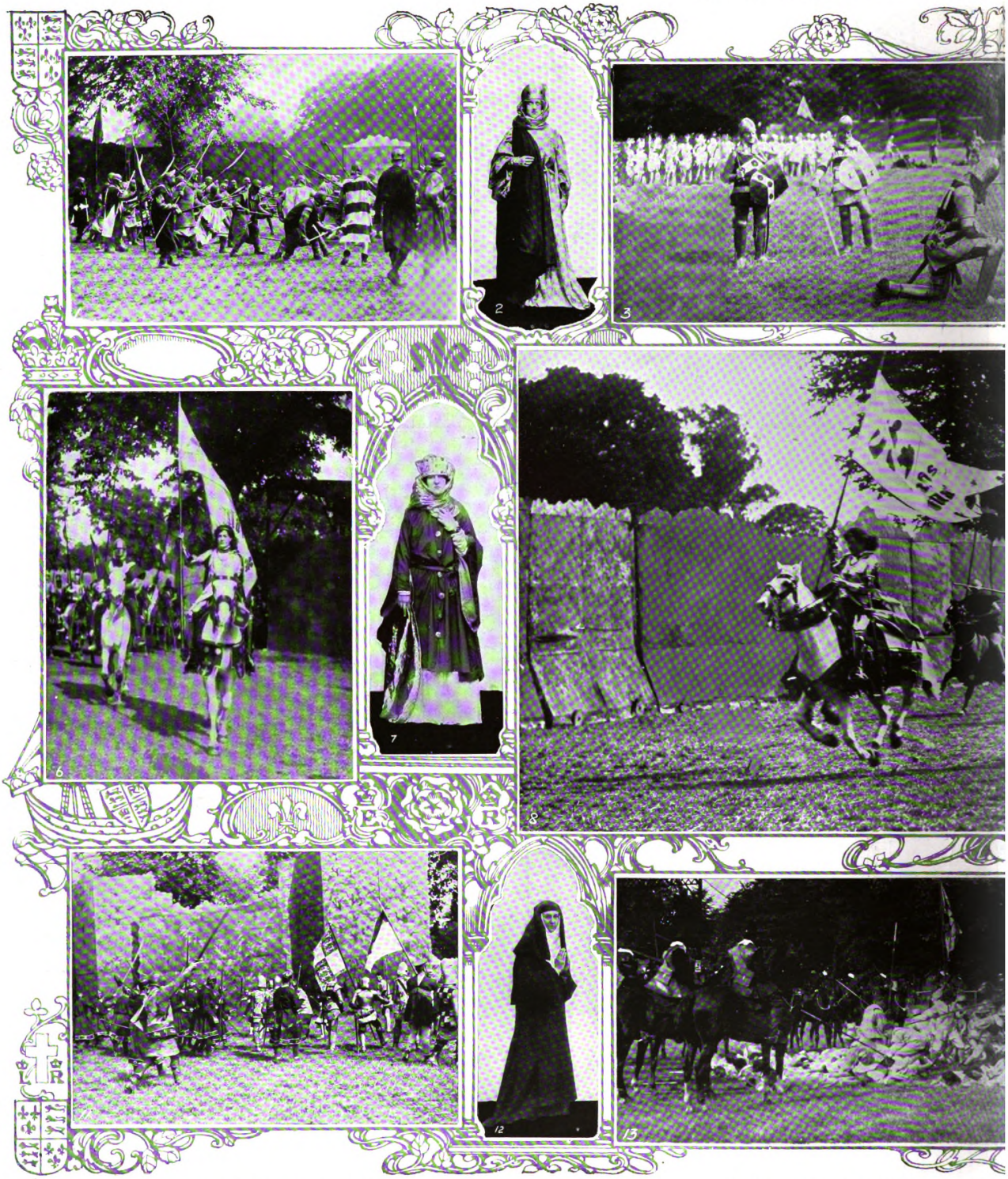
1. THE BATTLE OF MALPLAQUET (SEPTEMBER 17, 1709): ENGLISH TROOPS CAPTURING A FRENCH GUN.
2. THE BATTLE OF DETTINGEN (JUNE 27, 1743): GEORGE II. ADVANCING ON FOOT AFTER HIS HORSE HAD BOLTED WITH HIM TOWARDS THE ENEMY'S LINES.
3. THE BATTLE OF MINDEN (AUGUST 1, 1759): FRENCH ARTILLERY AT WORK.
4. THE BATTLE OF CORUNNA (JANUARY 16, 1809): THE 42ND (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS) ARRIVING AT THE SCENE OF THE FIGHT.
5. THE BATTLE OF BARROSA (MARCH 5, 1811): IN THE FIRING-LINE.
6. THE SIEGE OF BADAJOS (APRIL 6, 1812): THE RUSH UP THE SCALING-LADDERS.

The Army Pageant is divided into two parts. In the first, the Art of War in its earliest-known stages is represented, together with that same art from the time of Alfred to the battle of Naseby. The second part deals with the story of the regiments in famous fights. One episode from each of the battles reproduced is given on this page.

Photographs by Sport and General, L.N.A., and Illustrations Bureau.

"AN OLD AND HAUGHTY NATION, PROUD IN ARMS":

SCENES FROM THE ARMY PA



1. THE BATTLE OF DUPPLIN MUIR (AUGUST 12, 1332): TO AVOID THE ARROWS, THE SCOTS CROWD CLOSER AND CLOSER, CRUSHING ONE ANOTHER TO DEATH.

2. "YGRAINE."

3. THE BATTLE OF CRECY (AUGUST 26, 134(KNIGHTS THE BLACK PRINCE ON THI

6. THE FIELD OF PATAY: JOAN OF ARC ARRAYED FOR BATTLE.

7. "BRANGWAINE."

8. THE MAID IN ACTION: JOAN OF ARC LEADING THE HOSTS OF FRAN

11. THE BATTLE OF AGINCOURT (OCTOBER 25, 1415): THE ARCHERS, HAVING FIXED THEIR STAKES, LET FLY THEIR SHAFTS.

12. "A NUN OF THE MIDDLE AGES."

13. THE BATTLE OF NASEBY (JUNE 14, 164 THAN RETREAT OR SURRENDER TO

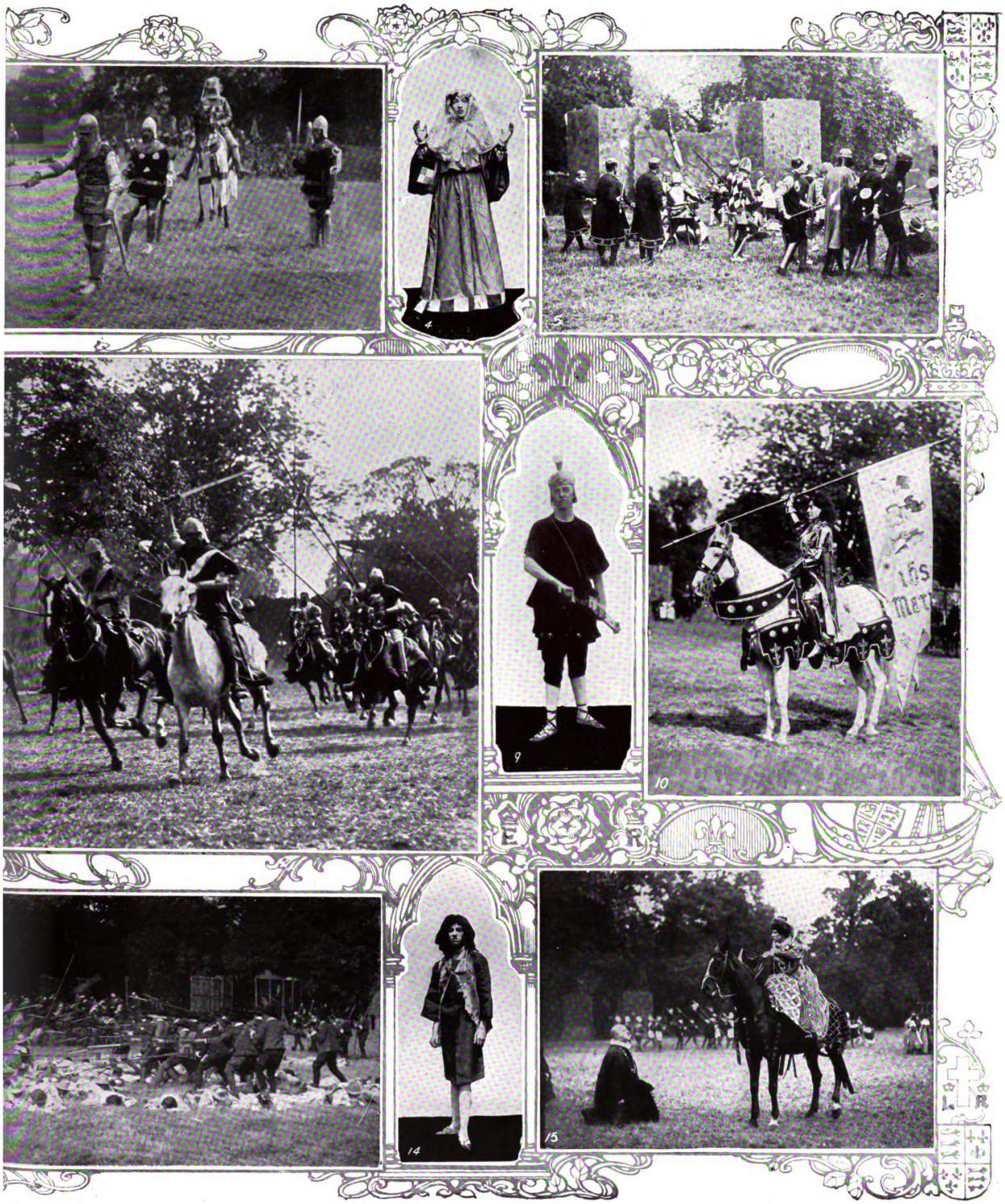
We may quote a few words from "Remarks on the Pageant," by Mr. F. R. Benson, the famous actor, who is its Master: "It is obvious that in the short space of three hours we can give but an imperfect sketch of the growth of military science; of the relation of tactics to weapons; the evolution of arms, music, and heraldry. We hope, however, to suggest something of 'the splendour and sweep of Britain's wars,' 'an old and haughty nation, proud in arms,' to show also, in spite of the attendant horror and cruelty, something of war's chivalry and kindliness, such as the friendliness that characterised the relations of the French and English, that made a man of the 34th

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILL

...ort: *The Royal Agricultural Show;*

"THE SPLENDOUR AND SWEEP OF BRITAIN'S WARS."

EANT AT FULHAM PALACE.



KING EDWARD III.
BATTLEFIELD.

4. "YSEULT OF THE WHITE HANDS."

5. THE BATTLE OF MOUNT AURAY (1364): THE ENGLISH ARCHERS SEIZE THE AXES OF THE ENEMY AND TURN THEM AGAINST THE FOE.

AGAINST THE ENGLISH ON THE FIELD OF PATAY (JUNE 18, 1429).

9. "A ROMAN SOLDIER."

10. THE FIELD OF PATAY: JOAN OF ARC ARRAYED FOR BATTLE.

THE BLUES DIE RATHER
HE ROUNDHEADS.

14. "AN ANCIENT BRITON."

15. BEFORE THE RESCUE, FLUSHING (1572): QUEEN ELIZABETH ADDRESSES THE LORD MAYOR AT THE REVIEW OF THE VOLUNTEERS OF LONDON.

French say to the men of the 34th English, 'Nous sommes frères,' that made Blücher and the Germans hurry through leagues of fighting and danger to meet Wellington at Waterloo, because they had given their word that they would come; something of that feeling which has induced the soldier of every age and country 'To set the cause above renown, To love the game beyond the prize; To honour, while you strike him down, The foe that comes with fearless eyes.'" That Mr. Benson and all those concerned in the great pageant have realised more than their comparatively modest hopes, none who have seen the pageant will deny

RATED LONDON NEWS" BY SPORT AND GENERAL.

LITERATURE



ANNA COMNENA DICTATING THE ALEXIAD TO HER AMANUENSIS.



MR. J. H. INGRAM, Whose "Life of Thomas Chatterton, the Bristol Poet," has been published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.



Photo. Elliott and Fry

PROFESSOR ERNEST A. GARDNER, Whose "Religion and Art in Ancient Greece" has been published by Messrs. Harpers.



RICHARD DE BURY, BISHOP OF DURHAM, AMONG HIS COPYISTS & CALLIGRAPHERS.

In Lotus-Land. The land of the Rising Sun is pictured and described in many a handsome book, but it would be difficult to find a more attractive volume than one entitled "In Lotus-Land: Japan," written and illustrated by Mr. Herbert G. Ponting, and published recently by Macmillans. It is the record of three years devoted to travel in the country, and is, in the first place, the work of an expert photographer, for Mr. Ponting acknowledges frankly his devotion to the camera, and apologises for the accompanying letterpress. His diffidence is uncalled for. The fine eye for effect that makes nearly all the monochrome photographs so successful has inspired and directed a serviceable pen, and many readers of the book will feel that they could have dispensed with the eight illustrations in colour, which, for the most part, are conventional and of little worth. Mr. Ponting has rambled through Kyoto and Nara, through Tokyo and Nikko; he knows the Bay of Enoura, so seldom visited by tourists; he has visited Hikoné and the island of Miyajima in the Inland Sea; he has seen service during the Russo-Japanese war. Everywhere his camera has been busy, with results that are calculated to make the man of leisure more than ever anxious to visit the great Island Empire of the Far East; and he has set down the impressions of travel with the sincere and simple eloquence born of deep feeling. We are told on every hand that Japan has been spoiled, the freshness of its charm destroyed by a generation of sightseers; but Mr. Ponting knows better: the country is still one of the most fascinating in the world, nor have the charm and courtesy of its people suffered, as we have been taught to believe, through unrestricted influence with the West. Whether in the Shinto Temple at Inari, or among the artist craftsmen of Kyoto, in the pleasure-gardens of Kamamoto, or on the heights of Fuji, Mr. Ponting shows that he has sympathy with the country in all its aspects. He can interpret with pen and camera the beauty of mountains and valleys, and the charm of gardens that boast colouring unknown to the Western world; he responds to the appeal of the Buddhist faith and the impressive splendour of its ceremonial; he recognises the labour of those whose works carry the name and fame of the country to the far ends of the earth. His photographs of Fuji, taken from many points of vantage, including the summit, are among the finest yet published. Without an exciting incident or surprising adventure, this story of Japan has something of interest in every page.



DECORATED WITH AN OLD-TIME FEUDAL PROCESSION: A CLOISONNÉ VASE FOR THE EMPEROR.

"There were ground-works of red and olive green, and there were others of ultramarine and deep purple . . . . but it was not until one of my further visits, several years later, that I saw the very finest possible examples of his skill, a pair of vases decorated with an old-time feudal procession, an order from the Emperor which had taken his foremost artist over a year to complete."



A COMPARATIVELY RARE SIGHT IN JAPAN: A BUDDHIST PRIEST AND PRAYING-WHEEL.

"This instrument of devotion, so popular in Thibetan Buddhism, is comparatively rare in Japan, and is used in a slightly different manner, no prayers being written on it. Its *raison d'etre*, so far as the Japanese are concerned, must be sought in the doctrine of *ingwa*, according to which everything in this life is the outcome of actions performed in a previous state of existence."

IN LOTUS LAND.

Photographs by Mr. Herbert G. Ponting, F.R.G.S.; Reproduced from his book, "Lotus Land—Japan," by Permission of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.

Prince Rupert. *(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)* Novel or history? That is what the reader asks himself as he turns the opening pages of Mrs. Steuart Erskine's "A Royal Cavalier: The Romance of Rupert, Prince Palatine" (Nash). The first chapter is written entirely in the manner and spirit of fiction — too much so, perhaps, for a serious historical study; but for this the writer may be forgiven, so lively and picturesque is her description of Laud's entry into Oxford to do the honours of the University to Charles I. and the Princes Palatine. The story of the leader of the Royalist Horse, however, requires no embellishment to make it romantic, and the more sober historical style of the rest of the book only heightens the effect of a career that was in itself a wild romance. In Rupert the Stuart genius, with its gallantry, its melancholy, its fine sympathy with art, burned in a fierce, concentrated flame. Himself the heir of a lost cause, Rupert spent the flower of his youth in the vain attempt to retrieve the fortunes of his uncle, Charles I. Between the two noble kinsmen there existed a friendship that reveals them both in their most amiable light. Had Rupert been less exposed to malice such as Digby's, and had he been allowed a freer hand, the Civil War might have ended differently. It may be, however, that success was not for the Prince. He was too brilliant, too impetuous. Again and again he jeopardised his cause by not knowing when to draw rein. With this defect, he remains the ideal cavalry leader; his name has become a synonym for headlong courage in the field. But Rupert was a man of many parts. In later years he distinguished himself as a naval commander, and, strangely enough, even as a trader. With all his military and mercantile aptitudes, he was also an artist. He introduced, but did not invent, the method of engraving in mezzotint. His masterpiece is the Head of the Executioner of St. John, after Spagnoletto. In caricature he excelled; as witness his sketch of the "disreputable gipsy," Christina of Sweden, who might for her appearance be a modern lady in search of a vote. Mrs. Steuart Erskine, in spite of certain negligences of style, has given life and movement to her portrait of Rupert. She writes as a Royalist, but without unfair bias. Occasionally she is not quite accurate. It was Marie, not Catherine de'Medici who was the mother of Henrietta Maria. The error would have amused Henry of Navarre.



AT WORK ON A WONDERFUL EXAMPLE OF THE WORK OF THE NEEDLE: THE EMBROIDERER.

"One may see at Nishimaura's or Ida's, the great silk merchants of Kyoto, such truly marvellous embroideries that only the closest and most minute inspection proves them to be the work of the needle and not of the brush . . . In order to increase the realism of the effect, such pieces are not finished flat, but by stitching over and over again, and gradually bringing the picture out in high relief by padding it in places, with much stitching underneath."

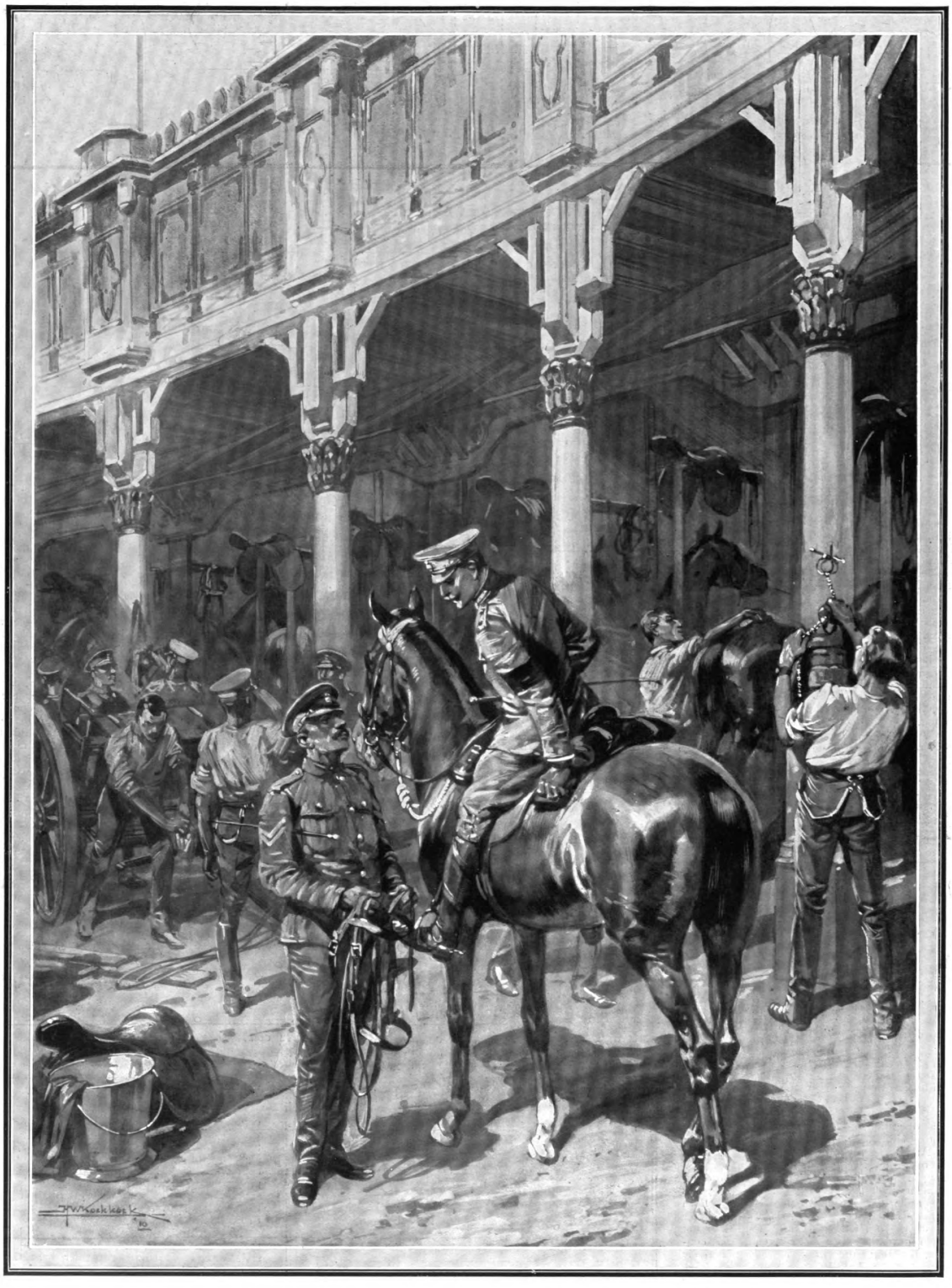


JAPAN'S HIGHEST AND MOST FAMOUS MOUNTAIN: THE CREST OF FUJI: A TELEPHOTOGRAPH FROM A DISTANCE OF FIFTEEN MILES.

"The summit of Fuji, which looks so flat and smooth from the plains below, is covered with enormous crags burnt to every colour of the spectrum. In places great cliffs of slag tower a hundred feet or more above the crater's lip and completely encircle the great pit, which is five hundred feet or more in depth and about a third of a mile across."

EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION AS A MILITARY CAMP:

THE QUARTERS OF THE ARMY PAGEANT TROOPS.

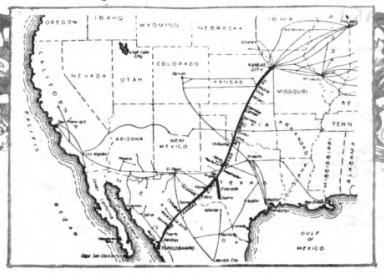


"CLEAN AND BRUSH UP": CAVALRY IN THE IMPERIAL COURT OF THE EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION—
THE HORSES OCCUPYING THE "STALLS."

Some two thousand Regulars, who are taking part in the Army Pageant, are encamped in a part of the old Earl's Court Exhibition. The men occupy the halls: the five hundred or so horses have temporary stalls in the Imperial Court in the place that was filled in other days by stalls of another nature. The lake used for shooting the chute and for the ornamental boats provides a swimming-bath. The soldiers in question have been provided by fifty-one regiments, and are picked men.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT EARL'S COURT.

THE MAKING OF THE RAILWAY BETWEEN KANSAS CITY & THE PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO.



A MAP OF THE ROUTE OF THE KANSAS CITY, MEXICO, AND ORIENT RAILWAY, FROM KANSAS CITY TO TOPOLOBAMPO, ON THE PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO.

THE shortening of the time of travel is undoubtedly one of the chief characteristics of the day. The effort to achieve it is being made not merely by increasing the speed of the conveyances, but also by reducing the distance between the points of departure and arrival wherever possible.

Among the most notable endeavours in the latter direction is one which will shorten the journey from any port on the Pacific side of Mexico or South America, and England or the rest of Europe, not by hours, but by days—even, possibly, by a week. This magnificent enterprise will be achieved by the Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient Railway, which owes its origin to the genius of Mr. Arthur E. Stilwell, the man who built the Kansas City Southern Railway, which runs in a straight line from Kansas City southward to Port Arthur on the Gulf of Mexico. The business which this latter railway now handles greatly exceeds the estimates of its founder. Mr. Stillwell, however conceived a still greater enterprise — that of building the present railway, which will result in saving a distance of 500 miles between the Pacific coast and Kansas City. This is achieved by starting in Mexico from Topolobampo Bay, which is more than 500 miles east of San Francisco on the Pacific coast-line, and running, viâ Chihuahua, Mexico, San Angelo, Texas, and Wichita, Kansas, to Kansas City itself.

The total length of the line is 1659 miles, and already over 860 miles, or more than half the main line, is completed and in operation. The portion in operation within the United States extends from Wichita to San Angelo, a distance of 510 miles, while that in operation in Mexico is more than half this length. In addition, there is a working arrangement with another railway which gives the line a further 126 miles in Mexico. Both within the United States and Mexico a large portion of the remainder of the road has not only been graded, but is also in course of construction, so that the work is being actively pushed on. Already thirty-two new towns have been settled and established along the line during the few years in which the road has been operated, while more than 800,000 acres of new farming-lands have been put under cultivation in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and it is estimated that over 4,500,000 acres of farming-land will be tributary to the road between Wichita and the Rio Grande alone, a distance of 814 miles.

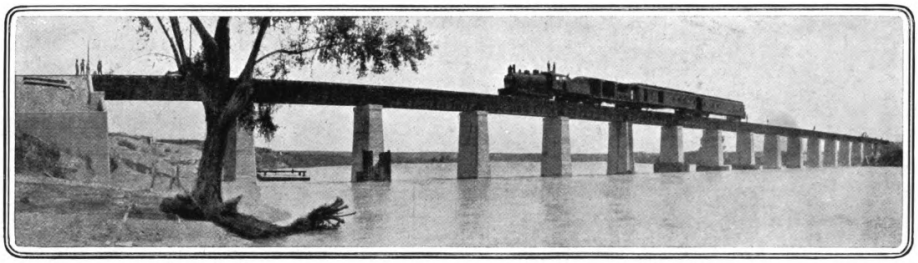
The area traversed by the line in the United States is essentially agricultural, with no arid land of any consequence to consider, while it runs through 200 miles of heavy white pine timber, and vast cattle ranches, and on the western slope of the Sierra Madre Mountains there are great deposits of anthracite and bituminous coal of excellent quality which lie in two veins over an area of about three million acres.

From the western slope of the mountains, too, to the coast, the country is rich in oranges, lemons, bananas, sugar-cane, and other tropical produce. In addition, there are numerous districts in which cotton, corn, alfalfa, and rubber, etc., are produced. In Mexico, in addition to cattle, timber, hides, and fruit, there are wonderful mineral resources to be drawn upon. So great are they that it is estimated that in minerals alone this year close on two million pounds sterling will be taken out of the States of Chihuahua and Sonora. The mineral part of Mexico by itself alone must make the Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient line one of the greatest ore-carrying railways in the world.

It is obvious, therefore, that every mile of the railway is bound to produce revenue - bringing freight at a constantly increasing rate. Evidence of this is shown in the fact that a great firm built a smelter in the city of Chihuahua three years ago at a cost of one million sterling, and already it has proved so small that another is to be built immediately, while a Chicago syndicate is shipping over the line, from one of its mines, ore valued at £6000 a car.

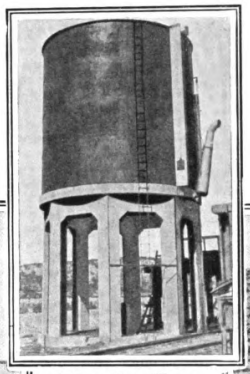
Great as are the present prospects of the line, they will be considerably increased in the course of the next few years, when the Panama Canal is finished. Topolobampo will then be the nearest port of call adjacent to the land of international ocean traffic. The harbour is said to be the best on the Pacific coast south of San Francisco, and can, even now, be used by heavy-draught vessels without the use of lighterage without making any harbour improvements. The prospect of disposing of a very large tonnage of coal which can be brought by short haul over the railway is very good, and vessels can be supplied with fuel at less than half what it would cost by coaling vessels at Panama and Colon.

Although the whole line is being built with the best materials, and in the strongest possible way, it is being constructed at the minimum cost. Its fixed charges are therefore exceedingly small, and it has been calculated that the road will only need to earn twelve shillings for each mile to provide for its fixed charges, and, as has been well said, "a railway that cannot earn so small a profit has no right to exist." The right of the Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient Railway to exist is, under such favourable conditions, likely to be one on which its inaugurator and its shareholders alike may well congratulate themselves, for its prospects are more than rosy.

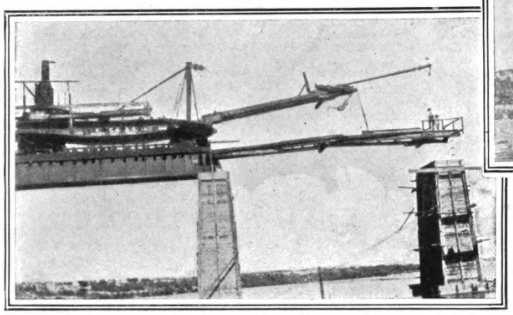


ON THE KANSAS CITY, MEXICO, AND ORIENT RAILWAY: THE RIO CONCHOS BRIDGE.

When completed, the total length of the line will be 1659 miles. Nearly half of the main line is finished and in use. The part that is working within the United States extends from Wichita to San Angelo. In Mexico, the line is working over a distance of 242 miles.



A GREAT STEEL WATER-TANK, ON A REINFORCED-CONCRETE FOUNDATION, ON THE LINE AT FALOMIR, MEXICO.



THE TRAMWAY EXTENSION FOR FILLING PIER FORMS WITH CONCRETE.

The tramway, or temporary track, for running the concrete out to the pier-forms was laid at the side of the permanent track on the completed part of the bridge. The tram-track was extended a bridge-span length ahead of the completed work by suspension from the boom of the derrick-car by wire cables. This extension was 60 feet in length.

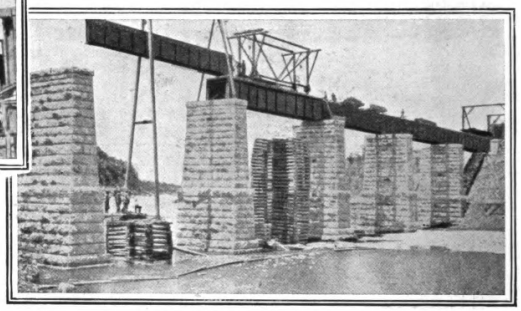
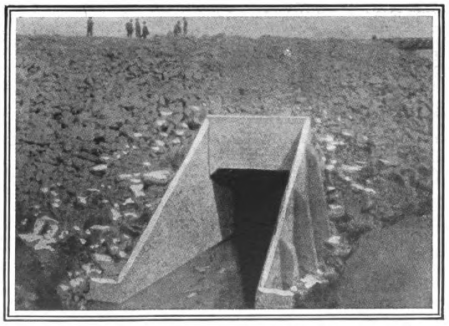


PLATE GIRDER-ERECTION BY TILTING GIN-POLES.

The bridge-work in Mexico is chiefly steel girders on stone foundation. In the case shown, the girder was suspended from a traveller and run out to the end of the last complete span. There it was slung between two sets of gin-poles, or A frames, which, tilted ahead, brought the girder down upon the masonry properly seated.



AN INTERESTING EXAMPLE OF REINFORCED-CONCRETE BOX CULVERT CONSTRUCTION AT INDIAN CREEK.

The culvert is 250 feet long. The opening is 15 feet wide and 14 feet high, with side walls 21 inches thick, and top 30 inches thick at the centre and sloping 6 inches to the sides.

FLAGS THAT ARE THE RENTS FOR DUCAL ESTATES:

THE BANNERS THAT ARE "PAID" FOR STRATHFIELDSAYE AND BLENHEIM.



THE FLAG THAT IS THE RENT FOR THE MANOR OF STRATHFIELDSAYE: THE BANNER GIVEN ANNUALLY BY THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AS PAYMENT FOR THE RIGHT TO HOLD THE MANOR, IN PLACE OVER THE BUST OF THE FIRST DUKE OF WELLINGTON, IN THE GUARD-ROOM OF WINDSOR CASTLE.



THE FLAG THAT IS THE RENT FOR THE BLENHEIM ESTATES: THE BANNER GIVEN ANNUALLY BY THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH AS PAYMENT FOR THE RIGHT TO HOLD THE ESTATE, IN PLACE OVER THE BUST OF THE FIRST DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, IN THE GUARD-ROOM OF WINDSOR CASTLE.



THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON PAYS THE RENT FOR THE MANOR OF STRATHFIELDSAYE: SETTING IN PLACE OVER THE BUST OF HIS GREAT ANCESTOR THE BANNER PROVIDED BY HIS GRACE.

The Duke of Wellington holds the manor of Strathfieldsaye on condition that each year, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo (June 18), he presents to the Sovereign a French flag, a sign that the estate is held by favour of the King, and a reminder that it was given to the first Duke as a reward for his services. Generally, the reigning Duke presents the banner in person; indeed, he used to bear it to the Sovereign himself, riding on horseback. This year, the Court being in mourning, a representative of his Grace took the "rent" to Windsor, and saw it set in place. The drawing shows Mr. G. E. Miles, Inspector of the Palace, performing this office, in the presence of the Duke's representative, one or two Court officials, and a couple of attendants. The Duke of Marlborough retains the Blenheim estates by payment of a similar fee on the anniversary of the battle of Blenheim (August 13). In each case, when the new flag is set in position, the old flag goes back to the Duke. Non-presentation of the flag would entail forfeiture of the estate.

DRAWING BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT WINDSOR; PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUSSELL.



ANDREW LANG ON THE PUBLICATION OF A MURDERER'S CONFESSIONS.

NOT very often am I moved to utter what may be called a moral protest; I must try to make it merely an expostulation. The *Strand Magazine* is an excellent thing in its way, and "I would be much of a hound" if I were not grateful for plenty of amusement, of the most innocent kind, derived from its versatile pages.

But I hope that it will not often publish, as it has recently done, the confessions of a cold-blooded murderer. The victim may, for all that I know, have been a bad and cruel member of the Russian political police. His murderers may possess all the virtues but one—a sense of fair play. It is not fair play to throw bombs in the hope of killing an individual, while the odds are that you may kill a number of harmless people, and blow out your own bemused brains.

Assassination has been practised and applauded by Governments, and even by representatives of Christian Churches. The less said the better, perhaps, about Cardinals and Protestant reformers who incited to or approved of murders from 1559 to 1600. They almost all were guilty; and all denounced murders when perpetrated by the opposite party.

In a recent historical work, by a clergyman probably of the most humane character, I remember reading such words as these, "Who can deny that such men were not far from the spirit of our Lord?" Now the men had just massacred, with great clumsiness and cruelty, an Archbishop, in the presence of his daughter!

He was not a good man, not a man of honour, and the murderers were avenging a would-be murderer of their own persuasion, whose conviction had been obtained by conscious or unconscious perjury; yet the avengers, certainly, were as far as possible from the spirit of the Founder of Christianity; no mortal can deny that fact, I think, if he considers the question critically and calmly. As far as I know, the English people has always had a natural and sportsmanlike hatred of assassination. It is a low thing, and though many assassins have been brave men, it is essentially a cowardly thing. One cannot sympathise with Charlotte Corday. She was not "playing the game."

A ROYAL CAVALIER: RUPERT, PRINCE PALATINE.
Lack of space compels us to give but a part of the beautiful picture reproduced in Mrs. Steuart Erskine's book ("A Royal Cavalier") by permission of the Hudson's Bay Company.

This sentiment, in English hearts, is almost instinctive, and is creditable to the nature of our people. We do not side with Brutus and his gang, or with Harmodius and Aristogeiton, or with Charlotte Corday. The Catholics of England, with all their wrongs, were horrified by the odious attempt of Guy Fawkes, Catesby, and the rest. The cause of the Cavaliers was hindered, not helped, by the murders of Dorislaus and Ascham, and the plots, happily unsuccessful, against Oliver Cromwell. Even as late as Napoleon's time there is a suspicion that English officials were not ignorant of a plot to murder him. In fact, till Prince Charlie put his foot down on a scheme to shoot the Duke of Cumberland from an ambush while his own party were still in arms, I remember no emphatic and successful protest from a political leader. But our people would have been bitterly ashamed of any such dastardly success. No other people has so clean a record as ours in this matter. We may not be more virtuous than other nations, but we have been more *sportsmanlike* than priests and preachers and statesmen and noble-hearted revolutionaries.

It is a pity to encourage sympathy with political murders by publishing the confessions of the noble and pure patrons of the bomb and of dynamite. We would not care to read, in a foreign serial, the exciting confessions of men who succeeded in murdering English officials or rulers. We have reached a position, in this matter, which ought not to be shaken in the slightest degree: it is a great conquest over the beast in human nature.



BY "HEART OF FLAME HOT RUPERT": SKETCHES ON AN ENVELOPE BY PRINCE RUPERT.
Rupert, Prince of the Palatinate, was born at Prague, in December 1619, and died in November 1683. He was the third son of the Elector Palatine Frederick V. and Elizabeth of England, and nephew of Charles I. He served with distinction in the Thirty Years' War against the Imperialists, and gained fame as a cavalry leader in the English Civil War. He it was who captured Bristol in 1643, and surrendered it two years later, and was a naval commander against the Parliament (1648-53). Returning to England in 1660, he became a Privy Councillor. In 1665, 1666, and 1673 he commanded against the Dutch fleet. He was Governor of the Hudson Bay Company.

From a Sketch in the British Museum; Reproduced from Mrs. Steuart Erskine's book "A Royal Cavalier," by Permission of the Publisher, Mr. Eveleigh Nash.



A CARICATURE BY PRINCE RUPERT: "QUEEN CHRISTINA OF SWEDEN."

"The destiny of Prince Rupert, Prince Palatine of the Rhine, was mapped out for him from the beginning of his days. The third son of parents whose meteor-like dash for a kingdom and whose subsequent life of poverty made them the most conspicuous example in history of disappointed ambition, his only chance of making his way in the world was at the point of the sword."

From a Print in the British Museum; Reproduced from Mrs. Steuart Erskine's "A Royal Cavalier," by Permission of the Publisher, Mr. Eveleigh Nash.



AFTER A MEZZOTINT BY PRINCE RUPERT: "HEAD OF THE EXECUTIONER OF SAINT JOHN."

"Rupert paid a memorable visit to Brussels, memorable for himself because he learnt a new departure in art, and memorable for art because, but for that visit, the new invention might have died with the artist who gave it birth. The name of Ludvig von Siegen was already known to Rupert, who had admired the portraits which that artist had achieved of the Prince and Princess of Orange, in a medium known as 'the new method of printing.' These had been executed in 1642—3. . . . The fact that the artist was also a soldier, and that Rupert was no mean artist, united the two men by a double bond."

Reproduced from Mrs. Steuart Erskine's "A Royal Cavalier," by Permission of the Publisher, Mr. Eveleigh Nash. *(See Review on Another Page.)*

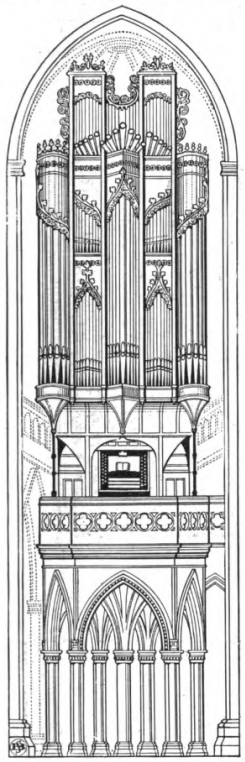
Not to part on unkind terms with the *Strand*, let me mention Sir Hiram Maxim's very amusing and puzzling article on a Mr. Fay, who, in America, performed the kind of tricks associated with the Davenport Brothers in a way that Sir Hiram, after many observations and experiments, could not explain. I understand him to say that even Mr. Maskelyne, that "master of magic and spells," has not produced any real imitation of the feats.

Yet it is vaguely in my memory that Mr. Fay, or another person of the same name, was studied by members of the Society for Psychical Research, in its early days, and that they were by no means satisfied with his performances. Probably some records survive in the Society's archives.

What does modern woman say to this dictum, delivered by a lady in "The Blind Child," a domestic tale published (fifth edition) in 1798?—

Every approach to what is called *humor* (*sic*) ought to be discouraged in a woman: it puts her too forward and too much upon a level with an actress; add to that, it makes her many enemies.

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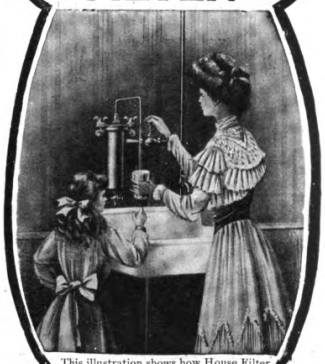
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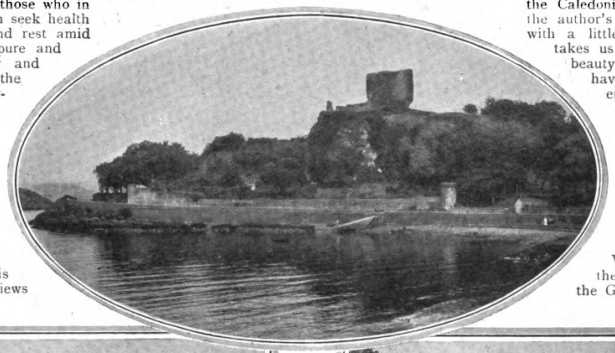
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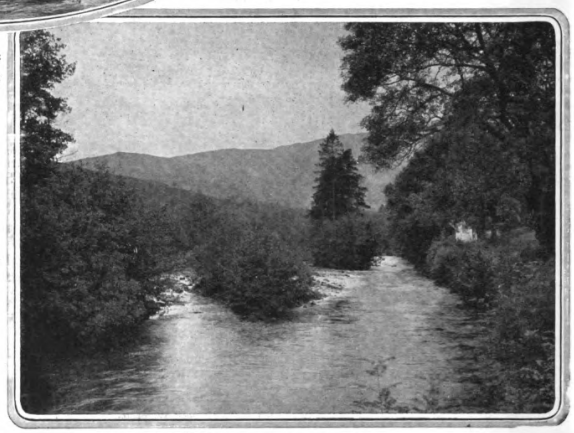
'SCOTLAND for the holidays!" There is no pleasanter password, or watchword, or gathering-cry, surely—call it what you will—for those who in July and August and September would fain seek health and strength, combined with pleasure and rest amid beautiful and interesting scenes in the pure and crisp, bracing air of the land of moor and loch; the best playground, surely, for the modern Englishman who does not overmuch care to put his money into the pockets of the foreigner across the Channel or North Sea. How to get there most easily is one question; by the quickest, and the cheapest, and the most comfortable route. Another point is what to see when in the North, how to pick and choose the best sights, in that land of many wonders, within reasonable limits of time and expense. Aptly comes to hand at the outset of the holidays this year, a little book, illustrated with views by sea and land, of mountain crag and moorland slope, castles and towers, views of rugged pass and softly smiling sea-shore, of placid loch and luxuriant wooded valley, written by Mr. George Eyre-Todd, and issued as a tourist guide by the London and North Western Railway Company to make good their claim as to the special advantages offered by the "West Coast Route" to Scotland, and through the Highlands by the Caledonian Railway. Few places are missed by the author's facile pen, and he points his narrative with a little local story of almost every place he takes us to. And in like manner most of the beauty-spots or places of romantic interest have their photographs. The "North Western" have also in this same connection issued a newspaper for gratuitous distribution, the "*North Western News*" *Special Holiday Number*—made up so as to tell all who want to know about their train-services and forthcoming events for the holidays within reach of the railway; aviation meetings; how and where to go for good fishing, shooting, and mountaineering, and so forth, between Buxton and Dovedale, and Wales and the Isle of Man, away to the heather-clad Northern uplands beyond the Garry and the Dee.



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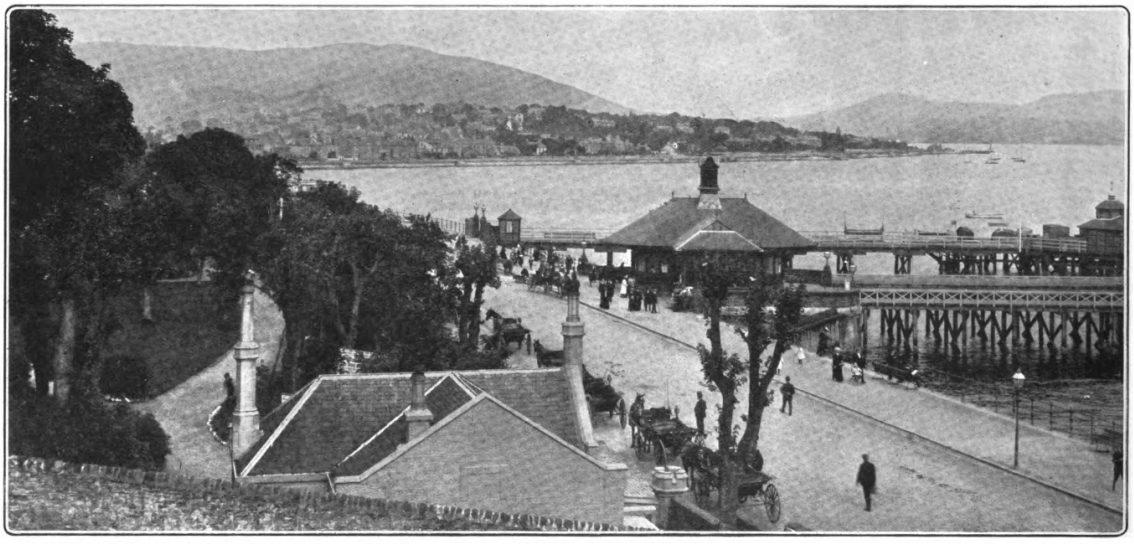
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LADIES' PAGE.

A BLACK Ascot was a novelty, and no cheerful one, for, becoming as sables may be found to individuals, there can be no question that the mass effect of all-black garments is mournful and sombre. However, as pearls and diamonds are admissible in ceremonial mourning and are nowadays not reserved, as once was considered good form, for evening wear alone, the *tout ensemble* was brightened by jewels, especially by fine necklaces and earrings of pearls. Hats seemed rather monotonously trimmed with big puffs of tulle; osprey or wide-spreading artificial fanciful feather aigrettes were hardly as popular as long spikes of bearded barley or wheat (black, of course), the whim of the hour. Turbans and big brims were almost equally well patronised. Gowns of soft satin charmeuse intermingled with Ninon or mousseline de soie seemed most favoured; but soft, dull-surfaced silk, usually embroidered with bright silk thread, crêpon, crêpe-de-Chine, Shantung, and chiffon were all worn. Bright jet was much in evidence; and embroidered gauze bands, the ornamentation in high relief in floss silk, were much adopted as a trimming, breaking up the heavy dead level of blackness of material.

Scarves are undoubtedly extremely fashionable. Some are very wide, and even slightly shaped to the shoulders, so that they form practically short mantles or capelets. Younger women wear the plain, flat scarf that needs careful drawing over the shoulders and clever carrying over the arms to look graceful. Long black Spanish lace scarves are handsome, but seem a little heavy in effect. Net, chiffon, brocaded gauze, or scarves composed of alternate lines of net and ostrich or marabout feather trimming, are all used. Ostrich-feather boas are also very fashionable; and, now that we have returned to the use of certain colours, it will be found that a heliotrope, or grey, or cream-coloured ostrich boa forms a most becoming frame to the face. Dainty pale tints are also delightful in chiffon scarves, to wear upon plain white embroidered muslin, or broderie Anglaise gowns. Delicate embroideries in colours, gold, or silver, are bestowed upon the ends and borders of many of these diaphanous draperies; and, if gracefully carried, they are a great addition to the elegance of the whole appearance. Sometimes a light spangling of sequins is added, but it is hardly suitable for promenade wear.

Earrings, it may be mentioned, were almost universally worn at Ascot. The small patterns are used in the daytime—notably a single pearl on a small diamond top, or a short chain, all of brilliants, or of diamonds and some coloured stone; but for evening wear—such as at the Opera and at smart restaurant and private dinner-parties—long, dangling trails of diamonds or pearls in the ear-lobes give light beside the face on the majority of well-dressed women. Undoubtedly earrings are generally becoming; and, moreover, there is no better situation for the display of superb specimen stones, if one luckily owns such gems. Critical males sometimes call the practice barbaric—well, and what if it is? One good old gentleman used to inquire why I did not also bore a hole in my nose for a ring? I found a reply simply veracious—I did not think that would be either ornamental or becoming, while the earrings were both. He would reply that he would never believe in the seriousness of the mind of a woman who put diamonds in holes in her ears. I would retort that I was of the same opinion as John Wesley when he was reproached with the liveliness of the tunes set to hymns under his directions. He replied that he did not see why brightness should be the monopoly of evil—so I have never been able to comprehend why becoming decoration and pretty costume should be considered the prerogative solely of brainless, ignorant, or self-centred little geese in our sex. Then he would fall back on his own dislike to earrings—and, of course, there is no arguing with taste! But, abstractedly considered, I believe most people would admit that the "swinging censers of light" beside the face are charming, so long as the countenance to which they call attention is pleasing; and that bright gems hung in the ears are attractive, at all events, while the eyes that flash beside them are sufficiently bright to match the gems. For old women, earrings can have but one merit—to advertise the splendour of their possessions. These two ideas are, of course, always the support of the jewellers—the desire, by ornament, to enhance either the beauty or the impressiveness of the appearance.



A LOVELY WHITE GOWN.

An Evening-dress of white chiffon, with berthe and panel of fine lace, and tunic edging of the same lace.

It is true there are few old women now! Our extended youth—the really longer duration of good looks—is due to a combination of many circumstances, but one is the greater care now avowedly given to the complexion. The use of a good cream is advisable, and many of the most famous beauties testify to their finding the ideal one for their own complexions in Crême Simon. This high-class preparation contains no animal fat, the base being glycerine; hence it cannot cause the growth of superfluous hairs, while it softens and tones up the skin. Poudre Simon and the excellent, bland soap of the same name are also desirable adjuncts to the toilet. Crême Simon can be purchased in a "flacon de voyage" specially arranged for travellers, to whom it is invaluable in case of sunburn, stings, and all such circumstances.

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LEIPZIG, June, 1910. **Directorium of the Royal Conservatorium of Music,** DR. RÖNTSCH.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

MANY a man, particularly if he be a careful soul, hesitates long before embarking upon the purchase of a motor-car, solely because he can get no definite pronouncement of what the vehicle will cost him to run. As a matter of fact, it is a difficult question even for an expert to answer, for so much depends upon circumstances, and something on luck. But perhaps a medical man in regular practice takes as much out of his car as anybody, take it all round, and so figures rendered by a medical man as to the cost of using a De Dion car for the past twelve months—which car has been in regular work since 1903—may have interest for many. Here are the figures: Petrol, £14 1s. 6d.; oil, £1 2s. 6d.; ignition, £2 4s. 1d.; tyres, £13 10s. 11d.; repairs, £7 2s. 11d.; lamps, 10s. 9d.; livery additional, £1 7s. 5d.; grooming and furnishing, 17s. 1d.; tools additional, 4s. 10d.; total, £41 2s. The distance covered is not given, but taking a line through the petrol at eighteen miles and 1s. 2d. per gallon, the distance could not have been less than 4300 miles, and probably a good deal more.

* * * * *

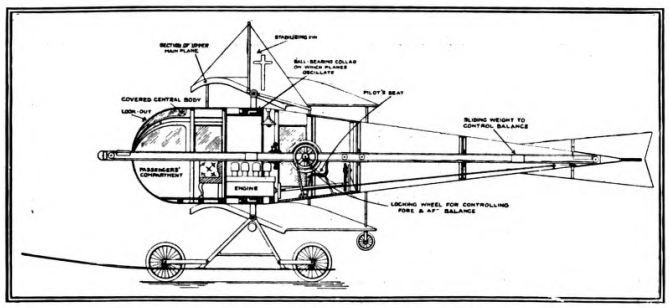
At last the powers that be have vouchsafed some information with regard to the imposition—I use the word advisedly—the imposition of the taxes upon motor-cars according to the true intent and meaning of the Finance Act. The amounts payable are to be governed by cylinder-area alone, for which, on the whole, motorists may in some measure be thankful; but a glance at the excellent tax-table given in the *Autocar* of the 11th inst. will show at once how unequally the allotted taxes bear upon the various car-owners.

* * * * *

Now to dwell a moment on the figures as given in the *Autocar* and to take, first, the question of single-cylinder cars. The owner of a little vehicle of 6·6-h.p. is mulcted in £3 3s. per annum, but by sticking to a single cylinder he can use a car of 11·8-h.p. for the same money. In the matter of twin-cylinder engines, if he has 12·4-h.p. he pays £4 4s. and can go up to 15·6-h.p. for the same money. Another half-horse-power, however, still with two cylinders, will plunge him into the expenditure of another £2 2s. per annum. Take, then, the case of the most popular sizes of four-cylinder engines, which range between 12-h.p. and, say, 18-h.p. For the bare dozen he pays £4 4s., and can go up to 15·8-h.p. for an equal sum; but here ·4—less than a half-horse-power—commits him to another two guineas. As I have suggested, could anything be more incongruous, disproportionate, or ill-considered?

* * * * *

The cream and glory of the great German contest for the trophy presented annually by that prince of good sportsmen, Prince Henry of Prussia, have gone to the Austrian Daimler cars, which finished one, two, three. The only British vehicles entered—the three 20-h.p. Vauxhalls—do not appear in the first twenty, but this must not be scored in any way against them. The Vauxhalls were just standard 20-h.p. cars, such as any purchaser of one of these fine vehicles is supplied with, while the German vehicles which finished in the first flight were, notwithstanding the *chevaux de frise* of rules, actually "freaks" as to engine, body, and equipment.



THE "CRUCIFER" AEROPLANE: A DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING ITS CONSTRUCTION.

* * * * *

By the programme of the visit of the R.A.C. and its associated club to the ancient city of Chester to-morrow, Saturday, it is evident that many of the functions will be of quite a civic character. The visitors will be received by the Mayor and Corporation, and members and Associates will be invited to inspect the plate and ancient charters of the city. The Dean of Chester will conduct a party over the Cathedral, after which lunch will be taken with the Mayor; and in the afternoon a drive will be made to Eaton Hall, the seat of the Duke of Westminster. In the evening the sixth Provincial Dinner will be held in the Assembly Room of the Town Hall, Chester, the Mayor presiding.

THE CRUCIFER AEROPLANE.

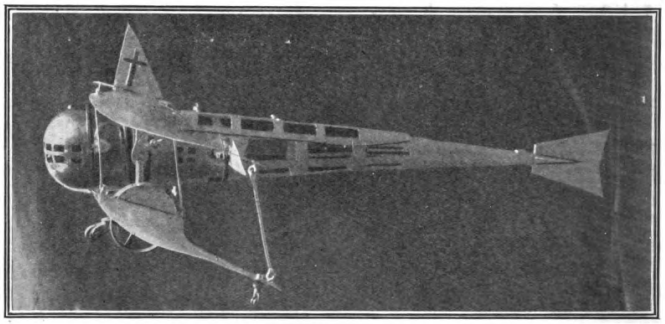
THE problem of the aeroplane has been attacked on many sides, but few designs have shown such originality as the machine just patented by a Sussex gentleman, Mr. L. B. Goldman. His first endeavour has been to arrive at a formation which would be more suitable for high-speed work than the present frail and skeleton types, in which the men and mechanism are fully exposed. The Goldman machine has a central body of torpedo shape, and within this the pilot, passengers, engine and stores will be housed.

But the vital principle of Mr. Goldman's patent is his new method of securing stability. In every other aeroplane the wings and body are rigidly held together; but in the "Crucifer" machine the planes or wings are mounted on a ball-bearing collar, which is fixed on the central body. Thus, if not held in control, the planes could oscillate freely on this collar without imparting their motion to the central body. The effect of this is that in the case of a gust of wind tilting the planes at one side and depressing them at the other the central body is not heeled over, as in the case of other machines where wings and body are all joined together.

By a most ingenious automatic arrangement, the oscillations of the planes or wings are limited and checked on the "Crucifer" aeroplane, and this device always tends to keep them horizontal, and so to maintain lateral stability. In other machines this has to be done by hand-controlled devices, and it makes a very severe call upon the skill and endurance of the aviator. In fact, until automatic stability in some form or other is obtained, the aeroplane must be considered imperfect.

Yet another striking feature of Mr Goldman's invention is that the central body is mounted on trunnions or pivots provided by the supporting chassis, and an arrangement under the pilot's control enables the body to be accurately balanced fore and aft when on the ground, and locked in that position. When in the air he can tilt the whole body upwards or downwards, and

[Continued overleaf



AN AEROPLANE DESIGNED TO CARRY "INSIDE" PASSENGERS: THE "CRUCIFER"—IN MODEL FORM.

The "Crucifer," which is the design of Mr. L. B. Goldman, presents a number of remarkable features. Space will not permit mention of them in detail here, but sufficient particulars will be found set forth in this issue. Meantime, it may be said that the flying-machine is designed to carry pilot and passengers in a central body of torpedo-like shape.

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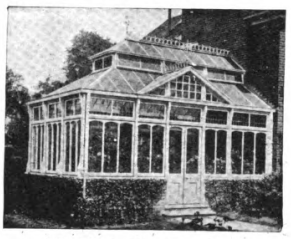
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thus steer the vessel on an up or down course without the employment of special elevating planes.

The engine drives two propellers, and the inventor is working out a plan by which the motor can also drive the road-wheels, if it is necessary to transport the machine over the roads. To further this end, he makes the wings capable of folding back, and the tail can be detached, so that the vehicles would be only eighteen feet long and not inconveniently wide.

Mr. Goldman has not yet carried his projects beyond the model form, and although, until tests with a full-sized machine have been made, it would be unwise to forecast the actual results obtainable, the ideas embodied in this new machine give great promise. It is tolerably certain that the sporting aeroplane of to-day is but a passing form, and we must make radical departures from current ideas if a machine is to be arrived at which will render aerial navigation really practicable. R. P. HEARNE.

We have received from Mr. William Heinemann the first volume of a new edition of "The Encyclopædia of Sport," which is issued in paper covers at 1s. net. It is edited by the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, and is very tastefully produced with several coloured plates, including "Blériot Crossing the Channel," and numerous black-and-white illustrations. This volume includes articles on Aeronautics (by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu), Alligators (by Lord Northcliffe), Ammunition (by H. F. Phillips), Angling (by John Bickerdyke), an Indian section (by H. S. Thomas), Antelopes (by R. Lydekker), and the beginning of an article on Antelope Shooting. The existing articles have been carefully revised, and many new ones added, among the contributors, besides those already mentioned, being Messrs. W. Baxendale, B. J. T. Bosanquet, H. A. Bryden, H. Hesketh-Prichard, and many other well-known writers.

The New Palace pleasure steamer *Koh-i-Noor* commences her Saturday afternoon "Husband Boat" trips on Saturday next, and on Sunday she makes her first trip this season to Deal. These trips mark the opening of the full service of sailings of the *Royal Sovereign* and *Koh-i-Noor*. Particulars of the special trains from St. Pancras, which call at a number of stations in the North of London, can be obtained from Mr. T. E. Barlow, Director and Manager, 50, King William Street, E.C.

The Hon. Victor Grosvenor has been elected a director of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

It will be interesting to those who are thinking of their summer holidays to know that a very pleasant cruise of nineteen days can be made to the Azores for £15, which figure includes nine days' accommodation at the Azores. The ten-days' sea-trip can be made by the large Transatlantic mail-steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which leave Southampton every alternate Wednesday. An illustrated booklet giving all particulars can be had on application to the R.M.S.P. Co., 18, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

By inadvertence it was stated in the issue for June 11 that Mr. S. F. Cody was the first man in Great Britain to build and fly his own aeroplane. The credit of the event should have been awarded to Mr. A. V. Roe, who flew at Brooklands in June 1908.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

T R S (Lincoln's Inn).—It will give us pleasure to include your name amongst our successful solvers when you send us a correct solution. All your efforts so far have been unsuccessful.

E J WINTER-WOOD.—You will see your problem has been a veritable teaser to our solvers.

P FYFE (Glasgow).—We are much obliged, and will take an early opportunity of examining it.

R BEE (Melton Mowbray).—We hope to find our judgment in accordance with your own.

J SCHERL (Christiania).—Thanks for your contribution. We hope to publish it in due course.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 3442 received from C A M (Penang) and F Hanstein (Natal); of No. 3444 from J Lear (Zazoo City, Miss.), Henry A Seller (Denver, Colorado), and J W Beaty (Toronto); of No. 3445 from G W Wolff (Altoona, Pa., U.S.A.), J W Roswell (Streetsville), Henry A Seller, R H Couper (Malbane, U.S.A.), J W Beaty, Eugene Henry (Lewisham), and J Clark (Dulwich); of No. 3446 from J Clark, Eugene Henry, F R Pickering (Forest Hill), J W H (Winton), W H A W (Holt), F Rutter, E J Winter-Wood, J B Camara (Madeira), and J Isaacson (Liverpool); of No. 3447 from J W H, J Clark, Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), Eugene Henry, T Roberts (Hackney), F R Pickering, F R Gittins (Birmingham), L Schlu (Vienna), J K Douglas (Scone), and F W Atchinson (Crowthorne).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3448 received from Sorrento, G W Moir (East Sheen), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), T Turner (Brixton), R Worters (Canterbury), and J Green (Boulogne).

PROBLEM No. 3450.—BY SORRENTO.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3447.—BY P. MORAN.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to B 5th	Any move
2. R, Q, B, or Kt mates accordingly.	

INTERNATIONAL CHESS EXHIBITION IN HAMBURG.—On the occasion of the seventeenth Congress of the German Chess Association, to be held in July, arrangements are being made for an exhibition of rare works on chess, drawings, curiosities, newspapers and magazines containing chess problems, etc. All those possessing suitable objects for such an exhibition are invited by the Hamburg Club to kindly lend them, the Club guaranteeing their prompt return. They may be sent to Herr Fab, Landau, Hamburg, 19 Wiesen Street, 27.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of SIR JOHN HOLLAMS, of 52, Eaton Square, and Dene Park, Tonbridge, head of Messrs. Hollams, Sons, Coward, and Hawksley, solicitors, Mincing Lane, has been proved, the gross value of the estate being £601,587. He gives 52, Eaton Square, Dene Park, Tonbridge, his property at Alverdiscott and Huntshaw, Devon, with the furniture, etc., live and dead stock, and £100,000 to his son Frederick William; the freehold ground rents and hereditaments in Surrey and at Plaistow to his son Edward Percy; property at Greenwich and Stepney to his son John; £500 to Elizabeth Hole; the dividends from his 3½ per Cent. India Stock to Frances Constance Hole, during her life; £1000 to the Solicitors' Benevolent Society; £100 each to the United Law Clerks' Society, St. Thomas's Hospital, the Hospital for Incurables, the Kent Hospital at Maidstone, the Cheyne Walk Hospital for Children, and the Poplar Hospital; and the residue to his said three sons. The testator desired to record that the apparent preference for his son Frederick William arises from his greater requirements and not from his having less affection for his other sons.

The will (dated June 19, 1909) of MR. HAROLD BROWN, of 9, Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, and 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, solicitor, who died on April 14, has been proved by his widow and sons, the value of the property amounting to £121,148. The testator bequeaths £2000, the household and domestic effects, and an annuity of £2000 to his wife; £1000, and his share and interest in his partnership business to his son Harold George; £2000 to his son Wilfred Gordon; £50 each to his grandchildren; £100 each to Dorothy Brown, Robert Mills Welsford, and Grace Roberts; £1000 each to his daughters Ada, Kate, and Helen Mary; and the residue to his five children.

The will of the REV. JOHN BRIDGES NUNN, of 12, St. Matthew's Drive, St. Leonards-on-Sea, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £43,612. He bequeaths £100 each to the Church Missionary Society and the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy; £500 to his daughter, Jean Elizabeth Annie; the income from £3000 to his son during the life of his mother; £50 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the British and American Children's Home and Orphanage; and the residue in trust for his wife during widowhood, and then for his three children.

The will of MISS CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH ASKEW, of Burwood Park, Walton-on-Thames, who died on Feb. 21, has been proved, the value of the property being £35,851. The testatrix leaves everything she may die possessed of to her sister Frances Louisa Askew.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Reuben Martin, Roebuck House, West Bromwich, died intestate	£138,604
Mr. Robert Stanford Brown, Park View, Bromley, Kent	£95,100
Mr. George Harding, Knypersley, Stafford	£65,516
Sir Alan J. Colquhoun, Bt., of Luss	£53,051
Mr. Joseph Millington, Earlswood, Penn, Wolverhampton	£52,679
Mr. Edward Gellatly, The Priory, Richmond, and Dock House, Billiter Street, City	£50,313

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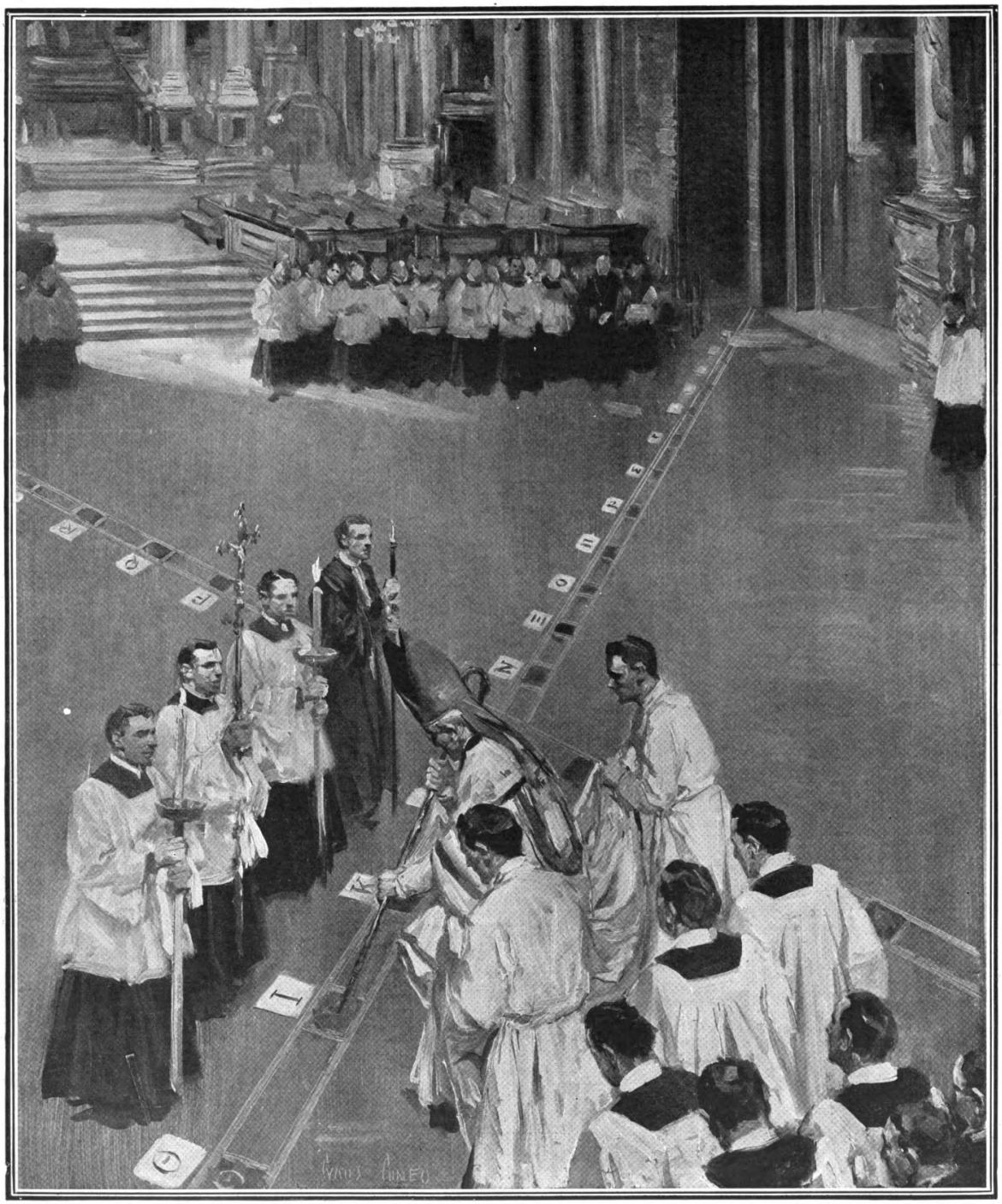
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THE MOST REMARKABLE CEREMONY AT THE CONSECRATION OF WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: ARCHBISHOP BOURNE TRACING THE LETTERS OF THE GREEK AND LATIN ALPHABETS ON FORTY-SEVEN HEAPS OF ASHES ON THE FLOOR OF THE CATHEDRAL.

We give some details of this remarkable ceremony under the photograph of it that appears elsewhere in this number, and in our article "The Consecration of Westminster Cathedral." It is interesting to note that the history of the ceremony has long been a puzzle to ecclesiastical archæologists. The most popular theory is that it originated in the procedure of the Roman land surveyors, who traced two transverse lines in the first instance on the lands they wished to measure. The Rev. Herbert Thurston (writing in the "Month") suggests that Celtic influences have much to do with the ceremony, quoting, as one of several points in favour of his case, Nennius' statement of St. Patrick that: "He wrote three hundred and sixty-five alphabets (abegetoria) or more, and he also founded churches in the same number, three hundred and sixty-five. He ordained three hundred and sixty-five Bishops also, or more, in whom was the Spirit of God."

ARTIST, CYRUS

HARWICH ROUTE

TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.30 p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train with Dining and Breakfast Cars.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"PRISCILLA RUNS AWAY." AT THE HAYMARKET.

THE Countess Arnim's play, in four acts, produced on Monday night at the Haymarket Theatre, is one of those mannered little comedies, decked out with gorgeous costumes and Ruritanian sentiment, which stand in the following of "The Prisoner of Zenda" and of "The King's Mirror." And the moral it would teach is the moral inculcated by Mr. Anthony Hope in both of the books mentioned—namely, that royal duty, like every other kind of duty, cannot safely be shirked, and that royal blood necessarily sets its possessor far apart from average human beings. The Countess tells her story in this wise. In the first act (which is far too long) the Princess Priscilla of Lothen-Kunitz, an imaginary German Grand-Duchy, leaves home in the company of her tutor, Herr Fritzing, the Grand Ducal Librarian, partly because she cannot, in her father's palace, carry out this gentleman's teaching, partly because she objects to her threatened betrothal to her cousin Henry, Prince of Lucerne. In the second act we find her Highness settled with Herr Fritzing in an English country cottage, living under an assumed name, upsetting the village by her generosity, antagonising the vicar's wife by her easy disregard of her, and winning over to her service the vicar's son and the young squire. The third act, which ought to be cut ruthlessly, shows things going all wrong with the Princess. She has spent all her money; tradesmen are clamouring for payment; the old woman whose cottage she has taken, and whom she has befriended, proves ungrateful; the two young men both have the audacity to make love to her, each in his own unwelcome way; and, unkindest cut of all, her cousin tracks her to the cottage, and becomes a witness of her embarrassments and distress, which drives her to run away again, this time home. In the fourth act, the two young people are both back at the Grand-Ducal palace, and Prince Henry, desperate of winning the Princess, is on the point of departing to his own country when she asks him to take her with him, and he consents. The players have, of course, little scope for real acting; but Mr. Lyall Swete almost makes the librarian a creature of flesh and blood, Mr. Charles Maude gives distinction to the part of the Prince, and Miss Neilson-Terry, who reproduces some of the vocal mannerisms of her mother, Miss Julia Neilson, plays the Princess with charm, intelligence, and sometimes real feeling.

(Other Playhouse Notes on "Art and Drama" Page.)

The Great Western and London and South-Western Railways offer increased facilities to travellers by announcing that on and after July 1 the return halves of ordinary and week-end tickets between London and Reading will be available by either the Great Western or London and South Western Company's route. A similar arrangement is in existence with Plymouth, Exeter, Yeovil, Windsor, etc.

It should be noted that the photographs of the illustrations reproduced from illuminated manuscripts which appear on the page containing our article, "The Consecration of Westminster Cathedral," are by Léon.

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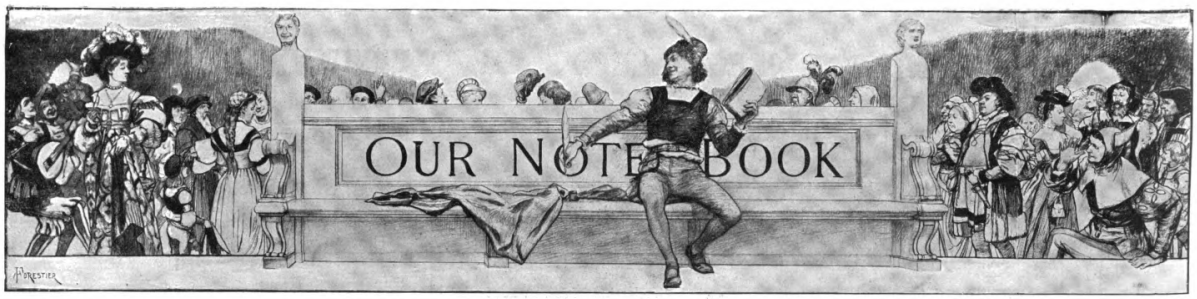
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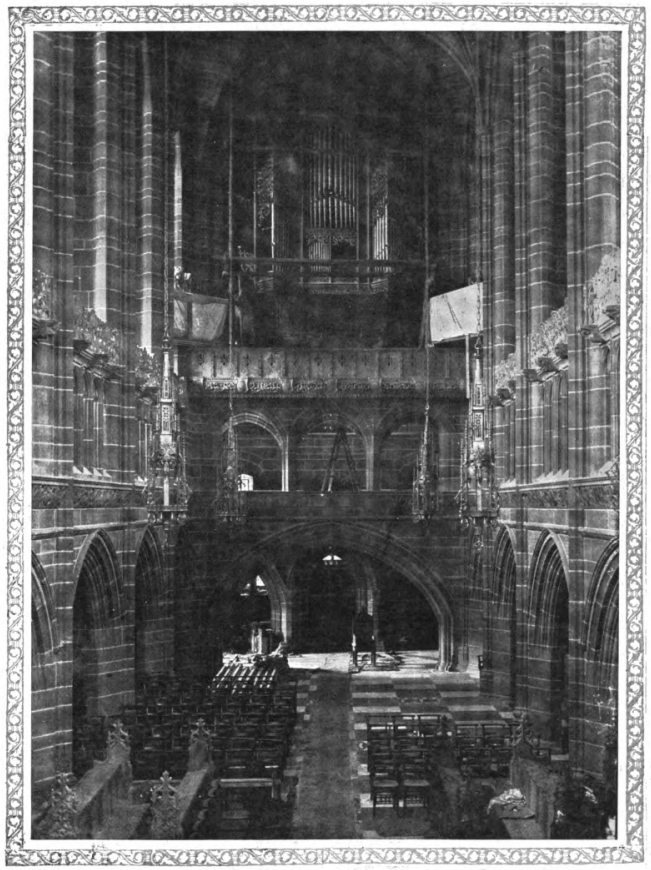
By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE other day I went to see the Irish Plays, recently acted by real Irishmen—peasants and poor folk—under the inspiration of Lady Gregory and Mr. W. B. Yeats. Over and above the excellence of the acting and the abstract merit of the plays (both of which were considerable), there emerged the strange and ironic interest which has been the source of so much fun and sin and sorrow—the interest of the Irishman in England. Since we have sinned by creating the Stage Irishman, it is fitting enough that we should all be rebuked by Irishmen on the stage. We have all seen some obvious Englishman performing a Paddy. It was, perhaps, a just punishment to see an obvious Paddy performing the comic and contemptible part of an English gentleman. I have now seen both, and I can lay my hand on my heart (though my knowledge of physiology is shaky about its position) and declare that the Irish English gentleman was an even more abject and crawling figure than the English Irish servant. The Comic Irishman in the English plays was at least given credit for a kind of chaotic courage. The Comic Englishman in the Irish plays was represented not only as a fool, but as a nervous fool; a fussy and spasmodic prig, who could not be loved either for strength or weakness. But all this only illustrates the fundamental fact that both the national views are wrong; both the versions are perversions. The rollicking Irishman and the priggish Englishman are alike the mere myths generated by a misunderstanding. It would be rather nearer the truth if we spoke of the rollicking Englishman and the priggish Irishman. But even that would be wrong too.

Unless people are near in soul they had better not be near in neighbourhood. The Bible tells us to love our neighbours, and also to love our enemies; probably because they are generally the same people. And there is a real human reason for this. You think of a remote man merely as a man; that is, you think of him in the right way. Suppose I say to you suddenly—"Oblige me by brooding on the soul of the man who lives at 351, High Street, Islington." Perhaps (now I come to think of it) you *are* the man who lives at 351, High Street, Islington; for this journal has a wide circulation. In that case substitute some other unknown address and pursue the intellectual sport. Now you will probably be broadly right about the man in Islington whom you have never seen or heard of, because you will begin at the right end—the human end. The man in Islington is at least a man. The soul of the man in Islington is certainly a soul. He also has been bewildered and broadened by youth; he also has been tortured and intoxicated by love; he also is sublimely doubtful about death. You can think about the soul of that nameless man who is a mere number in Islington High Street. But you do not think about the soul of your next-door neighbour. He is not a man; he is an environment. He is the barking of a dog; he is the noise of a pianola; he is a dispute about a party wall; he is drains that are worse than yours, or roses that are better than yours. Now, all these are the wrong ends of a man; and a man, like many other things in this world, such as a cat-o'-nine-tails, has a large number of wrong ends, and only one right one. These adjuncts are all tails, so to speak. A dog is a sort of curly tail to a man; a substitute for that which man so tragically lost at an early stage of evolution. And though I would rather myself go about trailing a dog behind me than tugging a pianola or towing a rose-garden, yet this is a matter of taste, and they are all alike appendages or things dependent upon man. But besides his twenty tails, every man really has a head, a centre of identity, a soul. And the head of a man is even harder to find than the head of a Skye terrier, for man has nine hundred and ninety-nine wrong ends instead of one. It is no question of getting hold of the sow by the right ear; it is a question of getting hold of the hedgehog by the right quill, of the bird by the right feather, of the forest by the right leaf. If we have never known the forest we shall know at least that it is a forest, a thing grown grandly out of the earth; we shall realise the roots toiling in the terrestrial darkness, the trunks reared in the sylvan twilight.

But to find the forest is to find the fringe of the forest. To approach it from without is to see its mere accidental outline ragged against the sky. It is to come close enough to be superficial. The remote man, therefore, may stand for manhood; for the glory of birth or the dignity of death. But it is difficult to get Mr. Brown next door (with whom you have quarrelled about the creepers) to stand for these things in any satisfactorily symbolic attitude. You do not feel the glory of his birth; you are more likely to hint heatedly at its ingloriousness. You do not, on purple and silver evenings, dwell on the dignity and quietude of his death; you think of it, if at all, rather as sudden. And the same is true of historical separation and proximity. I look forward to the same death as a Chinaman; barring one or two Chinese tortures, perhaps. I look back to the same babyhood as an ancient Phœnician; unless, indeed, it were one of that special Confirmation class of Sunday School babies who were passed through the fire to Moloch. But these distant or antique terrors seem merely tied on to the life: they are not part of its texture. Babylonian mothers (however they yielded to etiquette) probably loved their children; and Chinamen unquestionably reverenced their dead. It is far different when two peoples are close enough to each other to mistake all the acts and gestures of everyday life. It is far different when the Baptist baker in Islington thinks of Irish infancy, passed amid Popish priests and impossible fairies. It is far different when the tramp from Tipperary thinks of Irish death, coming often in dying hamlets, in distant colonies, in English prisons or on English gibbets. There childhood and death have lost all their reconciling qualities; the very details of them do not unite, but divide. Hence England and Ireland see the facts of each other without guessing the meaning of the facts. For instance, we may see the fact that an Irish housewife is careless. But we fancy falsely that this is because she is scatter-brained; whereas it is, on the contrary, because she is concentrated—on religion, or conspiracy, or tea. You may call her inefficient, but you certainly must not call her weak. In the same way, the Irish see the fact that the Englishman is unsociable; they do not see the reason, which is that he is romantic.

This seems to me the real value of such striking national sketches as those by Lady Gregory and Mr. Synge, which I saw last week. Here is a case where mere accidental realism, the thing written on the spot, the "slice of life," may, for once in a way, do some good. All the signals, all the flags, all the declaratory externals of Ireland we are almost certain to mistake. If the Irishman speaks to us, we are sure to misunderstand him. But if we hear the Irishman talking to himself, it may begin to dawn on us that he is a man.

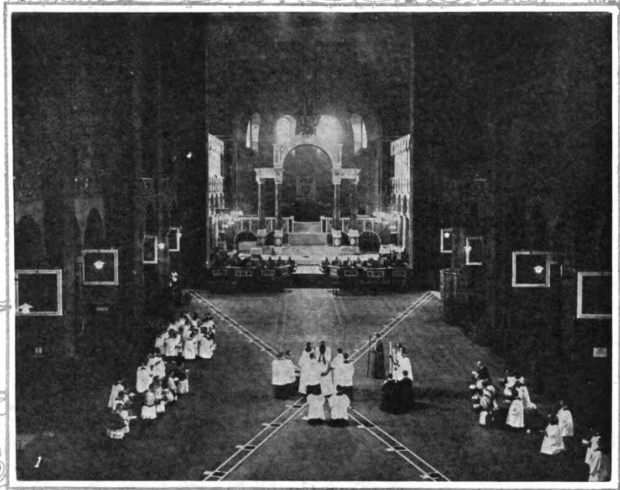


THE CONSECRATION OF THE LADY CHAPEL OF LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL: THE INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL, SEEN FROM THE COMMUNION TABLE.

As we have occasion to note elsewhere in this number, the Lady Chapel of the new Liverpool Cathedral was consecrated on Wednesday last by the Right Rev. Francis James, Bishop of Liverpool; the Most Rev. Cosmo, Lord Archbishop of York, and other Bishops assisting. The order of procession on the occasion was as follows: the Civic Regalia, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, the Town Clerk, the Mace-Bearer, the Executive Committee, the two Marshalr, the Precentor, the Cathedral Choir, Clergy (not being Canons or Chaplains), Canons and Proctors in Convocation, the two Archdeacons, the visiting Bishops, each with his Chaplain, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin with two Chaplains, the Mace-Bearer, the two Registrars, the Chancellor of the Diocese, the Lord Bishop of Liverpool with three Chaplains, and the Lord Archbishop of York with three Chaplains and Apparitor.

THE CONSECRATION OF WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL:

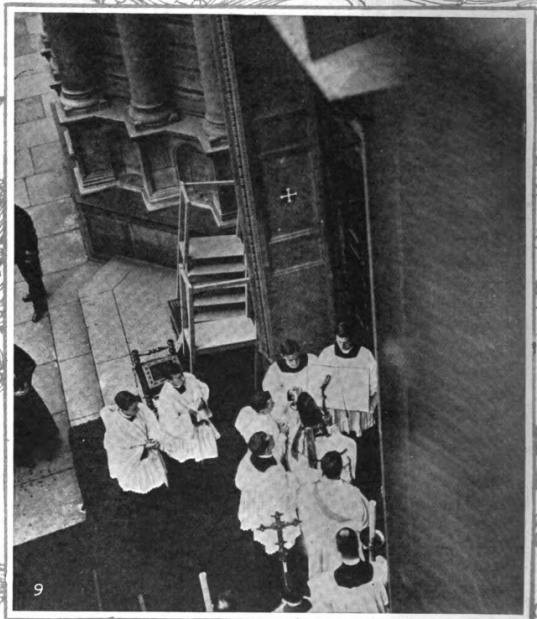
PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS











1. THE FORTY-SEVEN SMALL HEAPS OF ASHES ON THE CATHEDRAL FLOOR ON WHICH THE ARCHBISHOP TRACED, WITH THE TIP OF HIS PASTORAL STAFF, THE LETTERS OF THE GREEK ALPHABET AND THE LETTERS OF THE LATIN ALPHABET.
2. THE ARCHBISHOP SPRINKLING THE UPPER PART OF THE OUTER WALLS OF THE CATHEDRAL WITH HOLY WATER DURING ONE OF THE THREE CIRCUITS OF THE CHURCH.
5. THE ARCHBISHOP TRACING A CROSS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CATHEDRAL DOOR BEFORE THE ENTRY OF THE RELICS ON THE RELIC-BIERS.
6. ONE OF THE SACRED RELICS BORNE IN PROCESSION ON ITS BIER.
9. THE ARCHBISHOP ASKING ADMISSION TO THE CATHEDRAL.

We may add the following few details with regard to certain of the particular points of ceremony illustrated on this page, quoting in some cases from the Order of breadth, crossing each other. He begins one at the corner on the left of the main entrance, and carries it transversely to the opposite corner at the east, or altar Should the church be large, instead of the first line, twenty-four small heaps at equal distances may be laid down; and twenty-three for the second. . . . The beginning at the right hand corner next the door, he traces in like manner the letters of the Latin alphabet." (2) As he passes in procession thrice round the outside at the conclusion of each of the three circuits of the outside of the church. (5) The sacred relics that are to be deposited in the altars are carried to the church on masons then seal up the cavity. Further particulars will be found

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SOLEMN DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

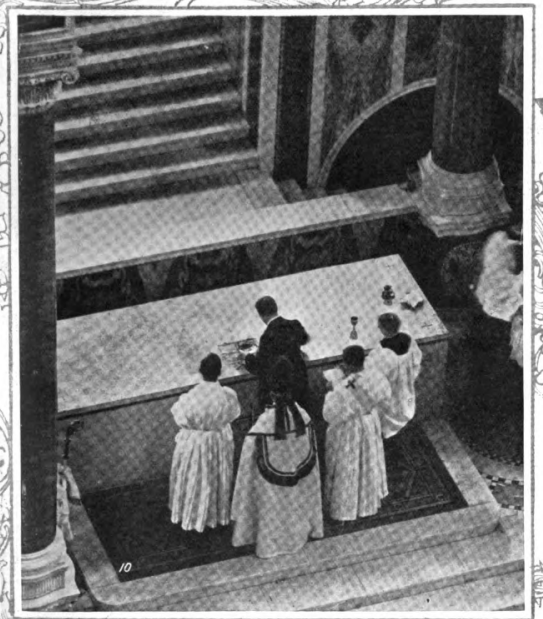
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3. ARCHBISHOP BOURNE WALKING IN PROCESSION ROUND THE CATHEDRAL.

4. THE ARCHBISHOP PRAYING AT THE CATHEDRAL DOOR BEFORE KNOCKING AT IT WITH HIS STAFF AND ASKING ADMISSION.

7. THE PROCESSION PASSING ROUND THE OUTSIDE OF THE CATHEDRAL.

8. SACRED RELICS IN POSITION IN THE ANOINTED CAVITY OF THE HIGH ALTAR BEFORE THE SEALING WITH HALLOWED MORTAR BY THE MASTER MASON AND THE CHANTING OF "SANCTIFY YOURSELVES, YE PRIESTS."

10. THE MASTER MASON SEALING RELICS IN THE HIGH ALTAR.

the Consecration of a Roman Catholic Church: (1) "Meanwhile, one of the attendants strews ashes on the floor of the church, on two lines, about a palm in end of the church. The second is drawn from the corner to the right of the principal door, and carried to the opposite corner at the altar end of the building. Bishop . . . with the tip of his pastoral staff, traces the letters of the Greek alphabet on the ashes, at such intervals that they may occupy the whole space. Then, of the building to be consecrated, the Bishop sprinkles the upper part of the outer walls of the church with holy water. (4) The Bishop asks admission to the cathedral relic-biers, and are carried in the church in the same manner. (8) The sacred relics are placed in the cavity of the altar, which has previously been anointed, and the in our article, "The Consecration of Westminster Cathedral."

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS.



MAJOR THE HON. C. H. GUEST,
Liberal Candidate for East Dorset.

Personal Notes. Major the Hon. C. H. Guest, a son of Lord and Lady Wimborne, the Liberal candidate for East Dorset, is a brother of Captain the Hon. Ivor Guest, the ex-member, who was unseated as the result of the recent election petition, after winning the seat in January by a majority of 426. In his election address, Major Guest professed himself a "firm believer in the necessity of a Second Chamber and a supporter of the official programme of the Government."

Colonel John Sanctuary Nicholson, C.B., C.M.G., the Unionist candidate in the East Dorset election, is an old officer of the 7th Hussars, which he joined in 1884 at the age of twenty-one. He has seen much service in Matabeleland, Rhodesia, and in the South African War, where he won mention in dispatches and the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Mr. Henry Cecil Buckingham, the new Junior Sheriff for the City of London, is head of the firm of Messrs. J. H. Buckingham and Co., silk-manufacturers, Cripplegate. He is a member of the London Chamber of Commerce, a Commissioner of Taxes, and an arbitrator of the London Chamber of Arbitration. Mr. Buckingham is also a member of the Skinners', Loriners,' Fruiterers', and Spectacle Makers' Companies.



Photo. Sport and General.

MR. BEALS C. WRIGHT,
"Runner-up" in the Lawn Tennis Tournament (Singles Championship).

Mr. Beals C. Wright who lost to Mr. Wilding in the Singles Championship final round, in the Lawn Tennis All-England Championship contest at Wimbledon, is remarkable for his "uncanny power of anticipation." It has been said of him also: "There is nothing that differentiates him from the ruck of players more than his collectedness when having the worst of a rally. He always has a sting in his tail."

We regret to announce the death of the Duc d'Alençon, which took place at his English residence, at Wimbledon Common, on Wednesday last. Prince Ferdinand Philippe Marie, Duc d'Alençon, was a grandson of King Louis Philippe of France. He was born on July 12, 1844. His father was the second son of Louis Philippe. The late Duke married Sophia, Duchess of Bavaria, who met her death in a most tragic fashion at the great Charity Bazaar fire in Paris in 1897, in a vain endeavour to lend assistance at a time when she might well have escaped with her life.

Miss Ethel Smyth, the composer of "The Wreckers," has had the very rare honour conferred on her by Durham University of the honorary degree of Doctor of Music. The much-coveted distinction is held by only three or four British composers, and has but rarely been conferred on eminent foreign musicians, such as Joachim and Richter. Dr. Ethel Smyth is the first lady to write "Mus. Doc." after her name. She is shown in the photograph wearing the gown of rich white brocade, with mauve lining and hood.



Photo. Edis.

DR. ETHEL SMYTH, Mus. Doc.,
The First Lady Recipient of the Degree.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicholson, Bt., G.C.B., who has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Hardinge, the new Viceroy of India, as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been for the past four and a-half years British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He negotiated the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907. He was born in 1849, and after four years in the Foreign Office entered the Diplomatic Service. He accompanied Lord Dufferin to Egypt, and has been Minister in Tangier and Ambassador in Madrid. While holding the latter post Sir Arthur Nicholson represented Great Britain at the Algeciras Conference on the Morocco Question.

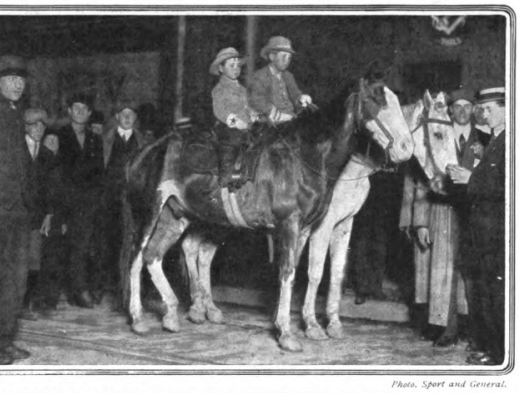


Photo. Sport and General.

TWO AMERICAN BOYS WHO RODE TWO THOUSAND MILES TO MEET MR. ROOSEVELT.

In drenching rain, over roads deep in mud, the two boys shown in the photograph, Louis (right) and Temple (left) Abernathy, aged ten and six respectively, sons of a friend of Mr. Roosevelt's, known as "Catch 'em alive Jack," from his habit of catching wolves with his hands, rode two thousand miles on broncbos from their father's ranch in Oklahoma to New York, to meet Mr. Roosevelt on his arrival. They are shown leaving Trenton, New Jersey.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE DUC D'ALENÇON,
Grandson of King Louis Philippe of France.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE RT. HON. SIR A. NICHOLSON, Bt., G.C.B.,
Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Photo. Weston.

MR. H. C. BUCKINGHAM,
New Sheriff for the City of London.



Photo. Downey.

MR. ALDERMAN JOHNSTON,
New Sheriff for the City of London.

Mr. Alderman Johnston, the new Senior Sheriff for the City of London for the ensuing year, is a member of the firm of Messrs. Wingate and Johnston, shipping agents, Aldersgate Street. He has been an Alderman since 1907, and is a member of the Innholders' Company.



Photo. Cathery.

COL. J. S. NICHOLSON, C.B., C.M.G.,
Unionist Candidate for East Dorset.

Mr. A. F. Wilding, who beat Mr. Beals Wright in the final round of the Singles Championship in the Lawn Tennis All England contest at Wimbledon, and thus won the right to meet the holder, Mr. Gore, is a player who is not to be disconcerted, and, once set, is quite safe. He proved his quality against Mr. Wright by losing the first two rounds (4—6 each round), and winning the three others (6—3, 6—2, and 6—3).

The Prince's Confirmation. The Confirmation of the Prince of Wales, on the day after his sixteenth birthday, took place in the Private Chapel of Windsor Castle, in the presence of the King and Queen, Prince Albert and Princess Mary, the Queen Mother, the Princess Royal and Princess Victoria, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Empress Marie, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), Princess Henry of Battenberg, and most of the younger members of the Royal Family. The Primate performed the laying-on of hands, being assisted in the service by the Dean of Windsor (Dr. Eliot), Canon Dalton (Domestic Chaplain), and the Rev. H. Dixon Wright (Naval Chaplain at Britannia College, Dartmouth), who prepared the Prince for Confirmation. Mr. Asquith and the Home Secretary (Mr. Winston Churchill) were among the sixty invited guests. The Prince of Wales made his responses in a quiet but firm voice. Our drawing, by Mr. Begg, is based on the very excellent photographs taken on the occasion by the well-known photographers, Messrs. Russell and Sons, of Windsor.



Photo. Sport and General.

MR. A. F. WILDING,
Winner in the Lawn Tennis Tournament (Singles Championship).

The Disaster to the "Deutschland." A sharp gale has wrecked another Zeppelin. The great airship "Deutschland," designed for a passenger service in Central Germany, now lies a torn and shapeless mass of tangled metal stays, canvas, and machinery amid the pine-trees of the Teutoberger Wald, between Hanover and Westphalia. The catastrophe came about after a nine hours struggle against a storm. In the end beaten to a standstill, owing, we are told, to the petrol giving out, the airship swooped

[Continued overleaf.



COMMEMORATING THE VISIT OF QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA TO AMSTERDAM, WHERE SHE IS SAID TO HAVE SOLD, OR PAWNED, CROWN JEWELS, TO PROVIDE MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR THE KING'S SERVICE: GENTLEMEN AND LADIES BOWING TO THE QUEEN AND THE STADTHOLDER BEFORE DANCING THE PAVANE (1642).

The 335th anniversary of the foundation of Leyden University has just been celebrated by the students, who, amongst other things, represented this scene from the visit of Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. of England, to Amsterdam. To quote the "Dictionary of National Biography": "On the 2nd of May [1641] the marriage of the Princess Mary was celebrated. . . . On the 23rd of February [1642] she [Queen Henrietta Maria] sailed from Dover, carrying with her a great part of the Crown jewels. She hoped not merely to raise money by pawning them, but to obtain armed support from Denmark and the Prince of Orange, as well from other Continental Sovereigns. . . . Before the middle of June it was known in England that she had been selling, or pawning, jewels at Amsterdam, and had purchased large stores of munitions of war for the King's service." In our Illustration Queen Henrietta Maria is shown at Amsterdam. The Prince of Orange is on her left, and the Queen of Bohemia on her right. Further on the left are Princess Mary and her husband, William, Prince of Orange, who was the father of William III. of England. The student representing the Prince of Orange lived like a Prince during the festivities, entertaining lavishly.—[Drawn by A. Forestier, our Special Artist at Leyden.]



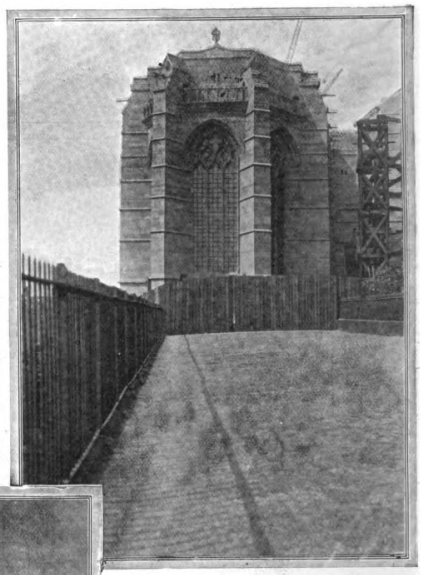
A SIGN THAT QUEEN ALEXANDRA IS IN RESIDENCE: THE QUEEN-MOTHER'S NEW FLAG FLYING OVER BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Queen Alexandra's new flag was flown for the first time over Buckingham Palace the other day. It consists of the British Royal Standard next the staff, and the Danish Royal Standard in the fly, and is twenty-four feet long by twelve feet deep.

down 1500 feet to destruction in a wood. There were thirty-three people on board; but not one was injured. "There was a rending, tearing sound, the splintered tree-trunks stabbed through the floor of the cabin and into the hinder part of the balloon, ripping the gas compartments." A grapnel rope-ladder to the ground enabled all to escape. In a small part of our Issue, under photographs of the "Deutschland's" first flight with paying passengers, we do not mention the disaster. In the bulk of the Issue the wreck is noted. The omission in some Numbers is due to the fact that one part of *The Illustrated London News* goes to press earlier than the rest—the custom of illustrated papers.

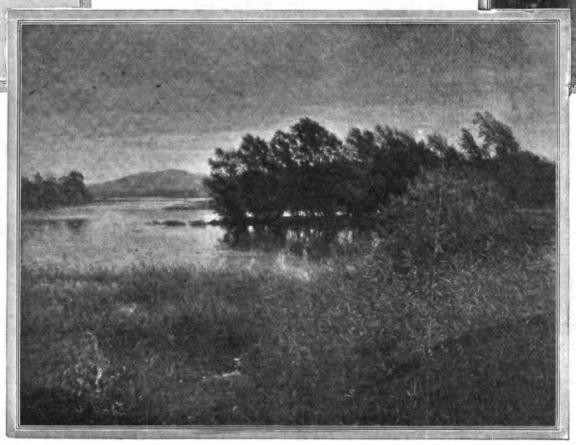
The Golden Mountain. Although official confirmation is lacking to the story that an apparently illimitable gold-field exists on Mount Stewart, British Columbia, "a mammoth gold reef of unknown extent," according to the miners "the greatest free-milling reef ever discovered," the tone of the official replies to inquiries indicates that the wonderful report may be true. A Gold Commissioner from Vancouver is on the spot, and until his detailed statement arrives would-be prospectors in this country had better, as the Agent-General in London advises, "sit still in the meantime." It will cost upwards of seventy pounds to get there, properly equipped with tools and provisioned. The last hundred miles is rough-and-ready cross-country travelling.

Parliament. In the present session the House of Commons almost realises an ideal which was considered impracticable. It is doing as little legislation as the late Mr. "Jimmy" Lowther could have desired, and it is devoting to the Estimates that early attention which has been demanded by Parliamentarians anxious to secure adequate control over administration and expenditure. There continues to be some restlessness on the Liberal side in consequence of the secret Conference on the Constitutional issue. The Prime Minister has refused to enlighten inquirers as to its proceedings or prospects, and in the circumstances nervous members are so disturbed by doubt that they cannot settle to ordinary work. At the same time, another element of unrest and anxiety has been introduced by the Women Enfranchisement Bill, one section of the House objecting to its receiving any assistance from the Government, and another complaining because they are to give facilities for only the second reading. Votes for the Post Office, the War Office, and the Colonial Office have, however, given recent opportunity for useful debate. The Postmaster-General, in his statement, said he hoped before long to have a complete ring of wireless-telegraph stations round the kingdom, and he announced that home safes were to be provided to the public in connection with the Savings Bank; but he expressed regret that the scheme of penny postage with France must remain in abeyance, as the French Government were not prepared to incur the loss which would be caused. Military critics at the sitting on Monday discussed Mr. Haldane's Army ideas and achievements in a businesslike manner. Mr. George Wyndham, whose elegantly phrased and gracefully delivered speech was much cheered by the Opposition, aroused special interest by his comments on the Territorials, complaining that the number of men was inadequate, and that we did not secure the minimum training, nor simultaneous training. An initial training of four months would, he said be far better; but Mr. Haldane replied that attempts to combine a voluntary and a compulsory system were doomed to failure. His arguments did not convince the Conservatives. The Accession Declaration Bill, introduced by the Prime Minister, substitutes for the old words which were so repugnant to Roman Catholics a simple statement by the Sovereign that he is a faithful member of the Protestant Church, and that he will maintain the Protestant succession. It was supported by Mr. Balfour and by the Catholics, and, although vigorously opposed by several groups, the first reading was carried by 383 to 42 votes. Evidently it is certain to become law within a few weeks.



CONSECRATED ON WEDNESDAY LAST (THE 29TH) BY THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL: THE LADY CHAPEL OF LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL.

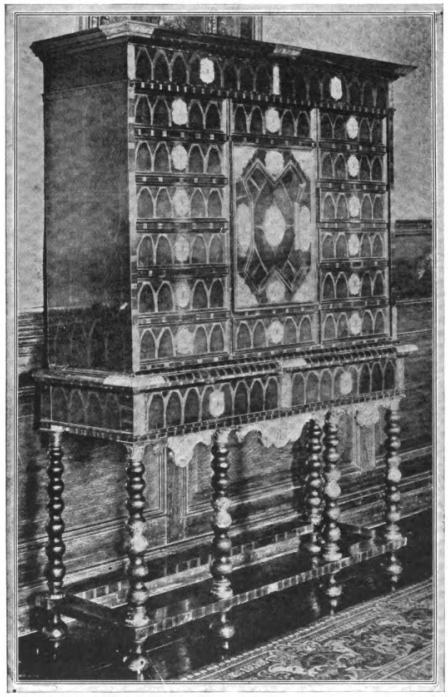
It was arranged that the Lady Chapel of Liverpool's Cathedral should be consecrated by the Bishop of Liverpool, the Archbishop of York and other Bishops assisting. The foundation-stone of the Cathedral was laid by King Edward VII.



THE 4800 GUINEA MILLAIS: "CHILL OCTOBER."

Millais' "Chill October" was sold at Christie's the other day for 4800 guineas—that is to say, for 1700 guineas more than the price fetched at the Mendel sale of thirty-five years ago. The record price for a Millais is the 5200 guineas for his "Boyhood of Raleigh," bought in the Reiss sale of ten years ago and now included in Lady Tate's gift to the National Gallery of British Art. Messrs. Agnew were the purchasers of "Chill October."

From the Ritchgitz Collection.



BOUGHT (WITH A COMPANION) FOR £4000: AN OAK CABINET THAT BELONGED TO QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA WHEN SHE WAS IN RESIDENCE AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

The pair of cabinets, of oak veneered with lignum vitæ wood, and inlaid parqueterie-wise, and mounted with silver plaques and chased silver borders, the property of Queen Henrietta Maria when she was in residence at St. James's Palace, were sold the other day at Messrs. Christie's for £4000, the purchaser being Mr. Charles Dewis. The cabinets were the gift to the Queen of Henry Lord Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, who died in 1683. (Reproduction from "Old English Furniture," by Permission of the Publishers, Messrs. Lawrence and Jellicoe.)

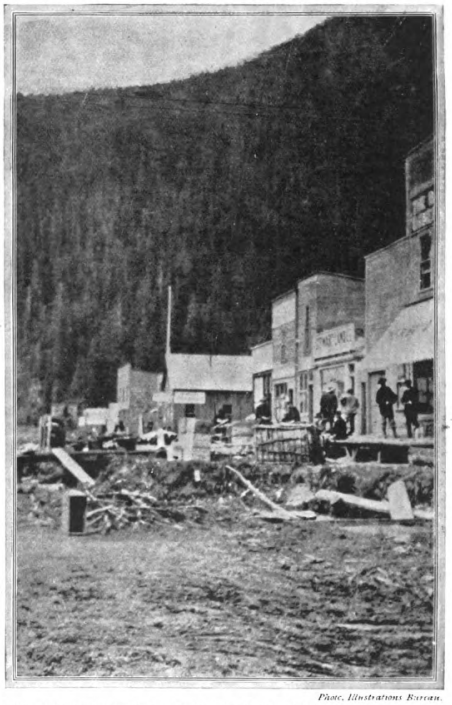


Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE TOWN REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DESERTED BY GOLD-SEEKERS: IN STEWART, BRITISH COLUMBIA, NEAR WHICH A MAMMOTH GOLD REEF IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND.

It is reported that a "mountain of gold" has been discovered near Stewart, in British Columbia, and a mad rush of gold-seekers has begun. Stewart is on the Portland Canal, some 500 miles north of Vancouver, about 130 miles as the crow flies from Prince Rupert, and just within the Canadian border. Recently, Stewart had a population of about 5000. This has now been reduced to a few hundreds. It is claimed that the gold reef can be traced for nearly twenty miles.

THE OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP: SKETCHES AT ST. ANDREWS.

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK REYNOLDS.



JAMES BRAID, WHO HAS WON THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP FIVE TIMES, AND OTHER PEOPLE AT ST. ANDREWS DURING THE PLAY FOR THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Open Golf Championship resulted in a win for James Braid, of Walton Heath, who now holds the title of Open Champion for the fifth time—a record. On the same occasion, Br set up another record by returning a score of less than 300. Harry Vardon and J. H. Taylor have each won the Open Championship four times. James Braid's total was 2 Alex Herd, of Huddersfield, was second with 303; G. Duncan, of Manger Hill, third with 304; and L. Ayton, of Bishop's Stortford, fourth with 306



A YOUNG STORK RETURNING TO THE NEST.

THE LIVING EMBLEM OF PIETY AND GRATITUDE: THE STORK AT HOME.

In heraldry, the stork is an emblem of piety and gratitude, and, as such, is a frequent bearing in coat-armour.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

NEW VIEWS ABOUT APPENDICITIS.

APPENDICITIS is a trouble which may be said to have been somewhat suddenly exploited and described. Only a few years ago, comparatively speaking, it was unknown, or, at least, surgeons had not diagnosed its nature with the accuracy exhibited to-day. First of all, it may be assumed that cases of appendicitis were included under the general name of "peritonitis," a term still used to indicate inflammation of the lining membrane of the abdomen. This ailment, still represented among us, may be regarded as a more or less general ailment of the part or tissue affected, whereas appendicitis partakes more distinctly of the nature of a special affection, limited to a definite part of the digestive system and to the more immediate surroundings of that part. It was when this localisation of the disease was noted, both as a result of diagnosis and of operative procedure, and verified by post-mortem examination, that appendicitis was clearly separated from the generalised ailment. Furthermore, it was seen that while the causes of peritonitis might in many cases be of similar nature to those giving rise to appendicitis, there was nevertheless to be taken into account special features in the latter ailment whereby its limitation to a special region was determined. What anatomists call the "appendix" (or, to give it its full name, the "appendix vermiformis") is represented by a narrow organ, averaging some three or four inches in length, and of the thickness of a goose quill, or of the stem of a tobacco-pipe. It is a blind structure—that is, it has no opening at its free end—and is penetrated by a small central canal. It exists as an appendage to a certain part of the large bowel or intestine, known as the "cœcum." The intestine, it should be borne in mind, constituting by far the greater portion of the digestive system, is a tube measuring in man about twenty-six feet. Within this structure the larger part of the work of digestion is accomplished. The small intestine, into which food passes directly from the stomach, measures about twenty feet, and the large bowel completes the remaining length. The cœcum is the first section of the latter portion of the intestine. In man, and many other animals, it exhibits a highly modified structure. It may be of very great length, as in the rabbit and horse, and no trace of it is found in the weasel, hedgehog, porpoise, and some other animals. In man we have to regard the cœcum, therefore, as a dwindled remnant or vestige of a part of the intestine much better developed in certain lower forms.

The appendix, in its turn, represents a survival and rudiment of what we may regard as the end of the once large cœcum; so that, in the process of evolution, we may figure first the diminution of the extremity of the cœcum to form the appendix; and second, the lessening in size and importance of the bulk of the cœcum itself. That this idea is correct seems to be supported by the fact that the cœcum to-day is a mere *cul-de-sac*, into which the small intestine opens at a right angle, the bulk of the cœcum lying below the juncture of the two divisions of the bowel. Most authorities regard the cœcum as practically, and the appendix as actually, useless parts of the bowel. They refer to "a previous state of things," so to speak, and it is difficult to discover in the records of physiology any function in the way of digestion either can discharge. The position of the cœcum and appendix, placed thus like a kind of trap in the main line of the digestive tube, seems naturally to lay them open—especially the cœcum—to retain indigestible matters. The presence of such matters was long ago known to set up an affection which was called "typhlitis," and the idea that irritation of the appendix, giving rise to appendicitis, really begins in the cœcum, is by no means an unlikely theory of the origin of the disease. This opinion may be held even in face of the fact that cases are known in which appendicitis has been set up directly through the presence in the appendix of some minute body, such as a pin or a tooth-brush hair. Probably, it is really infected in most cases from the cœcum itself, and from the liability for indigestible and irritating matters to accumulate therein.



A YOUNG STORK FLAPPING ITS WINGS BEFORE MAKING AN ATTEMPT TO FLY.



FATHER STORK GIVING THE YOUNGSTERS A LESSON IN THE THEORY OF FLIGHT.

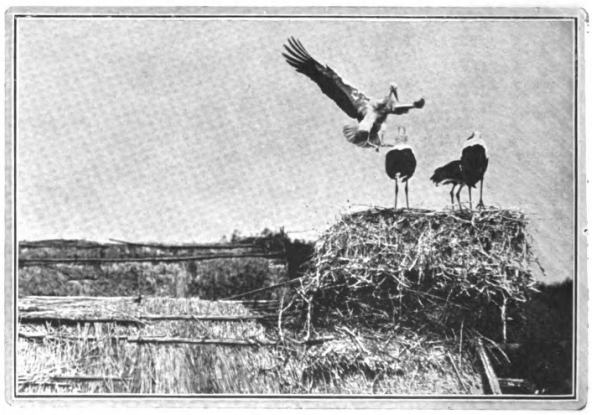
Recently a discussion has arisen regarding the question whether appendicitis may not be infectious. It is difficult to find any adequate support for this view. Appendicitis is as much a personal trouble as is toothache, and the argument that the occurrence of a number of cases of the one disease proves its infective nature would hold just as sound in the case of the other. No special microbe has been demonstrated to be associated with appendicitis—that is, in the light of a specific cause; yet if the ailment were of infective nature, it is clear some germ or other must be the cause of the conveyance of the malady.

Again, it is highly unlikely that, having regard to the seat of the trouble, infection should be possible. Even in typhoid fever, affecting the bowel, infection is not common, and practically unknown if proper precautions be taken. We may rather hold, from all the evidence, that if appendicitis is common, it is so because the conditions favouring its development are well represented; and it has, indeed, never been proved that anything like an epidemic of the ailment has ever been chronicled or observed.

ANDREW WILSON.



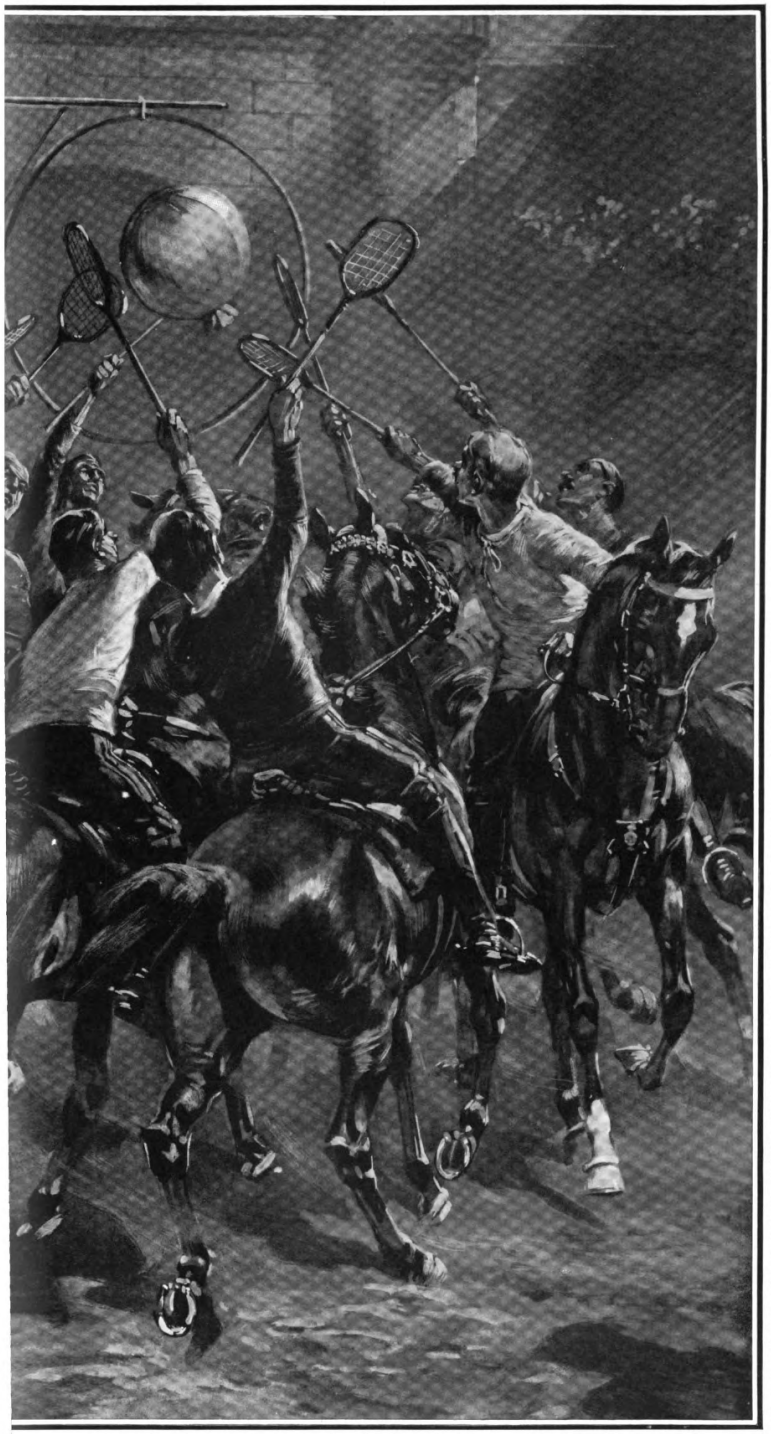
A STORK ATTACKING AN INTRUDER ON ITS NEST.



ILLUSTRATING THE ART OF FLYING UP TO THE NEST.

E CRAZE FOR AEROPLANING AND BALLOONING:

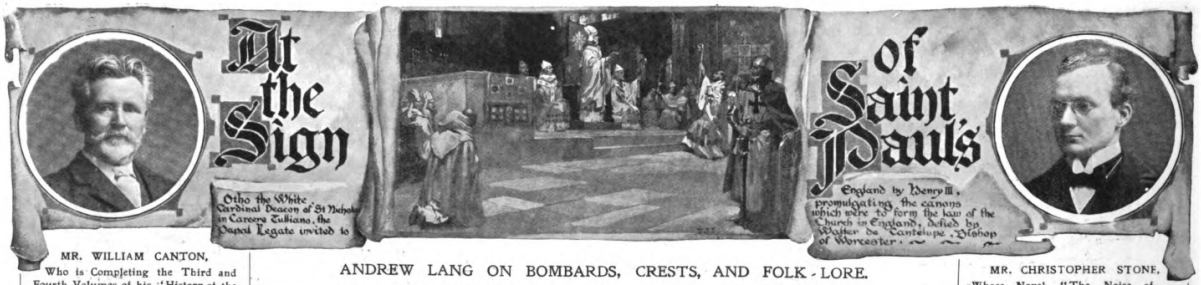
THE NEW GAME.



AT ONE OF THE GOALS DURING THE NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

t Military Tournament is the new game known as aviation push-ball. This is played by two teams, each consisting of :he object of each team to drive this through their opponents' goal, with the aid of long-handled tennis racquets. The ball loses a point. There is a goal at each end of the arena, a circle, some four feet in diameter, hanging about ten feet from ıg day of the Tournament, the Dark Blues beat the Light Blues by three goals to nil.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, H. W. KOEKKOEK.



MR. WILLIAM CANTON,
Who is Completing the Third and Fourth Volumes of his "History of the British and Foreign Bible Society."
Photograph by Russell.

ANDREW LANG ON BOMBARDS, CRESTS, AND FOLK-LORE.

MR. CHRISTOPHER STONE,
Whose Novel, "The Noise of Life," is being Published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.
Photograph by Russell.

EVERYONE knows that when a subject, however much out of the way, chances to catch our attention, it keeps on renewing the impact, and knocking at the door of our mental tabernacle. Thus I happened yesterday to visit an ancient castle, now much restored, and I noticed among the antique properties some enormous "black jacks," or leather ale-tankards. The largest may have held five gallons, and it inspired reverence for the thirst of our ancestors.

To-day I took up a stray number of the *Connoisseur*, "a magazine for collectors," full of fine confused reading. In its contents was an article on these black leathern tankards, which are technically styled "bombards." Why "bombards"? No very satisfactory explanation was given, but I remember that about the beginning of the Great Rebellion Alexander Leslie used light field-pieces, guns or bombards made of leather. The playful and affectionate Covenanters called these guns "dear Sandy's stoups," a "stoup" being a large flagon. When the leathern flagon became, in dear Sandy's hands, a leathern gun, then, just as the gun was styled a "stoup," the "stoup," or black jack, was called a bombard. Obviously this etymology will not do, if the dictionary shows that bombard was a word for black jack at a time prior to the invention of dear Sandy, about 1640. If so, let us fall back on another guess. The breech-loading field-pieces of 1430 and later had detachable chambers, in which the charge of powder was enclosed. These chambers were shaped like flagons, and thus the term bombard, for the noisy part of a gun, might come round and be attached to the leather flagons or black jacks. The patient etymologist may take his choice, though perhaps both etymologies are wrong. I would not back them for money; nor would I, were I a collector, hastily invest in old black jacks with inscriptions on silver plates or incised in the leather. From the article in the *Connoisseur*, it seems that these objects may very easily be forged, as Mr. Woodhouse's poultry-yard was robbed, "by the art of man."

Guns of leather were last used, as far as I know, by General Mackay, at the Battle of Killiecrankie (1689). They did not prove efficacious. I have not heard that aluminium has been used as the metal for light guns, though it seems more practicable than leather.

In the same periodical, the *Connoisseur*, is a strange fable of the origin of the crest of the Macdonalds—an arm and hand holding a cross. "Sea-pirates" (not publishing pirates) were attacking the Isle of Skye, apparently in a very distant age. The leader offered the island to the first man who touched the soil. A Macdonald therefore cut off his own arm and threw it on land—"Ever since the family have retained the property."

Manifestly the story is a mere fanciful explanation of the crest, and as crests were unknown in Scotland till about 1328, while Macleods were Lords in Skye long before that date—the Macdonalds never held all Skye—the tale is late and fanciful—like all the myths explanatory of old armorial bearings.

The natives of British Columbia have crests, representing animals, and explain their origin in legends like our heraldic fables. Mankind seems incapable of inventing any tale, in any place, that has not its parallel somewhere else.

Thus, in many parts of Australia, the native philosophers are puzzled by the question, How does the soul attach itself to the human body? Beasts have no souls, say some tribes, and beasts come by nature, in the ordinary way; but man has a soul, and the oddest fables are told to explain its birth. In tribes of Western Australia, most men have two souls apiece, and such men have children born to them. But a man with only one soul remains childless, clearly because he has no soul to bestow.

The African parallel to this Australian fancy we find in Mr. Frazer's new book on Totemism. "Every married woman among the A-kamba is thought to have two husbands, the one corporeal, the other spiritual." If she has not a spiritual husband, the spirit of one of her own ancestors, she has no children, or not till the spiritual husband is propitiated by ceremonies.

Readers of Marmontel's "Contes Moraux" will remember his romance named "Le Mari Sylphe," and perhaps the heroes of Homer were always descended from a god, because the very ancient Greeks, like the A-Kamba, believed in necessary spiritual husbands!

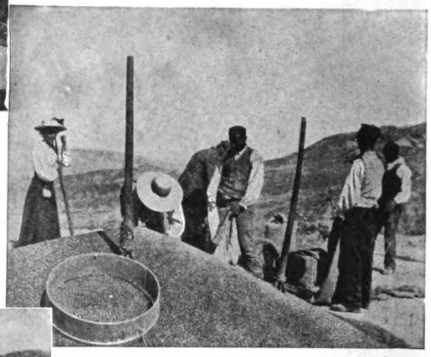


WEARER OF A CARDBOARD HALO.
"A serious-faced youth of about eighteen suddenly appeared upon the scene. He wore the dress of the 'Brothers'—white robe and red silk scarf—and a cardboard halo mysteriously stuck at the back of his well-combed head. He held his hands together in an attitude of prayer."

"SICILIAN WAYS AND DAYS."
Illustrations from Miss Louise Caico's book, by Permission of the Publisher, Mr. John Long.
(SEE REVIEW ON "LITERATURE" PAGE.)



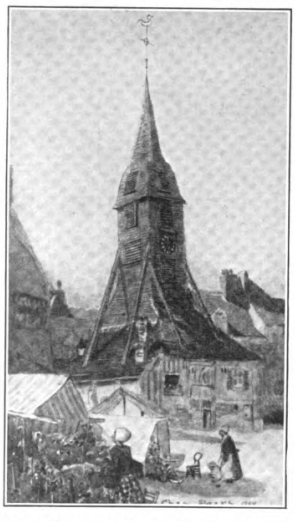
"ALL DREADFULLY REALISTIC": THE CRUCIFIXION OF AN EFFIGY ON GOOD FRIDAY.
"The priests took the effigy of Our Lord out of the crystal case, and, acting the part of the Roman soldiers, truly crucified it, hammering in the nails carried by the *virginedde*, and placing on its head the crown of thorns. It was all dreadfully realistic."



"ONE! NAME OF GOD!"—COUNTING THE MEASURES OF CORN.
"The overseer . . . began. He filled the measure rapidly, and poured the corn alternately into our own sacks, held out by men, and into the peasant's sacks. . . . At the first, instead of calling out 'One,' he shouted 'Name of God,' so as not to begin such a solemn function without an invocation to the powers above."



AT A SULPHUR-MINE: ENTRANCES.
"Several entrances to the mines are within sight, and there are heaps of sulphur everywhere. . . . All round us the soil, red with the remains of melted sulphur, and cut up into small hills and ravines by the construction of *calcheroni* (mounds of sulphur to be melted) seems to have been rent by continued earthquakes."



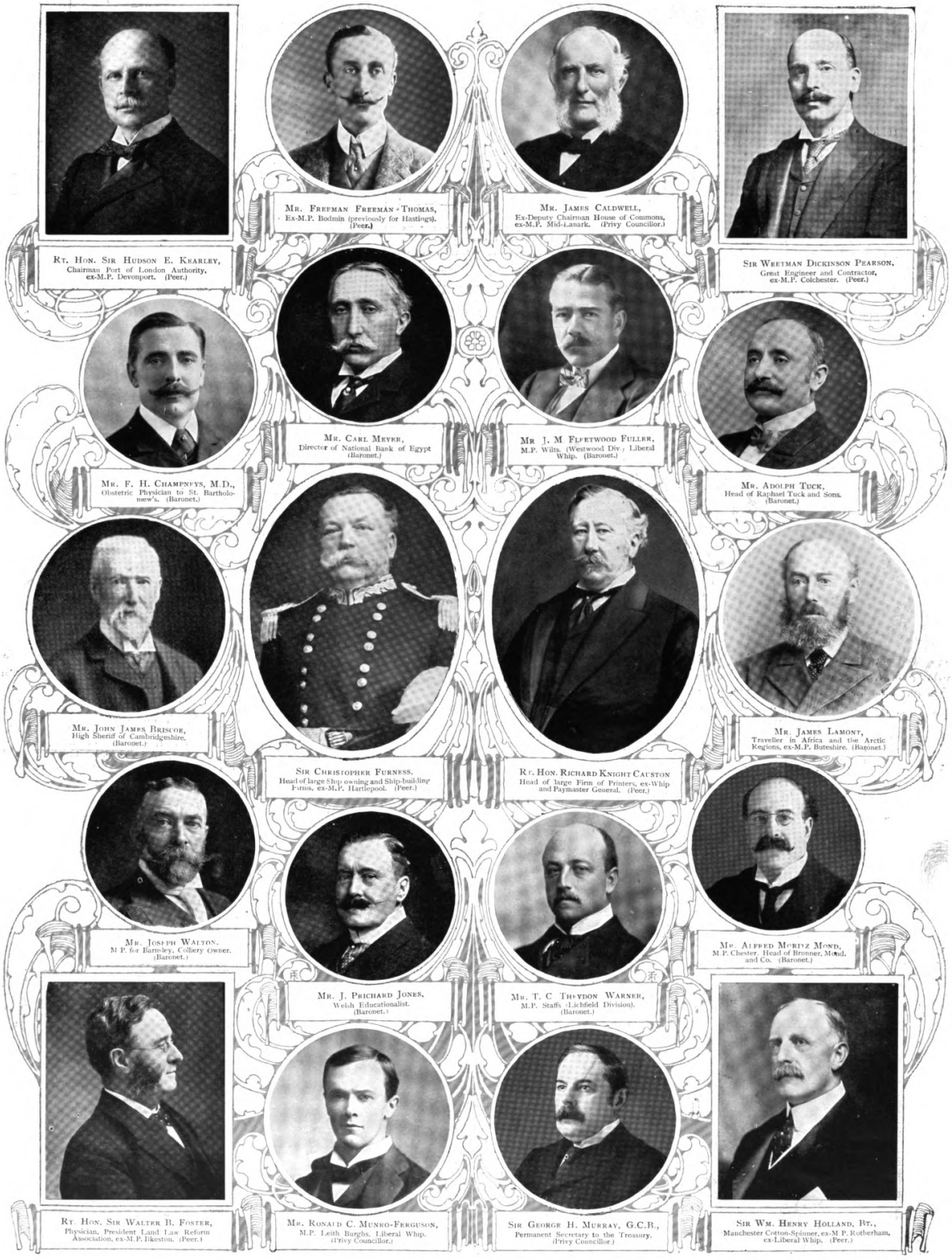
SEPARATED FROM ITS CHURCH: THE BELFRY OF ST. CATHERINE AT HONFLEUR.
"What could be more quaint than the wooden tower of the belfry of the wooden church of Saint Catherine. It stands alone in the market-place, separated from the church to which it belongs, and built upon the crumbling mediæval house of the verger."
From the Water-Colour by Charles Pears, Reproduced from "From the Thames to the Seine," by Courtesy of Messrs. Chatto and Windus.—(See Review on "Literature" Page.)



THAT WHICH USED TO GUIDE THE SHIPS OF THE WORLD: THE OLD WATCH-TOWER.
"In the square, towering out of the roofs of surrounding houses, is the old watch-tower . . . the dear old leading light that used to guide the ships of the world safely into Calais. . . . Since 1648, it has been superseded as a lighthouse."
From the Drawing by Charles Pears, Reproduced from his Book "From the Thames to the Seine," by Permission of the Publishers, Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

HONOURED BY THE KING: PROMINENT PEOPLE ON LAST WEEK'S LIST.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELLIOTT AND FRY, BLOMFIELD, RUSSELL, AND NOTMAN.



RT. HON. SIR HUDSON E. KEARLEY, Chairman Port of London Authority, ex-M.P. Devonport. (Peer.)

MR. FREEMAN FREEMAN-THOMAS, Ex-M.P. Bodmin (previously for Hastings). (Peer.)

MR. JAMES CALDWELL, Ex-Deputy Chairman House of Commons, ex-M.P. Mid-Lanark. (Privy Councillor.)

SIR WEETMAN DICKINSON PEARSON, Great Engineer and Contractor, ex-M.P. Colchester. (Peer.)

MR. F. H. CHAMPNEYS, M.D., Obstetric Physician to St. Bartholomew's. (Baronet.)

MR. CARL MEYER, Director of National Bank of Egypt (Baronet.)

MR J. M FLEETWOOD FULLER, M.P. Wilts. (Westwood Div.) Liberal Whip. (Baronet.)

MR. ADOLPH TUCK, Head of Raphael Tuck and Sons. (Baronet.)

MR. JOHN JAMES BRISCOE, High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire. (Baronet.)

SIR CHRISTOPHER FURNESS, Head of large Ship owning and Ship-building Firms, ex-M.P. Hartlepool. (Peer.)

RT. HON. RICHARD KNIGHT CAUSTON, Head of large Firm of Printers, ex-Whip and Paymaster General. (Peer.)

MR. JAMES LAMONT, Traveller in Africa and the Arctic Regions, ex-M.P. Buteshire. (Baronet.)

MR. JOSEPH WALTON, M.P. for Barnsley, Colliery Owner. (Baronet.)

MR. J. PRICHARD JONES, Welsh Educationalist. (Baronet.)

MR. T. C THEYDON WARNER, M.P. Staffs. (Lichfield Division). (Baronet.)

MR. ALFRED MORITZ MOND, M.P. Chester. Head of Brunner, Mond, and Co. (Baronet.)

RT. HON. SIR WALTER B. FOSTER, Physician, President Land Law Reform Association, ex-M.P. Ilkeston. (Peer.)

MR. RONALD C. MUNRO-FERGUSON, M.P. Leith Burghs, Liberal Whip. (Privy Councillor.)

SIR GEORGE H. MURRAY, G.C.B., Permanent Secretary to the Treasury. (Privy Councillor.)

SIR WM. HENRY HOLLAND, BT., Manchester Cotton-Spinner, ex-M.P. Rotherham, ex-Liberal Whip. (Peer.)

We are able to give on this page photographs of a number of the most prominent people whose names appeared in the Birthday Honours list last week. In addition to the three new Privy Councillors whose portraits we give, the new Privy Councillors include Lord Sheffield and Sir William Mather. To the new Baronets, in addition to those whose portraits we give, must be added Mr. Harold Harmsworth, the well-known newspaper proprietor, who has done so much to help the Territorial movement and the Union Jack Club. Amongst the new Knights are Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch, the well-known novelist "Q"; Mr. Alfred East, A.R.A.; Colonel George Fox; and Mr. Alfred Hopkinson, K.C.



THE OUTDOOR PROCESSION AT THE DEDICATION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
From a Fifteenth-Century English Missal.



THE BISHOP STRIKING THE DOOR OF THE CHURCH WITH HIS PASTORAL STAFF.
From a Fourteenth-Century Italian Service Book.



THE BISHOP PLACING THE RELICS IN THE ALTAR.
From a Fifteenth-Century English Pontifical.

THE CONSECRATION OF WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

A UNIQUE ceremonial took place last Tuesday at Westminster. Within the walls of the finest Byzantine church of modern Europe a ritual was celebrated which takes us back to the catacombs of the persecuted Roman Christians, to the forest churches of the Frankish tribes, to the wattle chapels of our own Celtic and Saxon missionaries, to the splendid Norman cathedrals of their successors. The early Roman Christians gathered, when they could, at the tombs of the martyrs; within their churches they enshrined the bodies of their heroic dead; and from them especially has come down the sepulchral element of the present rite. The Gallican or Frankish Bishops laid stress on the purification of their churches by the baptismal element of water; hence the reiterated sprinklings of the ritual. The Celtic Church seems to have attached a mystical significance to the alphabet, and the strange rite of the inscription of the alphabet, on lines of ashes crossing the church floor, may be derived from the practice of the earliest Irish Bishops. A beautiful legend relates how St. Peter himself consecrated Westminster Abbey, anointing the twelve consecration crosses on the walls, and writing the alphabet in ashes on the floor. We have a vivid picture of a great Saxon consecration ceremony at Ripon. St. Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, consecrated the famous church, in the presence of Egfrid, King of Northumbria, and of the Abbots and Ealdormen of the kingdom. The Archbishop, we are told, consecrated the altar, and vested it with purple and gold, and "all the people came and received Holy Communion, and everything was canonically performed." The King feasted the people for three days. A hundred years later Archbishop Egbert of York issued an Order for the consecration of churches which differs but little from the Roman Order in use at the present day. The intricate ceremonies thus represent the development of some seventeen centuries. No wonder if we find the consecrating Bishop performing rites that are unique in form and significance.



THE BISHOP SPRINKLING THE PEOPLE WITH HOLY WATER.
From a late Fifteenth-Century French Benedictional.



THE BISHOP CONSECRATING THE ALTAR-VESSELS.
From a late Fifteenth-Century French Pontifical.

The most striking thing about these rites is the extraordinary simplicity at the core of the longest ceremonial in the Roman liturgy. To the men who built up this succession of prayers, of acts, of chants, the church which thereby became consecrated, or set apart, was not merely a protecting shelter of walls and roof. It stood to them, and they placed it before their people, as a perpetual symbol of the unseen Church, of the whole body of the faithful. In no other rite is the life of each individual member of the Church thus typified. In no other rite do so many unique ceremonials occur. This symbol of the invisible Church was, moreover, to be put before the assembled people, on the day of consecration, with a direct plainness of act and speech that the most learned could not obscure, and the most ignorant could not fail to understand. Thus, the Bishop, vested in white, begins the distinctive acts of the day by making a threefold circuit of the outside walls of the new church, followed by all the people, during which circuit he sprinkles the walls with hallowed water, repeating the baptismal formula. The simplest member of the following crowd would see here a baptism. In time he would learn that the visible purification of the walls before his eyes represented the invisible cleansing of his own soul. Next comes the entry of the Bishop into the empty church, after a dramatic knocking, and dialogue, at the closed doors; and the remarkable ceremony of the strewing of the ashes and writing of the alphabets. The ashes are strewn in two transverse lines, so as to mark the entire floor of the church with a gigantic St. Andrew's cross; and down each line the Bishop proceeds, tracing with his crozier first the Greek and then the Latin alphabet. Here we have a link with the Christians of classical Rome; for the tracing of transverse diagonal lines was the method by which Roman surveyors marked out a plot of land for ownership. By adding thereto the sacred symbol of the alphabet, the Alpha and Omega, the Bishop marks the ground plan for ever, with the *signum Christi*, traced on lines which themselves display the Divine initial, the Greek X or *Ch*. The building, purified without, signed by the sacred monogram within, now receives a still more symbolic purification by the means of the mystical Gregorian Water. This is water mixed with salt, representing incorruptible doctrine; with ashes, the symbol of repentance; and with wine, the symbol of the Divinity of Christ. With this fourfold water the Bishop sprinkles first the altar, and then all the interior walls of the church. This act accomplished, the great popular ceremonial of the day takes place, the joyful procession, with triumphant psalms and chants, of all the people, the clergy, and the Bishop, to fetch into this, their new place of worship, the body (now represented by relics) of a martyr or saint, to be placed within the altar. For, as the Christians of the Catacombs worshipped at altar tombs, so their descendants to-day kneel before altars which are sepulchre and table. When the relics have been thus entombed the series of symbolic acts recommence.



THE BISHOP SPRINKLING THE OUTSIDE WALLS OF THE CHURCH WITH HOLY WATER.
From a late Fifteenth-Century French Pontifical.

The baptismal rite of the Roman Church includes the anointing of each new member thereof with the sacramental oil known as Chrism. Accordingly, the Bishop now touches, with the Holy Oil, the five crosses incised on the altar table, and the twelve consecration crosses, inserted at intervals round the walls of the church. These crosses in Westminster Cathedral are of deep-crimson marble, inlaid on a white marble circle; and on the walls of many of our ancient village churches, consecration crosses, similar in shape and colour, may still be seen, frescoed by Norman hands, nine centuries ago.

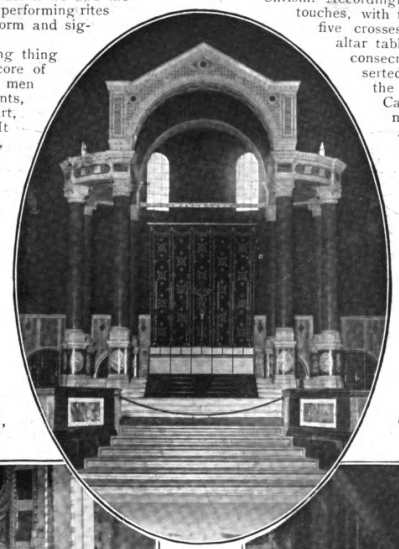
Yet one more act conveys to the thronging people the mystery of the union of the seen and unseen Church. They themselves are signed on the forehead, in Confirmation, with the Chrism; now the Bishop seals the acts of the day by marking the sign of the Cross on the front of the altar with the sacramental oil, after having kindled the beautiful symbol of five flames, visibly burning for this one moment only, upon the altar-table. In the sepulchral rites of the joyful bringing-in of the relics, in the baptismal rites of the sprinkling and anointing, in the far-reaching symbolism of the alphabet, and of the five flames lighted upon the altar, the ceremonies carried out at Westminster this week possess a life-history extending from the hidden worship of the catacombs, to our own twentieth century.

G. M. GODDEN.



Photo. Sport and General.

THE LADY CHAPEL, THE ALTAR OF WHICH THE BISHOP OF NEWPORT CONSECRATED.



THE HIGH ALTAR OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD, AT WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, WHICH THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER CONSECRATED ON TUESDAY LAST.

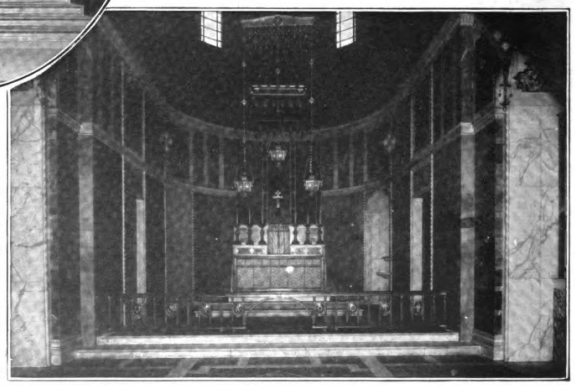


Photo. Sport and General.

THE BLESSED SACRAMENT CHAPEL, THE ALTAR OF WHICH THE BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM CONSECRATED.

SACRED RELICS AND OTHER TREASURES OF WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY LEO.



1. A GOLD MONSTRANCE OF BEAUTIFUL SPANISH WORKMANSHIP, WITH ENAMEL INLAY, WHICH WAS LEFT AT THE ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE BY AN UNKNOWN DONOR. (1 FOOT 6 INCHES HIGH.)

2. RELICS OF SEVERAL MARTYRS THAT ARE KEPT IN THE CATHEDRAL CRYPT.

3. A GOLD MONSTRANCE, HEAVILY ENCRUSTED WITH PRECIOUS STONES, WHICH WAS A GIFT FROM THE WELD-BLUNDELL FAMILY. (2 FEET 6 INCHES HIGH.)

4. RELICS OF SAINT RUFINA, FROM THE CATACOMBS AT ROME.

5. THE MITRE OF ST. THOMAS A'BECKET.

6. THE THIGH-BONE OF ST. EDMUND, THE LAST CANONISED ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

7. A GOLD MONSTRANCE OF FILIGREE WORK, WITH OPALESCENT STONES AND GEMS. (3 FEET HIGH.)

8. (*A*) A GOLD CHALICE, STUDDED WITH GEMS; (*B*) A GOLD MONSTRANCE, SET WITH GEMS FROM A LADY'S JEWELLERY; (*C*) A GOLD CHALICE, ENCRUSTED WITH MANY GEMS; (*D*) A GOLD CHALICE, EMBOSSED WITH HEADS OF ANGELS; (*E*) A GOLD CHALICE, GIVEN BY KING ALFONSO ON THE OCCASION OF HIS FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT TO LONDON; (*F*) A CIBORIUM, OF SILVER FILIGREE AND ENAMEL.

9. A GOLD MONSTRANCE OF ANCIENT WORKMANSHIP, SET WITH PRECIOUS STONES. (2 FEET 6 INCHES HIGH.)

We illustrate some of the greatest treasures of the newly consecrated Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster—relics of saints, and vessels used during the services.

THE ENGLISH CENTRE OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM: WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

FROM THE DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, JOSEPH PENNELL.



A SUPERB MEMORIAL TO THE FIRST ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER: THE METROPOLITICAL CATHEDRAL OF WESTMINSTER.

The great Roman Catholic Cathedral which was consecrated by Archbishop Bourne this week, owes its being to the desire of Cardinal Wiseman, first Archbishop of Westminster, that a cathedral might be erected for his Metropolitan See. The Cardinal died in February of 1865, and it was then that the project of a cathedral waa taken up as a fitting memorial of his great services to the Roman Catholic Church in England. The architect was the late John Francis Bentley. At the summit of the campanile, which is known as St. Edward's Tower, is a cross containing a relic of the Holy Cross. In the border are photographs of the Bishop of Plymouth; the Bishop of Shrewsbury, who consecrated the Altar of the Sacred Heart and St. Michael; the Bishop of Leeds; the Bishop of Portsmouth, who sang the Pontifical Mass of the Dedication; the Bishop of Clifton, who consecrated the Altar of SS. Gregory and Augustine; the Bishop of Menevia, who consecrated the Altar of St. George and the English Martyrs; the Bishop of Northampton, who consecrated the Altar of St. Andrew and the Saints of Scotland; the Bishop of Liverpool, who consecrated the Altar of St. Joseph; the Bishop of Nottingham, who consecrated the Altar of St. Paul; and Monsignor Howlett, Administrator of the Cathedral.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HEATH, RUSSELL, FORD, ILLINGWORTH, ROSEMONT, LAFAYETTE, HUGHES AND MULLINS, ELLIOTT AND FRY, AND VANDYK.

CONSECRATED BY ARCHBISHOP BOURNE: WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

FROM THE DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, JOSEPH PENNELL.

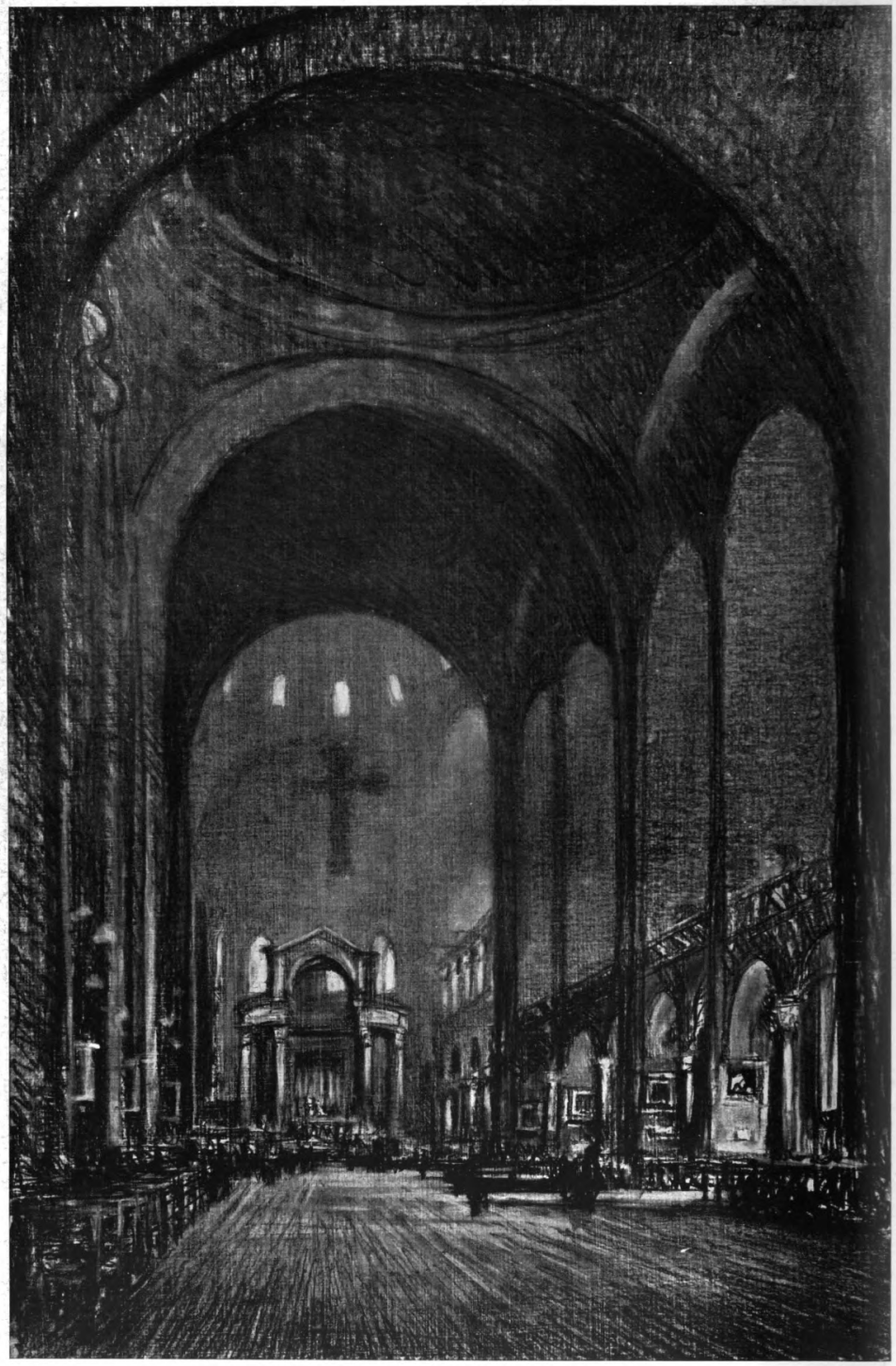


IN THE EARLY CHRISTIAN BYZANTINE STYLE: THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, WESTMINSTER.

It may be interesting to give a few measurements as to the cathedral. The external dimensions are as follows: The extreme length is 360 feet, and the width 156 feet. The height of the nave is 117 feet, and that of the façade, not including the turrets, 99 feet. The campanile is 273 feet high, 284 feet to the top of the cross. The building covers an area of some 54,000 square feet. The internal dimensions are: Length, from the main entrance to the sanctuary, 232 feet; depth of the sanctuary, 62 feet; depth of the raised choir beyond it, 48 feet. The nave is 60 feet wide. The width across the nave and the aisles is 98 feet; that across the nave, the aisles, and the side chapels, 148 feet. The height of the main arches of the nave is 90 feet; that of its three domes, 112 feet. In the border are photographs of the Bishop of Birmingham, who consecrated the Altar of the Blessed Sacrament; the Bishop of Sebastopolis; the Archbishop of Westminster, who consecrated the Church and the High Altar of the Precious Blood; the Bishop of Amycla, who consecrated the Altar of St. Edmund of Canterbury; Monsignor Wallis, who had charge of the arrangements for the consecration ceremonies; the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, who consecrated the Altar in the Chapel of the Holy Souls; the Bishop of Salford, who consecrated the Altar of St. Thomas of Canterbury; the Bishop of Southwark, who consecrated the Altar of St. Peter; the Bishop of Newport, who consecrated the Lady Altar; and the Bishop of Middlesbrough, who consecrated the Altar of St. Patrick and the Saints of Ireland.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELLIOTT AND FRY, LEGGE, VANDYK, AND LEO.]

"THE MOST ORIGINAL BUILDING IN CHRISTENDOM"

IMPRESSIONS BY OUR SPE



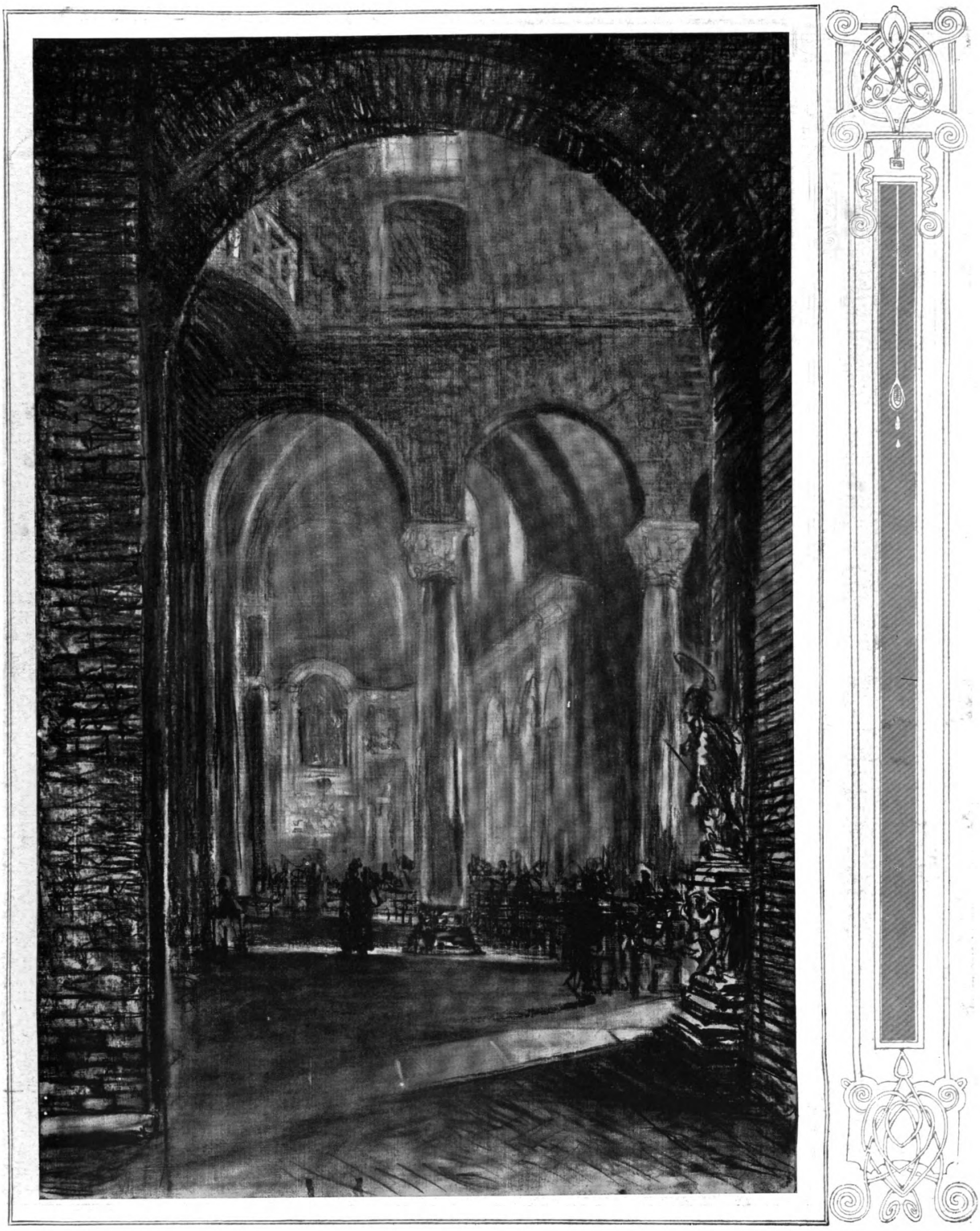
THE NAVE AND THE SANCTUARY.

SOLEMNLY DEDICATED BY ARCHBISHOP BOURNE: IN T

The Metropolitical Cathedral of Westminster, the centre of Roman Catholicism in this country, was solemnly consecrated on Tuesday last (the 28th). should begin at 7.30 on the morning of Tuesday, that the Procession of the Relics and the Consecration of the Altars should begin at half-past ten, and Precious Blood. Thirteen Bishops each consecrated one of the other thirteen altars. It has been said that Westminster Cathedral is the most original buil Venice, or Monreale, near Palermo. The building of the cathedral was first mooted in 1865. The foundation-stone was laid on June 29, 1895. In June 1 the same year, it was permanently opened for daily use by the present Archbishop of Westminster. The delay in the consecration is accounted for by May 1 of this year is £253,666 12s. 11d. At the entrance of the Sanctuary, hanging from the chancel a

THE METROPOLITICAL CATHEDRAL OF WESTMINSTER.

ARTIST, JOSEPH PENNELL.



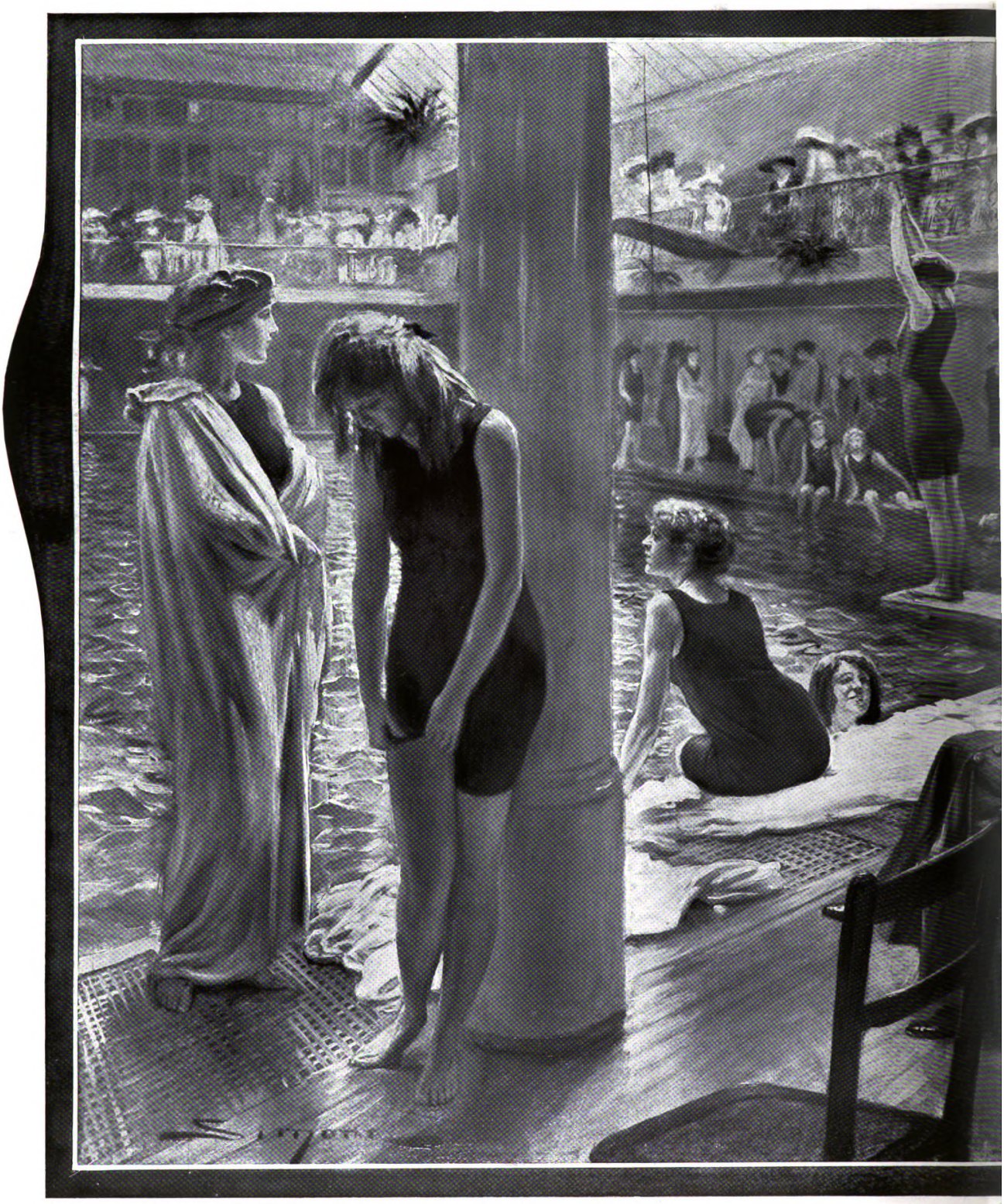
THE LADY CHAPEL.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT WESTMINSTER.

ceremonies began on the previous day, with the exposition of the Holy Relics by the Archbishop of Westminster. It was arranged that the rite of consecration the Pontifical Mass of the Dedication should be sung soon after noon. The Archbishop of Westminster consecrated the Church and the High Altar of the in Christendom. It is in the early Christian Byzantine style, and it is claimed that in some ways it is superior to all its predecessors, not excluding St. Mark's, the cathedral was used for the first time — to receive the body, and for the Requiem and funeral service, of its founder, Cardinal Vaughan. At Christmas of rule of the Roman Catholic Church that none of its churches may be dedicated until free from debt. The total sum spent on the cathedral building up to is the great crucifix, thirty feet in length, the figure of Christ on which is eighteen feet in height.

"THIS IS THE PUREST EXERCISE OF HEALTH."

DRAWN BY OUR SPE



THE SWIMMING-BATH OF LONDON SOCIET

Yesterday (Friday, the first of July) was fixed for the holding of the thirteenth annual swimming competition for the Ladies' Challenge Shield and the sixth annual swimming competition for the Children's Challenge Shield at the Bath Club, in what may be well described as the swimming-bath of London Society. In the programme, which bore on its cover the quotation (from Thomson), "This is the purest exercise of health. The kind refresher of the summer heat," was set down, in addition to the two events already mentioned, a Children's Consolation Race of 25 yards—that is to say, one length of

IE KIND REFRESHER OF THE SUMMER HEAT."

ARTIST, J. SIMONT.



"LADIES' MORNING" AT THE BATH CLUB.

the bath. The details of the Children's Challenge Shield Competition were given as follows: (1) Breast Stroke, 1 length. (2) Diving. (3) Floating, or Life Saving. (4) Back Stroke, 1 width. Those for the Ladies' Challenge Shield Competition were as follows: (*a*) Breast Stroke Swimming, two lengths (not racing, but grace and correct method). (*b*) Diving from Spring Board. (*c*) Diving from 8-ft. Board. (*d*) Motionless Floating, or Life Saving. (*e* and *f*) Two feats in fancy Swimming or Diving, at the discretion of the competitor.

THE FIRST AIR-LINER—NOW A WRECK: ABOARD THE

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ON THE GREAT



1. GOING ABOARD FOR THE FIRST FLIGHT WITH PAYING PASSENGERS OF THE FIRST AIR-LINER: A LADY PASSENGER CLIMBING INTO THE SALOON OF THE DIRIGIBLE "DEUTSCHLAND."

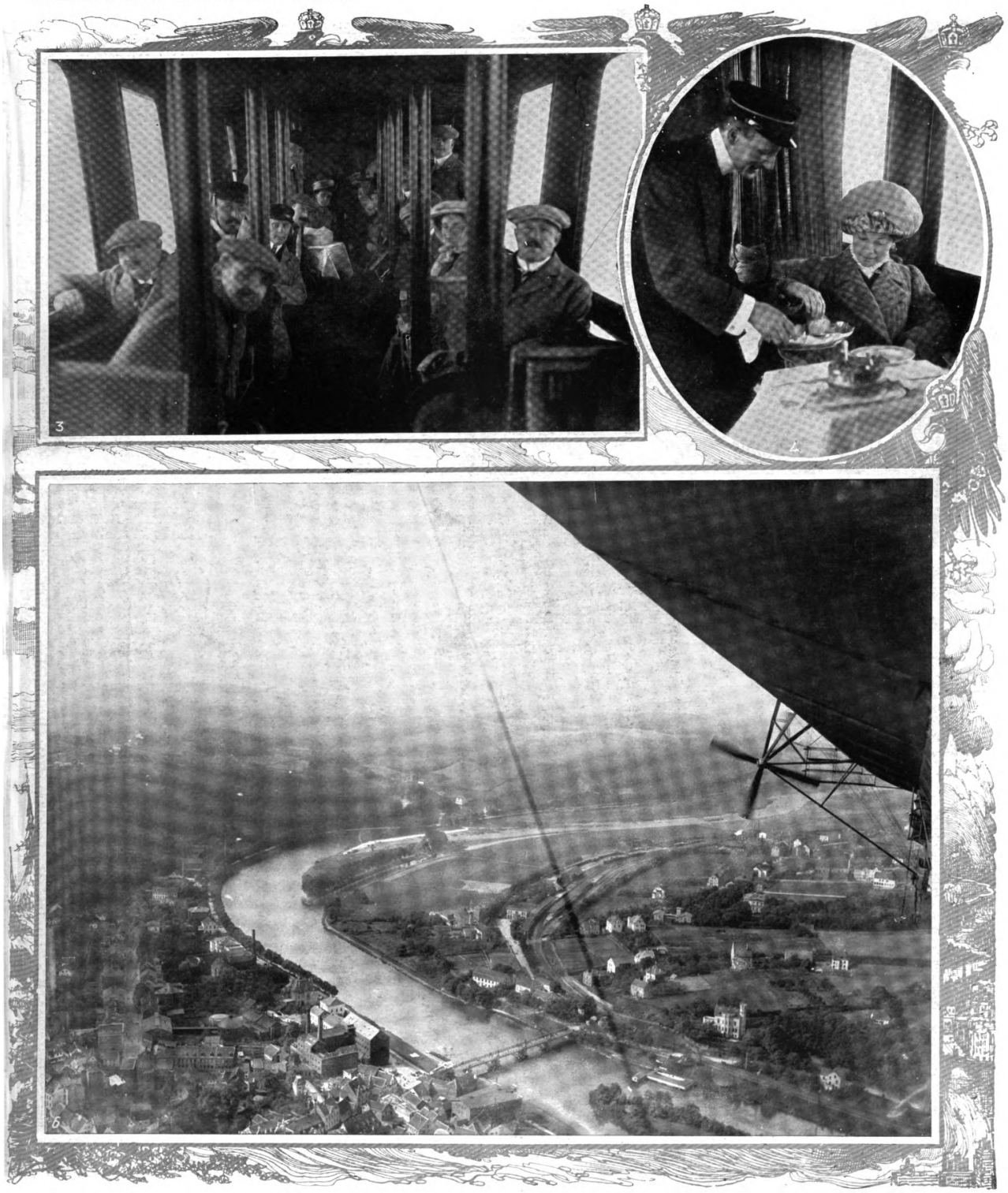
2. IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE START OF THE FIRST FLIGHT WITH PAYIN PASSENGERS: PASSENGERS LOOKING OUT OF THE SALOON WHILE TH DIRIGIBLE IS STILL IN THE GARAGE.

5. SEEN FROM A HEIGHT OF ONE THOUSAND FEET: THE RAILWAY AT DORTMUND, VIEWED FROM THE "DEUTSCHLAND.

The first air-liner, the great Zeppelin "Deutschland," which started so well, with a most successful flight with friends of Count Zeppelin aboard and an equally on the borders of Westphalia and Hanover, falling from a height of 1500 feet into the midst of a fir forest, and being torn in many places by the branches of th happened the petrol-supply had given out. The saloon, the passengers in which were accommodated in basket-chairs, was designed to hold twenty, and was place separate gas-containers had a total capacity of 19,000 cubic metre

PASSENGER-DIRIGIBLE "DEUTSCHLAND" DURING A FLIGHT.

BALLOON, AND BEFORE HER START.



3. BUILT TO CARRY TWENTY: SOME OF THOSE WHO TOOK PART IN THE FIRST FLIGHT OF THE AIR-SHIP "DEUTSCHLAND" WITH PAYING PASSENGERS. IN THE SALOON OF THE DIRIGIBLE DURING THE HISTORIC JOURNEY.

4. A MEAL IN MID-AIR: A STEWARD SERVING A LADY PASSENGER ON THE GREAT ZEPPELIN AIR-SHIP "DEUTSCHLAND" DURING THE FIRST FLIGHT FOR PAYING PASSENGERS.

6. SEEN FROM THE PASSENGER-SALOON OF THE "DEUTSCHLAND": THE VIEW AS THE DIRIGIBLE PASSED OVER THE RHINE, NEAR DÜSSELDORF.

successful flight with paying passengers, came to sad grief on Tuesday last, when, after a nine hours' battle with a gale, she came down suddenly in the Teutoberger Wald trees. A tree-trunk was driven through the floor of the saloon. Almost by a miracle, none of the thirty-three people aboard were injured. When the accident just below the body of the air-ship. Cold meals could be had aboard. The air-ship was 485 feet long, and had a diameter of from 43 to 46 feet. The eighteen The three motors developed 345-h.p.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]

THE CONFIRMATION OF THE HEIR TO THE THRONE: THE

DRAWN BY

The Rev. Canon Dalton (Domestic Chaplain).

The Archbishop of Canterbury.



The Rev. H. D. Wright (Chaplain, Royal Naval College, Dartmouth).

The Empress Marie Feodorovna of Russia.

The Prince of Wales.

THE LAYING-ON OF HANDS: THE ARCHBISHOP OF

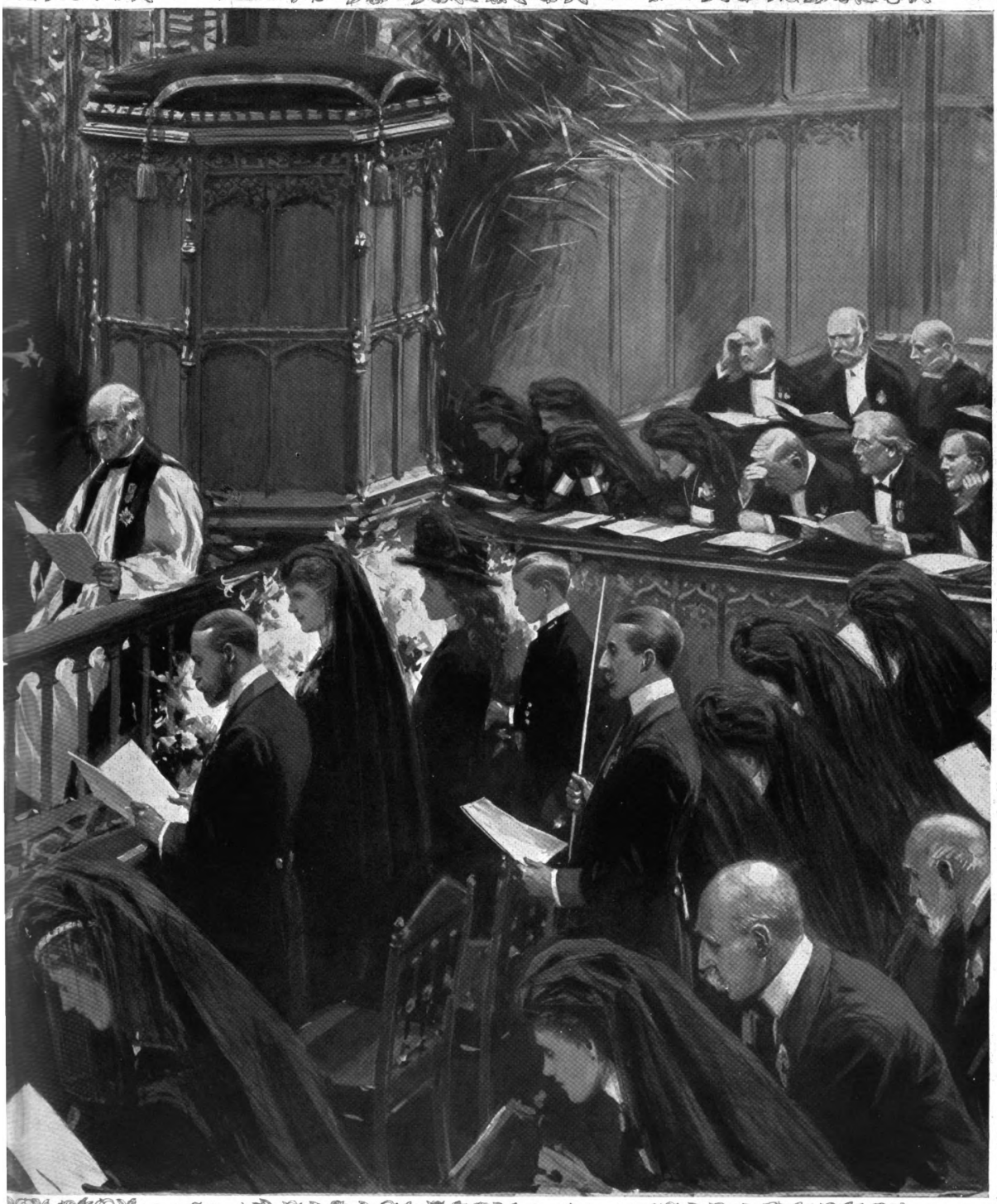
The Confirmation of the Prince of Wales, who received his historic title on the occasion of his birthday last week, took place in the private chapel of Windsor
clergy, the Primate performing the rite of

CEREMONY IN THE PRIVATE CHAPEL OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

S. BEGG.

The Very Rev P. F. Eliot (Dean of Windsor).

Lord Cawdor. Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
The Lord Chancellor. Mr. Asquith. Mr. Winston Churchill.



Queen Alexandra. The King. The Queen. Princess Mary. Prince Albert. Lord Althorp (the Lord Chamberlain). The Duchess of Connaught. The Duke of Connaught. Prince Christian.

CANTERBURY CONFIRMING THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Castle on the afternoon of Friday last. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Windsor, Canon Dalton, and the Rev. H. D. Wright were the officiating Confirmation. Windsor uniform was worn.

LITERATURE



MR. A. G. BRADLEY,
Whose "Shakespeare's Avon" is to be published shortly by Messrs. Methuen.

Photograph by Russell.



AN ANCIENT ARAB LIBRARY



DR. BERNARD HOLLANDER,
Whose "Hypnotism and Suggestion" has been published by Messrs. Putnam.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

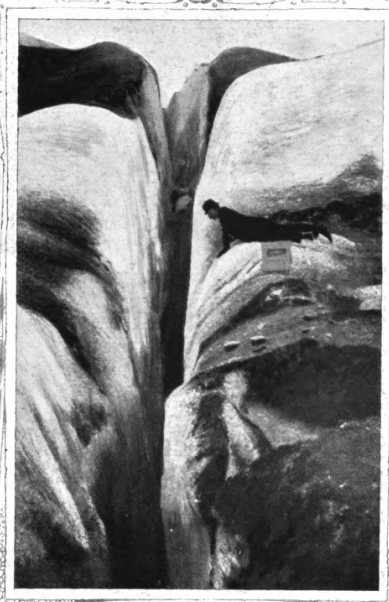
Camping in Alaska.

When a man adds to the intense love of an adopted country considerable experience of its varied life and a tolerably fluent pen, he is able to give the public a very readable volume. Alaska has not been honoured to any marked extent by literary men, and there is ample room for "Trailing and Camping in Alaska," by Addison M. Powell, a book clearly written for the American market, but published in England by Hurst and Blackett, Ltd. The author tells the story of ten years' labour in Alaska as explorer, prospector, and hunter. He would seem to have cultivated humour by a study of Mark Twain, and has a fine contempt for the King's English as spoken on this side of "the drink"; but, despite slang, the narrative is very attractive, for Mr. Powell has a natural instinct for the incidents and experiences that appeal, and he is never dull. He seems to be a born explorer, one who can laugh danger to scorn and make light of troubles that would send a "tenderfoot" to an untimely grave. Not hunger, cold, glaciers, grizzly bears, floods, seasickness, mosquitoes, gnats, murderous Indians, or American spelling can stir his deep content. It is clear that he rejoices in more than a mortal's proper share of high spirits, though they do not lead him to minimise the discomforts of a life in Alaska. There the reward of the few has been wealth, and of the many, disappointment, if not disaster. Mr. Powell's share of the experience that Alaska is able to provide has been a remarkable one, and his book, for all the roughness and occasional coarseness that disfigure its pages, is a very human document. Works of this kind seldom reach the English reader: they make a far readier appeal in a land where the life described is more clearly understood. All Mr. Powell's travel has only sufficed to enable him to deal with one sixth of Alaska's area, but he has found some splendid photographs to aid his spirited narrative in showing us what the land is like, and we close the volume with the feeling that we would be glad to shake the author's hand.

"Sicilian Ways and Days."

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St Paul's Page.)

In "Sicilian Ways and Days" (John Long) Mme. Caico shows us how to-day, as well as in the days when the thing was first said, the East begins in Sicily: not only the European East, as when Greece colonised the Italian island, but the veritable East—the Asiatic Orient and the Orientalised Northern Africa, whence the "Moor," the "Saracen," the pirate under many names, threatened the long Italian littoral for so many centuries, leaving a traditional terror that lasts to our time. The author of this attractive book lived, as simply as she writes, among Sicilians, and her knowledge is household knowledge. She herself must have been the object of a watchful observation, at least as curious as her own, for in Sicily she was the one woman free to come and go, to walk and ride, or so much as to look on at the works and ways of men. It is in the works and ways of women that the profound and ancient Orientalism of Sicilians chiefly consists. The women are strictly homekeeping or housekeeping, to use the phrase in its older English meaning. "You are notable housekeepers," says the visiting lady to the mother and wife of Coriolanus, meaning that they sit indoors. The Sicilian woman goes out for church and marketing purposes only, walks quickly, and returns at once, and, more than any modern Turkish lady, goes veiled. These black-muffled women will not stop to listen to any street music, will not linger where men can see them. A combination of Christian good conduct and Mohammedan seclusion makes of them the most ascetic of their sex. The picture of agricultural life and of the life of the small town, as Mme. Caico saw it, is by no means melancholy. But far different is her account of the mines. It is now many years since a revelation of child-life in the Sicilian mines wrung the hearts of many who were reached by the terrible reports. Since then the employment of quite little children has been forbidden, but boys of a delicate and critical age are still subject to an unspeakable cruelty, against which civilised feeling, and especially English feeling, would have been loud if it had been perpetrated by the Bourbons. As it exists under the Liberal Government of a United Italy, international philanthropy is dumb. Mme. Caico's book is profusely illustrated by photography.



A GLACIER CREVASSE.

"All day we trudged on solid ice and jumped yawning crevasses. The spring snow slides and glacial hydraulics had deposited huge boulders on this ice river, and they had melted large wells straight down. . . . Streams of water poured into the apparently bottomless ones."

"TRAILING AND CAMPING IN ALASKA."

Illustrations reproduced from Mr. Addison M. Powell's "Trailing and Camping in Alaska," by Permission of the Publishers, Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

"From the Thames to the Seine."

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's Page.)

It is not necessary to travel to the North Pole, or the depths of Africa or Tibet, in order to write an interesting book of travel. It is the magic of the pen more than of the place that matters. The dullest of books might be written about those far-away localities, while the wittiest might be inspired by Whitechapel. Proof of these contentions is afforded by a most entertaining volume entitled "From the Thames to the Seine" (Chatto and Windus), written and illustrated by Mr. Charles Pears. Nowadays, a cruise across the Channel and along the French coast, from Calais to Le Havre, might not seem to offer much scope for originality. In the first place, however, Mr. Pears made his voyage in quite a small boat, in which during the great part of the time he was alone, and this lends a spice of danger and adventure to his narrative. Then, too, he is an artist, and his thirty illustrations in colour and monochrome are a delight to the eye. Among them are a few humorous sketches of French types of character, while the seascapes are particularly charming. But Mr. Pears is an observer and a raconteur, as well as an artist and a sailor, and his written account of his experiences is as attractive in its way as the pictorial record. For the benefit of fellow-yachtsmen he includes an appendix and charts, which should prove useful to those who may wish to follow in his wake.



ALASKAN CARIBOU SWIMMING.

"Both caribou and moose are wonderfully good swimmers, and do not hesitate to swim across large rivers, and even lakes. I have heard of men who would row a boat up to them, and kill them while they were swimming for their lives. Such men have no spirit, and they are the kind who brag about shooting deer with shot-guns, or killing fish with dynamite."



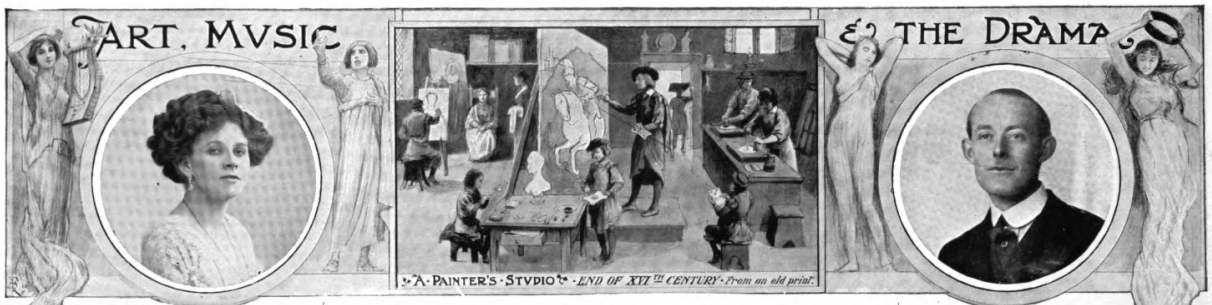
THE "BONANZA" COPPER DEPOSIT.

"Jack climbed to a pinnacle of copper and sat down upon it. He soliloquised: 'By all the mineral gods of these eternal hills I christen her Bonanza.' . . . The photograph here submitted shows the man on the pinnacle of the Kenekott glacier, five miles wide and 4000 feet below. The white shown on the ice at the right is snow that will, in that low altitude, melt off before the close of the summer."



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MISS MARGARET COOPER, THE WELL-KNOWN SINGER AND PLAYER, WHO WAS MARRIED TO MR. J. HUMBLE-CROFTS LAST WEEK.

Miss Cooper, so well known as a pianist and singer, especially at the Palace Theatre, married last week. Nevertheless, she will not give up her stage engagements.

Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield.

MR. J. HUMBLE-CROFTS, SON OF THE RECTOR OF WALDRON, WHO MARRIED MISS MARGARET COOPER LAST WEEK.

Mr. Humble-Crofts' father officiated at the wedding ceremony. Mr. Humble-Crofts and Miss Cooper had been engaged for two or three years.

Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield.

ART NOTES.

THE notion that the exhibitions of Chinese and Japanese paintings at the British Museum and Shepherd's Bush give the English artist the golden opportunity for reform has been forwarded in several quarters. European art of the next generation, it is thought, is most likely to be fertilised from Eastern sources, and to encourage the Royal Academician the critics are laying stress upon the essential unity of the Eastern and Western practice of painting. That the next generation will make a point of falling in with such suggestions is very probable; indeed, it may be surmised that the younger painters are already adopting the conventions that were established in China more than a thousand years ago, and change may have swept the studios of Chelsea even in one week-end. Since the opening of the Chinese Exhibition the Print and Drawing Gallery at the British Museum has been thronged with students, and one could fancy that one noted them going thence with determination in their eyes, and eagerness to express themselves anew plucking at their right wrists.

The time has long since come for revolution. Realism, as we have known it at Burlington House and the Salon, still sits throned; but most insecurely. In Germany they have taken the leap, and landed in Greece; in England, in the Strand, we have confessed, through Mr. Epstein, that we are searching, not our own life and time, but the ancient centuries, for the formula which will guide our chisels. In a sense it is less unnatural to go to China for our models. If it is decided that the art of Claude and of Corot," of Constable, of Turner and of Monet has no future, that it has been in vain, and that we must indeed look about for a new convention, it is conceivably right that we should go to the British Museum for a lesson. But, having set Eastern clouds in our Western heavens, poured Chinese waters into our river-beds, filled our fields with a new inspiration of flowers, we yet remain impotent and absurd. The Chinaman's wave, his flower and his sky are the product of ages of Eastern contemplation and intuition. We may copy the line by which he expresses the terror of the sea, the height and loneliness of the cloud, the motion of beasts and the mystery of all these and of man, but can we profit by so copying? Even in Japan and in China the Japanese and Chinese conventions have been emptied of meaning and rendered futile. The skill of the old masters is retained by the modern artist of the East; the flesh is strong as ever, but the spirit is weak. And yet we, who should be confident in our own wisdom, with Italy and her painters and saints, with France and her cathedrals, with our own spirituality and our own unconquerable literature to form and to guide the traditions of our arts, are fain to furnish ourselves with the inspiration that has been captured by the wise men of the East after centuries of cumulative contemplation. If Mr. Binyon would have us paint in the manner of the school of Li Lung-Mien, he should invite us, not to the Print-Room, but to keep company for several generations with the three Rishi, who, in one painting in Bloomsbury, are seen seated contemplating incense-smoke in a mountain haunt.

E. M.

PLAYHOUSES

"BILLY'S BARGAIN," AT THE GARRICK.

THE new farce by Mr. Weedon Grossmith—for he seems, after all, to be the "Robert Lascelles," who is its supposed author—is something quite unique of its kind, for it is a veritable blood-and-thunder melodrama. Melodrama, however, though it is, it contains a genuinely comic idea, although this is overwhelmed by noise and hustle, and crowds worthy of an American musical comedy There are no fewer than forty characters to the story of "Billy's Bargain"; and the whole effect of the play is one of strepitous incoherence. Yet the idea is as plain as it is diverting, and the plot has admirable possibilities which, when the author has cut out a mass of irrelevant padding and tiresome parenthetical episodes, should delight audiences who relish a display of high spirits on the stage. The story is occupied with the cunning plan of Billy Rotterford, a millionaire's spendthrift son, who, having twice got his father to pay his debts, and having failed to win him over the third time, arranges to be captured and held at ransom by Caucasus brigands and to share the loot with his captors. Unfortunately for him, his father gets wind of his scheme, and proves adamant when applied to for ransom. So that the brigands, in a rage, throw the reckless youngster over lofty cliffs, at the bottom of which he should be dashed to pieces, but that his fall is broken by the opportune flight of a flock of wild geese. Let off with his life, Billy is so far from being cured of his liking for adventures that he visits his father disguised as one of the brigands, and so charms the old man by his 'cuteness that he is once more forgiven. Needless to say, Mr. Weedon Grossmith is a joy in the rôle of Billy. Mr. John Clulow, Miss Fortescue, Miss Olga Morra, and Mr. Frank Denton render the author-actor-manager valuable support.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere.



Photo. Record Press.

MR. BASIL S. FOSTER, THE JOHN, EARL OF QUORN, OF "THE DOLLAR PRINCESS," AND MISS GWENDOLINE BROGDEN, WHO WERE MARRIED THIS WEEK.

The wedding took place at the Roman Catholic Church, Spanish Place. Miss Brogden recently played Cinderella in "Pinkie and the Fairies," at His Majesty's. Mr. Foster is as well known in the athletic world as he is on the stage. He has won fame as golfer, footballer, cricketer, and racquet player. In company with the Hon. C. N. Bruce he won the amateur double racquets championship this year.



Photo. Lizzie Caswall Smith.

MISS BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON, THE WELL-KNOWN ACTRESS, WHO MARRIED MR. SWINBURNE HALE THIS WEEK.

Miss Forbes-Robertson is the daughter of Gertrude (Knight) and Ian Forbes-Robertson, and has met with considerable success as an actress in this country and in America. She married Mr. Swinburne Hale, a prominent New York lawyer, on Thursday last.



Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.

PLAYING VERA VANDERHOUSAN IN "BILLY'S BARGAIN," AT THE GARRICK: MISS OLGA MORRA.



Photo. Ellis and Walery.

MISS NEILSON-TERRY, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. FRED TERRY, WHO IS PLAYING THE PRINCESS IN "PRISCILLA RUNS AWAY."

Miss Neilson-Terry was known when she made her first appearance on the stage recently, in "Henry of Navarre," as Miss Phillida Terson. She is now acting as Miss Neilson-Terry, and is playing the Princess Priscilla of Lothen-Kunitz in "Priscilla Runs Away," at the Haymarket.

WARING'S PARIS GALLERIES.

DETAILS of decorative treatments in cold print are generally more technical than visualising, and photographs of rooms reproduced in black-and-white are ineffective, because they are lacking in the colour which alone can do justice to an artistic ensemble. Hence, any attempt on such lines to do justice to Waring and Gillow's new Paris Galleries, with their beautifully decorated rooms, must of necessity be inadequate. The reader should therefore endeavour by the aid of his or her imagination to read into the description that glow of colour and that harmony of soft, luxurious tone which may be called the life and soul of the decorative scheme.

These new Galleries are situated in a handsome building at 62, Avenue des Champs Elysées. For several years Waring's had premises in the Rue Glück, but they recently moved farther west, and now occupy an almost unique position not far from the Arc de Triomphe, and in the very heart of one of the wealthiest and most fashionable quarters, where rich Parisians and Americans, and people who have come from the Argentine to reside in the Gay Capital congregate in considerable numbers, and occupy establishments well known for their importance and beauty. It is in such a quarter as this that the taste and experience of Waring and Gillow, the most eminent decorators and furnishers in the world, have room for their adequate display, and it is there that their services are naturally in the most frequent demand.

Paris is the central point of Waring's Continental business, from which radiate their various activities, and from which are controlled their Brussels and Madrid branches. It is interesting, in this connection, to note that they are doing decorative work for the King of the Belgians, and are also decorating a polo châlet for the King of Spain. The position of their new premises, however, has been mainly selected for the other reasons mentioned. The quarter suits their business, and their business is adapted to the quarter. It is essentially a high-class business, and the Paris Galleries reflect this note in their style and arrangement. There are several floors devoted to the display of beautiful furniture and fabrics reproduced from the best antique models in their Paris workshops under the direction of experts; but the distinguishing feature may be said to be a number of completely decorated specimen-rooms, which are remarkable object-lessons in the modern treatment of historic styles, and in the essential combination of comfort with artistic refinement.



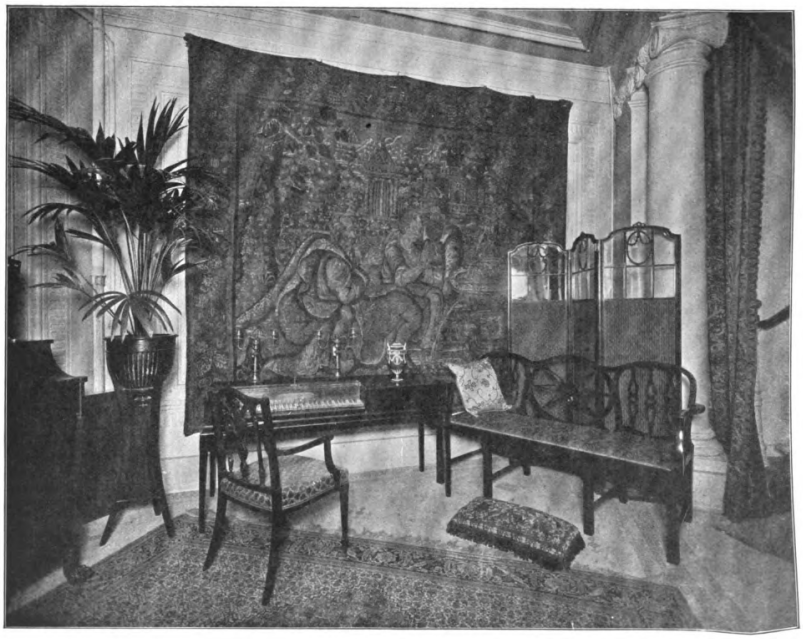
Amongst these there stands out with distinctive and impressive prominence an Elizabethan room in panelled oak, with a richly decorated ceiling. The most noteworthy feature in this is a massive old four-post, canopied bedstead, with carved bulbous posts and antique hangings. There is also a billiard-room in a modernised Jacobean style, with panelled walls, ribbed ceiling, and an interesting frieze, which takes up the vine-and-grapes theme carried out with remarkable effect in the wrought-iron centre electrolier, where the light is transmitted through bunches of fruit of opaque glass.

There are other interesting specimen-rooms, including a quaint Day Nursery, with a bright frieze of comical Dutch figures; but the *pièce de résistance* of the galleries is the completely arranged model Paris flat on the first floor. Here we have all the usual rooms of a spacious and expensive flat treated in such a way as to unite the favourite national styles, whether French or English, with a striking note of refined originality. This is illustrated particularly in the Louis Seize Salon. Everybody in Paris knows the conventional colouring of a Louis Seize room, which rarely, if ever, departs from its accepted beaten track. But here is something entirely new—a treatment of neutral grey carried out, not in the usual applied ornament, but in carved woodwork. As soon as one gets accustomed to the surprising innovation, its fine taste, delicacy and restraint appeal to one with convincing effect. Equally charming is a delightful boudoir with a coved and decorated ceiling, fitted with satinwood. Here again artistic originality is prominent. The four right-angles of the room are softened in their angularity by the employment of corner mirrors; and there is a mirror over the fireplace, with projecting light brackets that spring from the inner partition which divides the mirror into sections. The salle-à-manger is a fine room in the Georgian style, imposing in its solid structural ornament, its panelled walls with pilasters, its chimney-piece floral decoration in the style of Grinling Gibbons, and its substantial well-proportioned Queen Anne and Chippendale furniture. Here again we have a subdued and dignified colour-scheme in old green and grey, very restful and satisfying and forming a beautiful background for the rich woods of the Georgian furniture. The inner hall in the Jacobean style, the Adam-fitted bedroom panelled in white, the Pompeian bath-room and other points of interest must only be alluded to. It will be enough to say that each is perfect in its way, and its decoration is suitable to its uses.

The general impression one gets from this flat is a commanding knowledge of style, an all-pervading taste, reticence without coldness, luxury without ostentation—in fact, the home of people of culture and artistic ideals. It has already been visited by many ladies, and has inspired, with modifications, a number of actual treatments for French and American residents in Paris. This new Waring vogue of quiet colour combined with perfection of craftsmanship, as shown in the art fabrics, the metal-work, the joinery, and other technical details, already bids fair to be widely adopted. It gives to the opulent French styles in particular a dignity and refinement they have not quite succeeded in capturing before.

A word remains to be said about the fine collection of antiques on the ground-floor. The demand for really choice examples is very large in Paris, and Waring's are connoisseurs who give house-room only to what is choice. They have, for example, some unique specimens of Chinese art-needlework of the sixteenth century, and a valuable series of wall-hangings painted on rice-paper, no two strips being alike, yet one fitting into the design of the others so as to represent a wonderful picture of trees, and birds of glorious plumage. Their examples of lacquer cabinets—one or two in the rare blue—are very fine; they are rich in old English pieces of historic interest. But to enumerate their treasures would occupy too much space. It must suffice to wind up by saying that these antiques are varied in class, that they are genuine in character, and that many are precious from their rarity. The opening of the Galleries in their new home is a distinct acquisition to the West End of Paris, and will provide for that district a show-place with an artistic cachet and distinction similar in character and educational influence to the Oxford Street Galleries of the same eminent firm.

It should be borne in mind, too, that the London business benefits by its direct association with the Paris house, as it is brought thereby in direct touch with the Continent, and with all those sources of Continental art-manufacture which form so essential a part in decoration to-day.



LADIES' PAGE.

THERE was scarcely any change in the wearing of mourning for the period ordered as half-mourning. Now, however, the lighter tints suitable to the hot weather have appeared upon the scene, and garden-party frocks for the country season that is about to begin will be as airy and diaphanous as usual, and, perhaps, even more charming than they have been in past years, because of the revival of delightful old patterns of our great-grandmothers' days. Muslin "colour-printers" have sought in the archives of their firms for the "blocks" from which, a century and more ago, the flowered sacques of the fine lady and the over-skirts of the pretty country-girl on Sundays were constructed, and numerous delicate and yet gay designs have been thus brought to light again. This was to have been a season of much colour, both in self-tints and in the gay designs of olden days; and while to some extent the charming materials referred to will now be used, there will undoubtedly be large overstocks left on the hands of the shops in consequence of the mourning during the season. This being so, the identical materials will be sure to be the height of the fashion next spring; and in the coming sales, therefore, the economical with plenty of cupboards will find a good opportunity to lay by some dress-lengths of muslin, printed Ninon-de-soie, and so on. The Paisley pine pattern, which is really an old Indian shawl design, can be particularly recommended; but there are also scroll and floral designs of charm.

There is a much larger "Park" this season than has been the case for a few years past; but, alas! the increase is due to the admission to the drive this year of motor-vehicles. During the Season, up to now, only horse-drawn and electric-motor carriages were allowed in the Park between the hours of four and seven. Queen Alexandra was currently reported to have exerted her irresistible influence to secure this police regulation: it was said that her Majesty objected to "fumes blowing in her face and machinery snorting at her back" during her afternoon drive in the Park. That now has to be endured, and the permission to motors to join the ranks in the drive has increased the number of carriages very appreciably. Still, it is by no means what it used to be—the afternoon drive that was, but a little while ago, the finest display of costume (especially millinery) and of horse-flesh in all Europe! People not yet very old tell us how gorgeous the Park was forty years ago or so, when every well-appointed, high-swung carriage had a white-wigged coachman on a fine hammer-cloth and one or a pair of powdered footmen in swallow-tailed livery coats and coloured plush breeches behind. Our grandchildren apparently will ride only in motor-cars or air-ships, clad in the hideous costumes thereunto appropriate!

One of the charms of London is that it teems with amusement for visitors who have no private friends here.



A PRETTY SUMMER FROCK.

In mauve chiffon with band of satin round the feet, and lace trimmings; hat of white lace, crown covered with mauve sweet peas.

There are so many public affairs at which strangers can "assist," as the French call it, and be for the moment in the very midst of the best society. Foremost among such social events is the Grand Opera. The universal wearing of black has made this an exceptional sight, with an impressiveness all its own; but the customary brilliance of the scene is restored at length, and when I went, the other evening, the iridescence of the jewels, and the whiteness of the laces and chiffons, and the gleaming gold and colour of the passementeries, the beautifully dressed coiffures, and the high average of good looks amongst our countrywomen produced a charming effect. The arrangement of the house—the whole floor, stalls; the grand circle, exclusively private boxes; and a large portion of the circle above similarly occupied—gives a vista of brilliance in dress and jewels that is incomparable: and even people who do not properly appreciate the admirable performance of the music find the general aspect irresistibly fascinating.

The late Mr. Gladstone once said to Mr. G. W. Russell that the only disadvantage that he could discover under which women suffered in Great Britain was the comparative lack of assistance, in endowments and buildings, for their higher education. It was the judgment of a man of means and culture to whom knowledge was the supreme luxury. To many women it is that indeed; but it is also much more—it is the tool by which they are to earn their bread in the only way consistent with their upbringing and natural tastes—teaching. Since Mr. Gladstone spoke, the opportunities of education for women have been considerably extended, yet the assistance that is to-day open to the clever girls of families with small means is but meagre compared to the demand; and wealthy women surely might well consider the claim in this respect of future generations of eager girl students. I say "wealthy women," for it is a fact that a very large part of the help given to girls' education so far has come from men. In the United States, the principal endowed colleges for women were given by men. Notably, Bryn Mawr University—a most beautiful series of college halls admirably staffed and managed, having an English lady, Dr. Carey Thomas, as Dean, and a Cambridge Sixth Wrangler, Miss Scott, as a mathematical professor—was originally founded by the bequest of the whole fortune of a Quaker gentleman, and in recent days owes much to the princely gifts of Mr. Rockefeller. The leading effort in this direction now being made in this country is to raise a fund to provide new buildings for Bedford College for Women (attached to London University). A splendid site, quiet and secluded, yet close to the centre of things in Regent's Park, has been secured, but £46,000 is needed for the new buildings. At a garden-party the other day on behalf of the building fund, attended by a very distinguished company, it was announced that Mrs. Sargent and Mrs. Ludwig Mond had each subscribed £1000, and Miss A. E. Shaen £600, while a number of others had donated large sums; but there is still a great opportunity for generous "benefactors of youth." FILOMENA.

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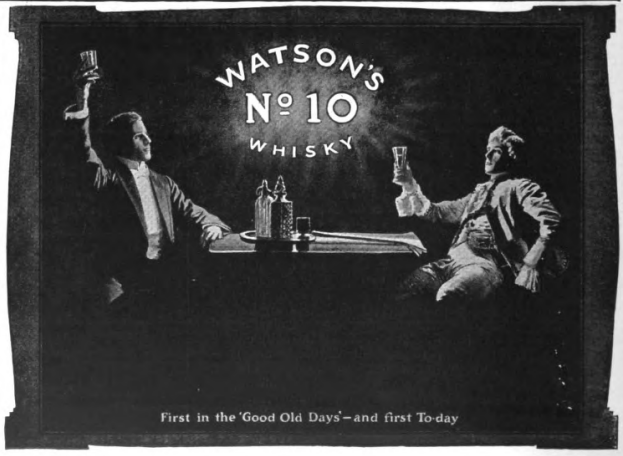
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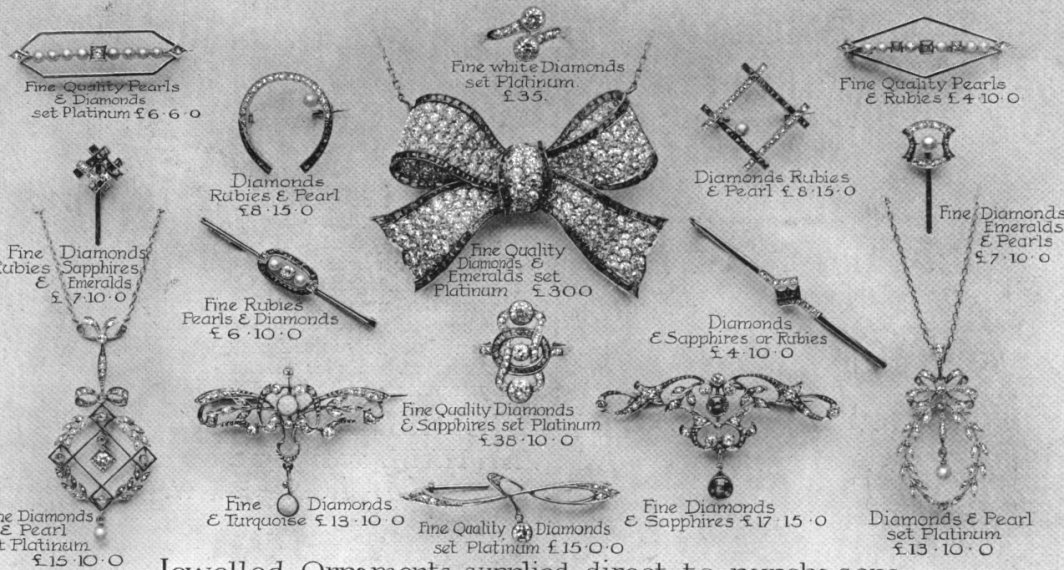
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MUSIC.

LAST week was full of surprises. In the first place, London developed a sudden and violent liking for Mozart, and greeted with enthusiasm both the concluding recital of pianoforte concertos at Bechstein's and the two operas of the Mozart festival at His Majesty's. (It was found necessary to postpone the third after dress rehearsal.) During the week stories of extensive operatic activity ran through the town. It is rumoured that there is to be an autumn season of opera comique in London, as well as one of Grand Opera; while in the spring of next year Mr. Beecham will challenge at Drury Lane the supremacy of Covent Garden. Nothing could be better than that London should love its Mozart and have plenty of opera, whether comic or tragic; and, so that we feast upon music, which one of us cares who pays the bill, provided that the bill be paid?

Perhaps the two points that first strike the listener at a Mozart festival are the freshness of the melodies and the difficulties that beset the singers. Mozart's soprano parts are mercilessly high, the intervals are frequently considerable, and, in making abrupt changes of pitch, the most gifted singer is apt to go off the note. Even so true an artist as Miss Agnes Nicholls seemed to be singing flat when she opened the second act of "The Marriage of Figaro," while at rehearsal, another singer, who is often a little above her note, fell away in the same fashion. But if the music is supremely difficult, its beauties appeal to singers, and all who took part in the Mozart revival deserve hearty praise. Miss Nicholls, Mme. Verlet, Miss Maggie Teyte, Miss Beatrice La Palme, and Messrs. Lewys James, Robert Maitland, Bindon Ayres, Austin, and Hyde, all showed that they appreciate the spirit of Mozart's work, and Mr. Beecham's fine orchestra afforded magnificent support—indeed at times the support was more than house or singers could endure, and the conductor's enthusiasms led him to forget that His Majesty's is not large enough to enable the director of a large orchestra to dispense with restraint.

It was a happy idea to do away with the dull recitatives and to treat the operas as musical comedy. They recovered their youth under this treatment, and the spoken dialogue carried the contented audience from one beautiful number to another. The three operas have sufficient wealth of melody to make the fortune of thirty modern musical comedies, and the beauty of the themes is not greater than the skill with which the concerted numbers are treated. Mozart had his little tricks of writing, and some of them are obvious and even tiresome; but in spite of all that can be urged against his operas on the ground of absurd situations and stage conventions, false passions and false sentiments, they are things of exquisite beauty: in the "Nozze di Figaro," for example, there is a depth of feeling in some of the music that could hardly be matched in any operatic score with which London is familiar. By the way, Mr. Beecham's arrangement of this opera is very happy. He divides it into three acts, and between the last two scenes introduces some exquisite music from the second divertimento.

Dr. Saint-Saëns' last Mozart recital at Bechstein's was associated with some of the master's most beautiful work, notably the D minor and C major Concertos; but it is a pity that there had not been sufficient rehearsal to settle questions of tempi: at times the veteran soloist was well ahead of his orchestra, and the performance gained nothing save novelty from this innovation. Mme. Melba has given the long-delayed concert at Albert Hall. It was to have celebrated her return to London from the Antipodes, but King Edward's death compelled postponement, and when the concert was given the prima donna had already appeared more than once at Covent Garden. Her admirers were in no way distressed. They attended in large numbers, and found their favourite singer in excellent voice, and provided with songs of varying merit and suitability, all of which were warmly applauded.

Covent Garden is giving some matinée performances to allow those who live a long way from the opera-house to hear some of the great singers. Mme. Tetrazzini and "The Barber of Seville" have provided the first attraction.

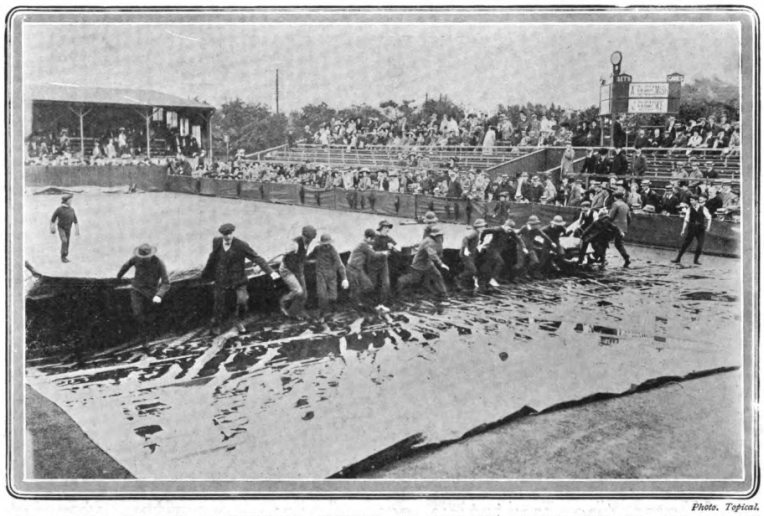


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WAR AGAINST THE RAIN AT WIMBLEDON: REMOVING THE TARPAULIN COVERING FROM THE CENTRE COURT BEFORE PLAY IN THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Continental motor-cycle tyres showed up in front in the Tourist Trophy Race at Brooklands last Wednesday. Mr. A. J. Moorhouse, in the Multicylinder Class, won on an Indian machine so fitted. Sixty laps (or 163 miles) in 2 hours 52 min. 30 sec. was his run, securing the Brooklands Silver Cup. Mr. H. H. Bowen, on a "Bat," similarly tyred, was second. Mr. A. J. Moorhouse made a new one hundred and fifty-mile record in 2 hours 37 min. 13 4-5 sec. Mr. T. A. McNab, on his Trump Jap (also with Continental tyres) won the British Motor Cycle Racing Club's Gold Medal, in the Single-Cylinder Class.

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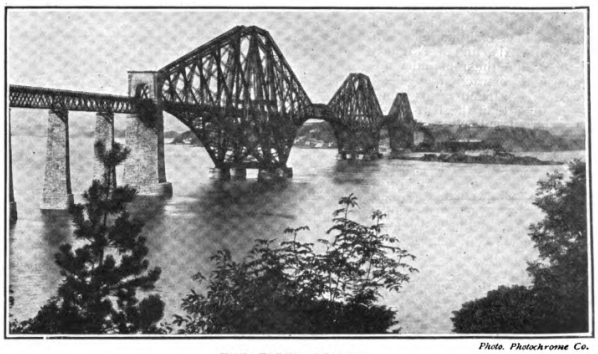


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THE FORTH BRIDGE.

Edinburgh—Queen of Cities—is admittedly the most beautiful City in the Kingdom, and the most convenient headquarters for a holiday, as daily excursions are available to the Trossachs, Loch Lomond, Firth of Forth, Stirling Castle, &c., and to Cra gendoran Pier for Clyde Steamer Trips.

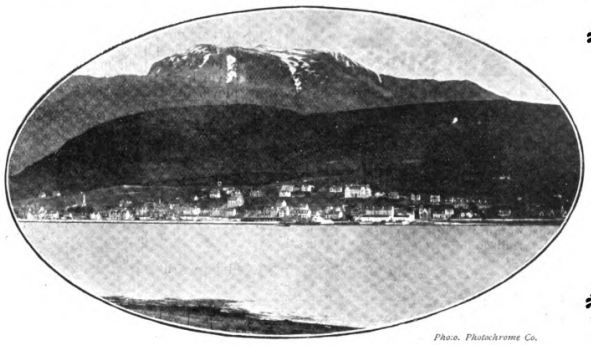


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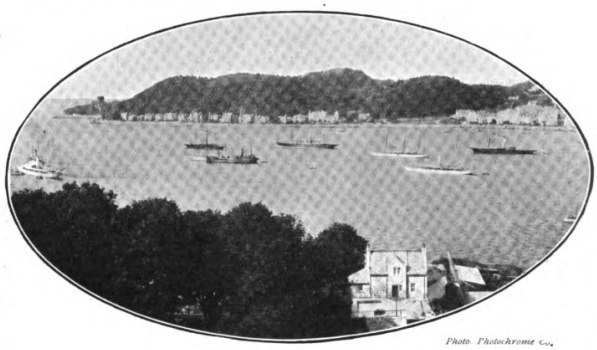


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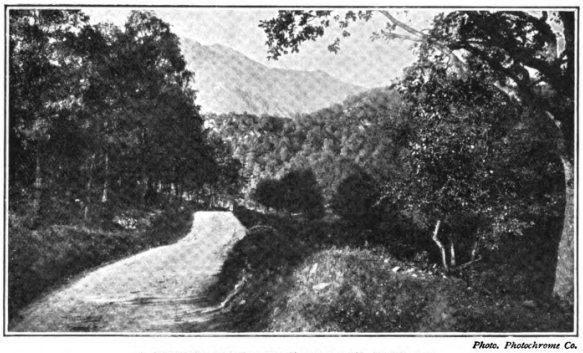


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A PICTURESQUE SCENE BY LOCH KATRINE.

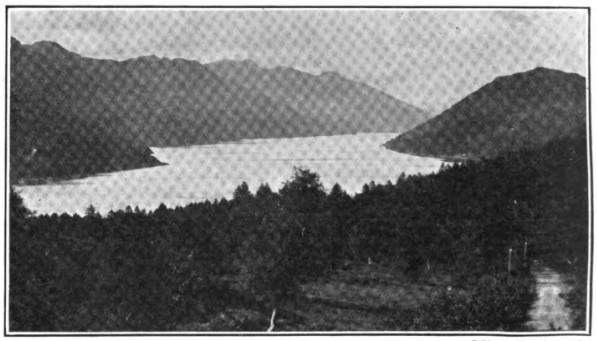


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A tour via Lochs Long, Lomond, Katrine to the Trossachs gives a feast of scenery never to be forgotten.

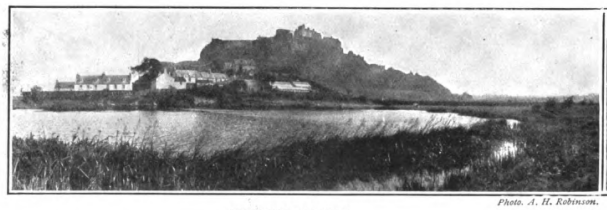


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STIRLING CASTLE.

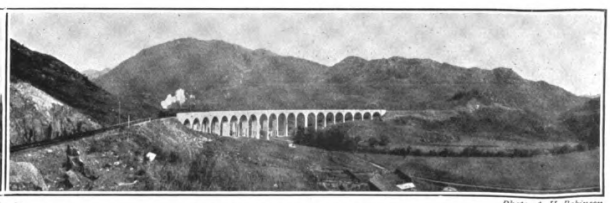


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GLENFINNAN FOR LOCH SHIEL.

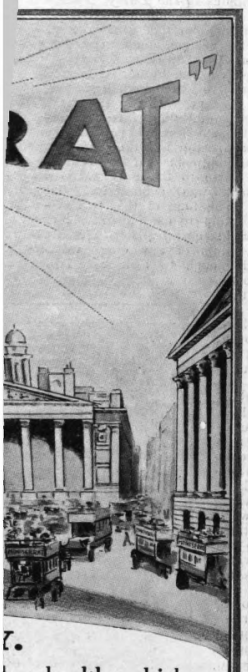
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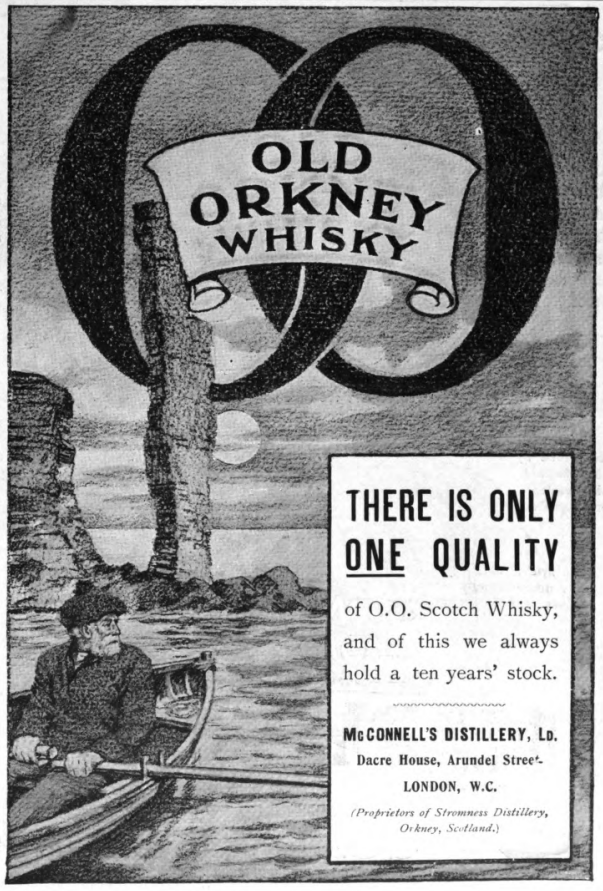
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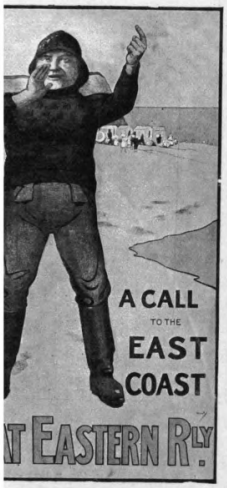


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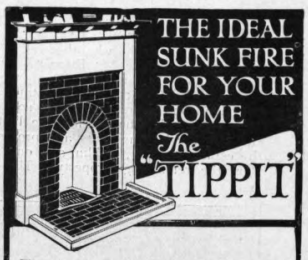
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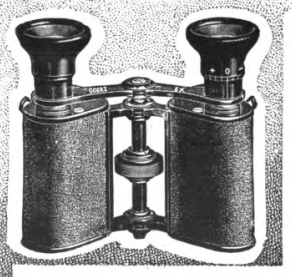
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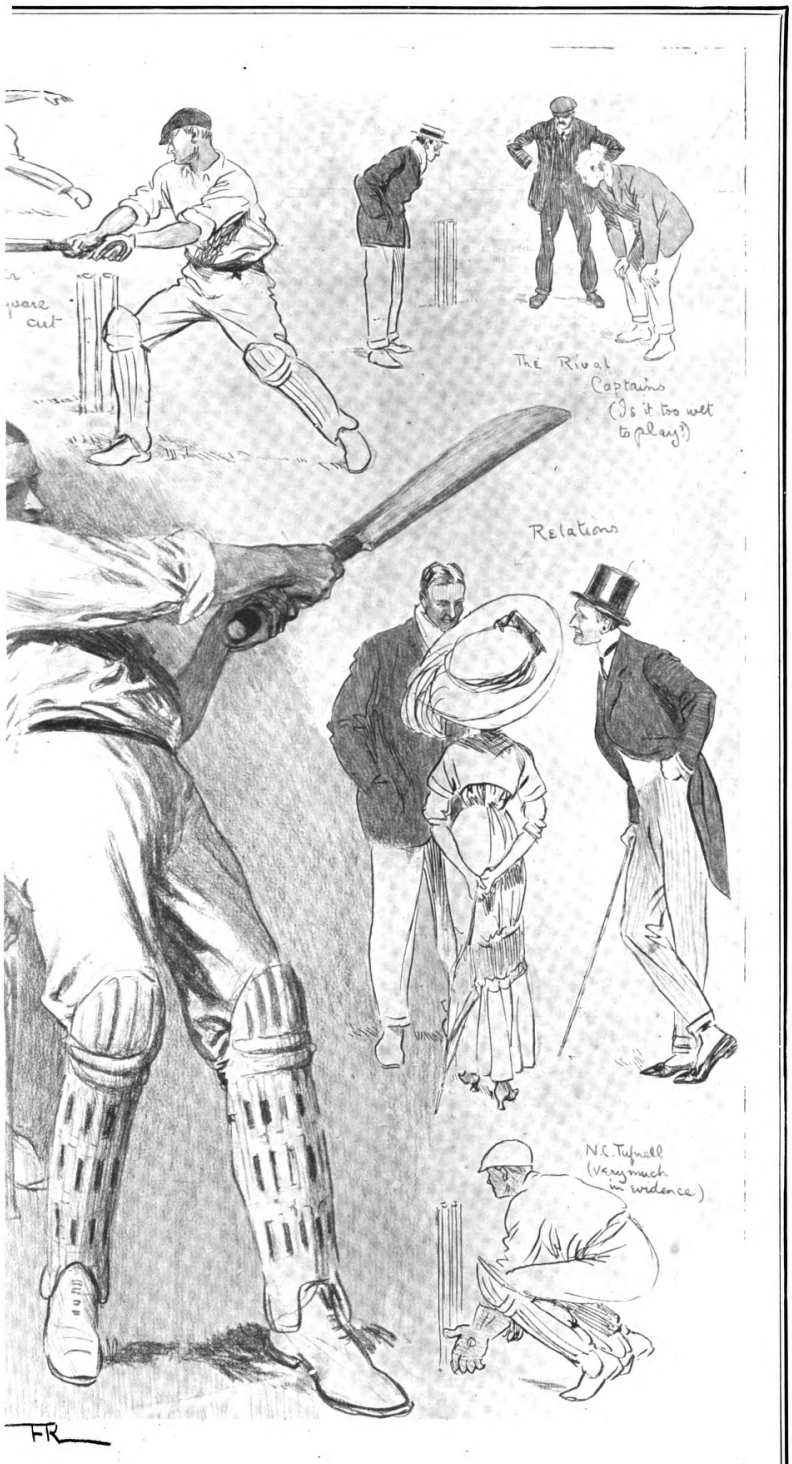


HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY HARUKO, EMPRESS OF JAPAN, IN OLD COURT DRESS.

ss, though in public European attire has become general. The Empress is here seen in the old Court costume of Japan, now rarely party. The principal, or upper robe (says a writer in "The World's Work," from which we reproduce our photograph) is of embroidered the sleeves and skirt, to give the appearance of a number of robes one over the other. The hair is drawn back and spread over an ind in a long tail reaching below the waist. The Empress Haruko, who is a few years older than the Emperor, takes a keen interest in only child died at its birth, and the Crown Prince Yoshihito is the son of one of the Emperor's secondary wives, of whom, by old custom, he is allowed to have twelve.

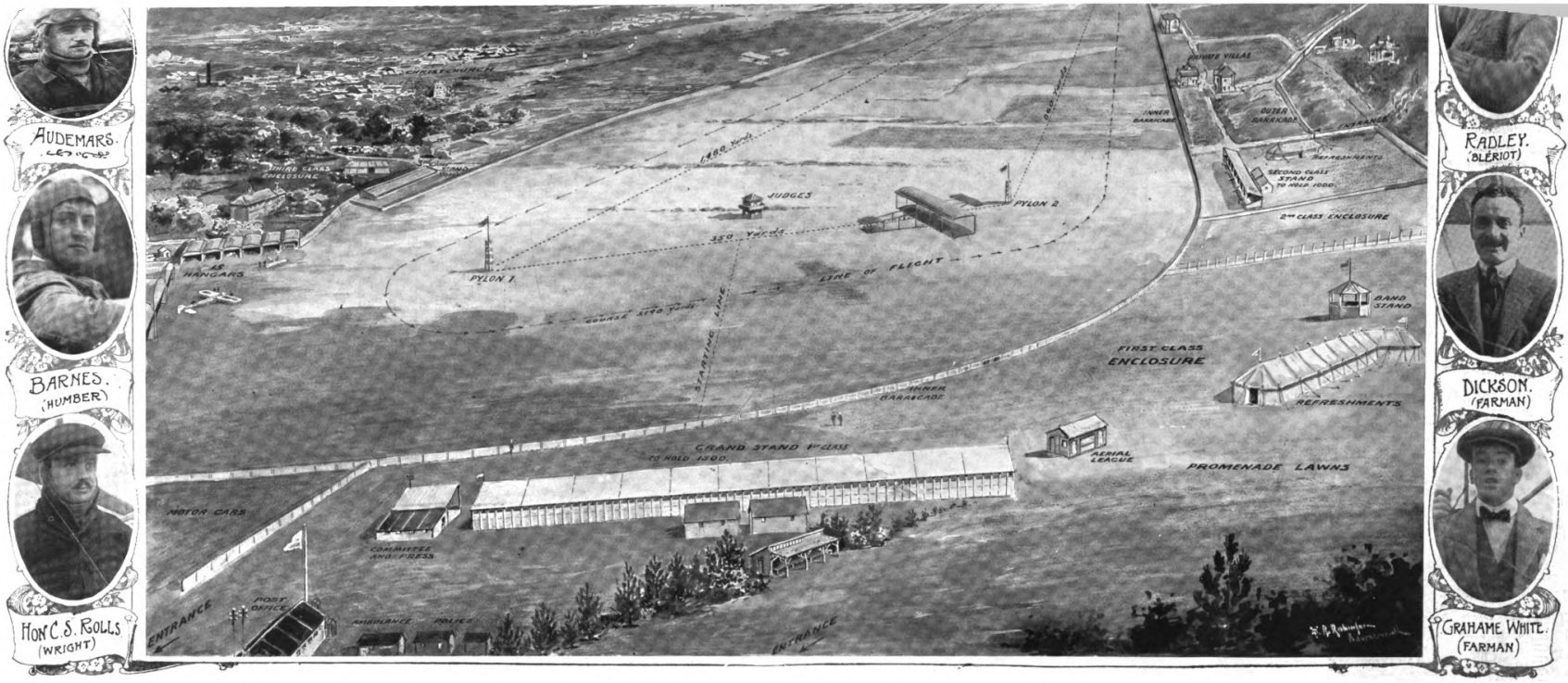
[CTORY OVER CAMBRIDGE AT LORD'S:

KETCHES DURING THE PLAY.



OXFORD: THE SPORTING AND SOCIAL SIDES OF THE UNIVERSITY CRICKET MATCH.

the seventy-sixth match of the long series that has been played, with a few intervals, since 1827, the year of the playing of the first. ır Cambridge have won thirty-six and Oxford thirty-two. The remaining eight were drawn. In other important matches played by ently by the Gentlemen of England, while Cambridge won their match. Oxford lost against Surrey and Sussex, which latter county defeated Yorkshire. On the average Cambridge had fared considerably better than Oxford with their first-class fixtures. The great by an innings and 126 runs, came as something of a surprise. It was almost a one-man's match, for Oxford's triumph was mainly due Couteur, who made 160 runs and, in Cambridge's two innings, took 11 wickets for 66 runs. Mr. C. V. L. Hooman also played a good ings of 61 for Oxford, keeping up his wicket while Le Couteur made his great score.



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE SOUTHBOURNE AERODROME, SHOWING THE COURSE TO BE TAKEN FOR THE PRINCIPAL CONTESTS, AND SOME OF THE CHIEF COMPETITORS.

A hundred years ago Bournemouth boasted but a single house: now it is a town of 80,000 inhabitants and one of the most popular of seaside resorts. From the 6th to the 16th of this month the town is celebrating its centenary, and an extensive programme of festivities has been organised, including naval and military tournaments, carnivals, a motor-car battle of flowers, a motor-boat regatta, fancy-dress balls, and other entertainments. The most important fixture of all, however, is the first International Aviation Meeting in the British Isles, at which many of the foremost airmen are competing. The prizes amount to £8000. The principal contest is one including an oversea flight to the Needles Lighthouse and back, the first prize (for best time) being £800. Other contests are the altitude prize (minimum, 500 feet), the speed prize (first, £1000), the weight-carrying contest (first prize for carrying 25 stone; second, 22 stone), the starting prize, and the slowest-circuit prize.—[PORTRAITS BY TOPICAL AND CENTRAL NEWS.]



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR H. L. SMITH-DORRIEN, K.C.B., D.S.O.,
Appointed to the newly formed office of A.D.C. General to the King.

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THE LATE PROFESSOR SCHIAPARELLI.

Photo. Barnett.

THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD
The New Lord Steward.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MR. C. McARTHUR, M.P.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR A. H. PAGET, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
Appointed to the newly formed office of A.D.C. General to the King.

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS

Personal Notes. Lieutenant-General Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B., D.S.O., appointed A.D.C. to the King, is the distinguished officer in command at Aldershot. His war services date from the Zulu War of 1879, and include the Egyptian War of 1882, the Soudan Campaign of 1885, the Chitral and Tirah Campaigns, the Nile Expedition of 1898, and the South African War. He has been six times mentioned in dispatches.

Professor Giovanni Virginio Schiaparelli, who died this week at the age of seventy-five, the great Italian astronomer, was the foremost astronomer of Europe, just as the late Sir William Huggins, his only rival, was at the head among those of Great Britain. His brilliant discoveries of the orbit of the Perseid and Leonid meteors won him the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, but the world knew him best as the discoverer of "the canals of Mars." Failing eyesight, unfortunately, put a stop to his remarkable Martian researches, and, like his great Italian predecessor, Galileo, he became totally blind.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE REV. WILLIAM TEMPLE, M.A.,
The New Head-Master of Repton.

The Rev. William Temple, M.A., the new Head-Master of Repton School, is the younger son of the late Archbishop Temple, and chaplain to the Primate. He is a Balliol man and took a First Class in Classics. He takes great interest in social questions affecting the working-classes. Our portrait shows him just before taking Orders six years ago.

Dr. Frederick James Furnivall, who died this week at the age of eighty-five, was our most famous scholar and man of letters, and his activities as an educationalist were universal—witness the pages of the British Museum Reading-Room catalogue. His work for the establishment and dissemination of a sound knowledge of English literature runs no danger of being forgotten, and few were more deeply versed in the minutiæ of scholarship, in which he delighted with all the learning and wisdom of an exceptionally gifted and industrious man. In his young days he was an ardent Volunteer officer and oarsman. Indeed, until his health began to fail this spring, his marvellous activity of body was equal to the elasticity of his mind, and his enthusiasm for rowing seemed to equal his love of literature. He was the introducer of sculling fours and eights on the river, and the founder of the Furnivall Sculling Club, that celebrated ladies' club at Hammersmith, of which the Doctor was so proud, and to which he used always to allude as "My girls." Dr. Furnivall in politics was a vehement Radical, and a fervent and enthusiastic advocate of woman's suffrage. He was a life-long playgoer and a keen first-nighter, and was fond of recalling his memories of Phelps and of Macready.

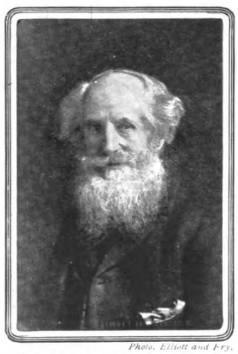
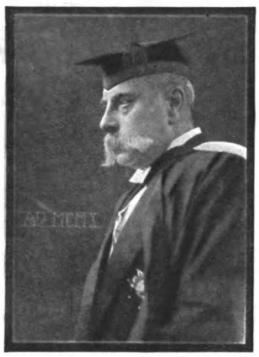


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE DR. F. J. FURNIVALL,
The Famous Scholar and Philologist.

It was a romantic chance which led Major Martin Hume to become a historian. He once happened to buy in Madrid a book called "Cronica del Rey Enrique VIII. de Inglaterra," a contemporary record written by a merchant in London, and he found it so interesting that he sat up reading it all night. He afterwards published a translation of it, which was the first of his long and delightful series of books bearing on English and Spanish history in Tudor and Elizabethan days. For a writer who did not take to literature till he was forty-two, Major Hume produced a remarkable output of works. Among the best-known are "The Wives of Henry VIII.," "The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth," "The Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots," "Philip II. of Spain," and "A History of the Spanish People." He was also engaged for many years in editing the Spanish State papers at the Record Office. Major Hume was unmarried. He was formerly in the 3rd Battalion Essex Regiment, and in 1878-79 was attached to the Turkish Army during the Russo-Turkish War. He had travelled extensively in South America and Africa. He made three unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament as a Liberal.



From a Camera Portrait by E. O. Hoppé.

THE LATE MAJOR MARTIN HUME,
The Famous Anglo-Spanish Historian.

The Earl of Chesterfield replaces Lord Beauchamp as Lord Steward in his Majesty's Household. He was Treasurer of Queen Alexandra's Household from 1892 to 1894, and Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms during 1894-95. He was born in 1854, and succeeded his father as tenth Earl in 1887.

Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Henry Paget, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., in charge of the Eastern Command, just appointed one of his Majesty's A.D.C.s, is a Scots Guardsman and entered the Army in 1869. He has seen service in the Ashanti War of 1873, the Burma War of 1887-88, the Soudan Campaigns of 1885 and 1888-89, and as a Brigadier in the South African War. He wears the Legion of Honour and the Orders of the Red Eagle and the Dannebrog.

Mr. Robert Warrand Carlyle, C.S.I., C.I.E., appointed a Member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India, is a distinguished Indian Civil Servant who has held the offices of Inspector-General of Police, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and Secretary to the Revenue and Agricultural Department of India. He was born in 1859, and was educated at Glasgow University, entering the Indian Civil Service in 1878.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. R. W. CARLYLE, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
The New Member of the Viceroy's Council.

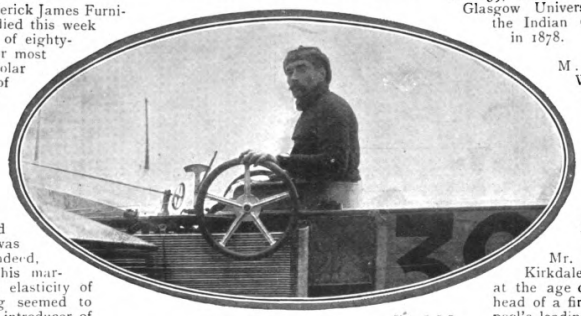


Photo. G. P. P.

M. CHARLES WACHTER, KILLED AT THE RHEIMS AVIATION MEETING.

M. Charles Wachter was one of the successful "airmen" in exhibition flights at Rheims, and had flown to the meeting on an Antoinette machine. He was employed at the Antoinette works. He met his death last Saturday evening about 6 p.m. "Without the slightest warning," says an eye-witness, "we saw the wings of his Antoinette monoplane shut up as one shuts a book, and the machine fall like a stone from a height of 500 feet."

Mr. Charles McArthur, Unionist M.P. for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool, who died this week at the age of sixty-six, after a few days' illness, was the head of a firm of average-adjusters, and one of Liverpool's leading citizens. He was a former President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and a high authority on marine insurance. In the House of Commons he was Chairman of the Bill of Lading Committee. He was a Unionist Free Trader and a strong anti-Home Ruler in politics; and a Protestant of strong views in religious questions. He first entered Parliament in 1900.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. ARTHUR HACKER,
The New R.A.

Mr. Arthur Hacker is our latest Royal Academician. He was born in 1858, the second son of Edward Hacker, line engraver. In 1876 he became a student at the Royal Academy, and afterwards in Paris at the Atélier Bonnat. He was chosen A.R.A. in 1904. Mr. Hacker made his mark as a figure-painter, and his works include many portraits and domestic and religious subjects. Among his well-known pictures are "Her Daughter's Legacy," "Christ and the Magdalen," "Via Victis," "The Cloud," "Leaf Drift."



Photo. Stuart.

THE LATE COLONEL THE HON. MAURICE GIFFORD, C.M.G.

The Hon. Maurice Raymond Gifford, C.M.G., who met his death from fire, caused by his clothes being set alight by a cigarette, while undergoing a rest cure for nervous breakdown, was the brother of Lord Gifford, V.C. He had a very adventurous

[Continued overleaf.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.

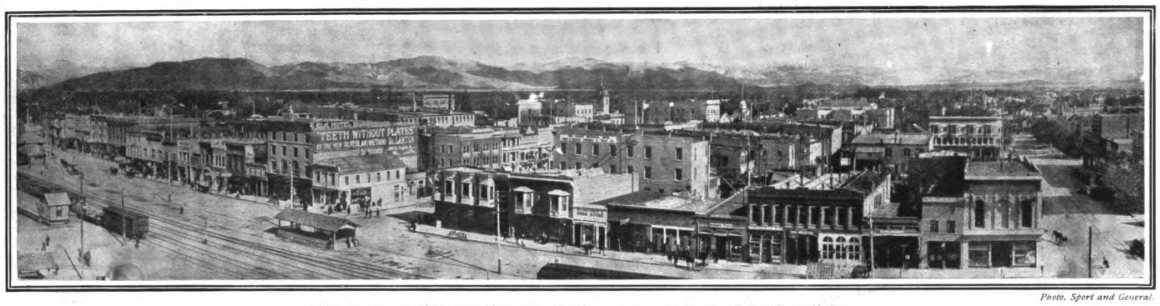


Photo. Sport and General.

THE SCENE OF THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT: A GENERAL VIEW OF RENO, NEVADA.

Reno, the town where the great prize-fight between Jeffries and Johnson took place on July 4, is one of the chief cities in the State of Nevada, and is a centre of a large mining district. The town, it may be noted, is notorious for the ease with which divorce may be obtained there, a residence of six months sufficing for the severance of the matrimonial bond. It is the last place in the United States where divorce can thus be obtained, and also where open gambling is allowed.

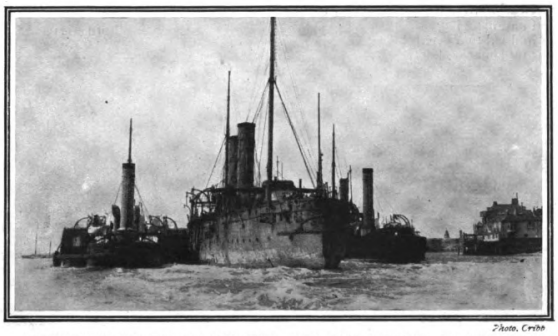


Photo. Cribb.

FORMERLY COMMANDED BY THE KING, AND NOW FOR SALE BY AUCTION: H.M.S. "MELAMPUS" AT PORTSMOUTH.

H.M.S. "Melampus" is here seen being towed into Portsmouth harbour previous to being sold off by auction on Tuesday next. The "Melampus" is a second-class cruiser of 3400 tons' displacement and 9000 h.p. King George was her Captain in 1892. The large open porthole near the stern is that of the King's old cabin.



Photo. Topical.

HIS MAJESTY'S MORNING RIDE IN ROTTEN ROW: THE KING ON HIS FAVOURITE BLACK MARE LEAVING HYDE PARK.

On Tuesday of last week his Majesty went for a morning ride in the Row for the first time since his accession. About 9 a.m. he left Marlborough House on his favourite black mare, and spent an hour trotting or cantering in the Park. On the left of the photograph is Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, his Majesty's Private Secretary.

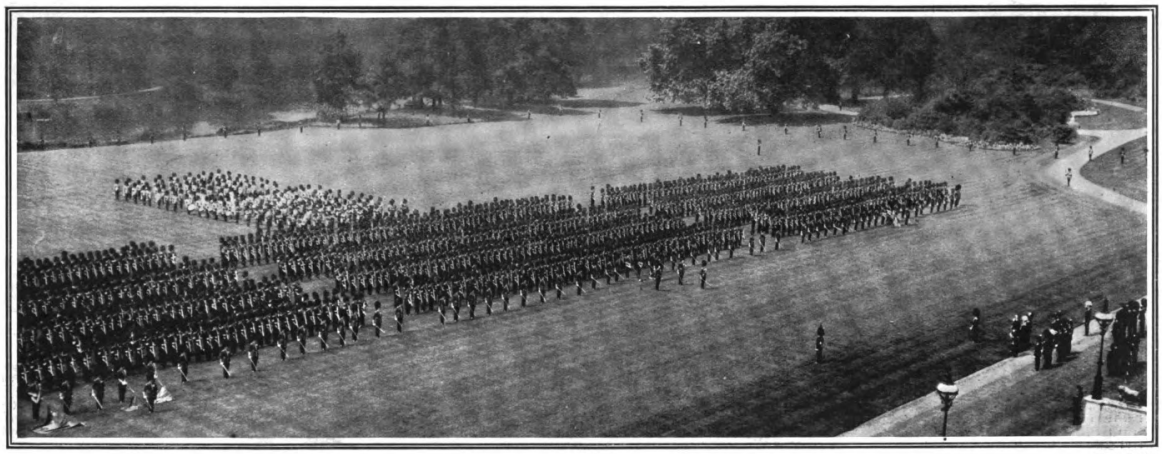


Photo. Brooks.

REVIEWED BY THEIR COLONEL-IN-CHIEF, THE KING: THE GRENADIER GUARDS IN THE GROUNDS OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

In the grounds of Buckingham Palace last week his Majesty reviewed the regiment of Grenadier Guards of which he is Colonel-in-Chief in succession to King Edward. It was the first occasion for thirty years on which the whole of the battalions of the Grenadier Guards had been able to turn out on parade in London. Some of the commands were given by the Duke of Connaught. By request of Queen Alexandra, the inspection was quite private. The whole 1600 men, with their bearskins held at arms' length on fixed bayonets, gave three hearty cheers for the King, which were heard as far as Whitehall.



THE NINTH FATAL AEROPLANE ACCIDENT: THE REMAINS OF WACHTER'S ILL-FATED MACHINE AT RHEIMS.

M. Wachter, a workman in the Antoinette School at Mourmelon, was making his first public appearance at the Rheims meeting on the day of his death. A flight in very bad weather is supposed to have weakened his machine. While at a great height its wings were seen to collapse, and the aeroplane fell to the ground, killing its driver instantaneously.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

PLAYING CARDS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES: A GREAT OPEN-AIR WHIST DRIVE AT IPSWICH IN AID OF A SANATORIUM.

At Ipswich, the other day, a novel whist drive in the open air, in which nearly 1000 players took part, was held in aid of a fund of £25,000 to be raised for building a sanatorium in memory of King Edward. While the whist drive was in progress, heavy rain began to fall, and the players were eventually compelled to abandon the tables.



THE QUEEN'S LARGE CULLINAN DIAMOND PENDANT
(Facsimile Size).

The large pendant presented to the Queen by Sir Richard Solomon on behalf of South Africa is from pieces left over in the cutting of the famous Cullinan Stone discovered near Pretoria in 1905. It comprises two diamonds, mounted in platinum, by the Court Jewellers, Messrs. Carington, of 130, Regent Street. One stone weighs 92 carats and one other 62 carats.

career, beginning life in the Mercantile Marine. He next became a war correspondent, and then served as a scout in the operations against Louis Riel in Canada and in the Matabele Campaign. In 1896 he raised Gifford's Horse for the second Matebele Campaign, in the course of which he was severely wounded, and had his arm amputated at the shoulder. His services won him the C.M.G. In the South African War he served in the defence of Kimberley and at the relief of Mafeking.

The Cock of the Rock at the Zoo.
(See Illustration on Another Page.)

Bird-lovers should make a point of paying an early visit to the "Zoo," for no fewer than six specimens of the gorgeous Cock of the Rock (*Rupicola crocea*) are now to be seen side by side with a wonderful collection of Birds-of-Paradise, and this is the first time in the history of the Gardens that such a gathering of resplendent birds has been on view. The Cock of the Rock is one of the most beautiful of living birds, the whole plumage being of a satiny golden-orange colour, and the effect is further heightened by the great crest, which curves forward so as to conceal the beak. Two of these birds are immature, and now beginning to assume the adult dress, a few of the yellow feathers being intermixed with the sober dress of dark brown characteristic of the immature bird. These birds were brought from British Guiana, where, unhappily, they have become extremely rare, owing to the insatiable demands of the milliners. In course of time, it is to be hoped, visitors will be enabled to watch the nuptial display of these birds, which is remarkable, the males dancing with outspread wings and leaping into the air, before an assemblage of their neighbours, after the manner of blackcock. They build a curious nest of mud and sticks, which is fastened to the rocky projections of caves. In addition to their wonderful plumage, these birds are also interesting in that the outer-front flight feather is produced into a long spine. It is just fifteen years since a Cock of the Rock was to be seen at the Gardens, and at no time in the history of the Gardens have so many been seen together at one time. Indeed, between 1866 and 1885 only ten specimens were received.



"TO GUARD MY PEOPLE": REVERSE OF THE NEW POLICE MEDAL.

The reverse of the new Police Silver Medal, recently presented by King George at a special audience, bears a helmeted figure in armour, with shield, resting on a sword, the shield being inscribed: "To Guard my People." A lantern is at the feet of the figure, and on each side are two smaller figures, at the corner of a tower.

Parliament.

The new Budget has been the principal subject of discussion in the House of Commons this week. It is the old Budget revived, with a larger estimated revenue from the recently imposed taxes. Mr. Lloyd George, anticipating trade prosperity, worked out a surplus of £861,000 for the current year, but Mr Austen Chamberlain, in some acute criticisms on Monday, complained that he obtained this balance by meeting the expenditure of 1910-11 in part out of the arrears of last year's revenue. Anyhow, most of it is to be devoted to the removal of the pauper disqualification for old-age pensions, this new concession beginning in the final quarter of the present financial year. Many members commented on the huge figures of the balance-sheet, the estimated expenditure of the twelve months amounting to nearly £172,000,000. Mr. Snowden, however, told the House that he hoped to see a Chancellor of the Exchequer proposing a Budget of three or four hundred millions, and he urged Mr. Lloyd George to deal immediately with unemployment and infirmity, and to reduce the existing food taxes. While Mr. Austen Chamberlain complained that the Chancellor had suggested a rivalry between national defence and social reform, Mr. Snowden declared that *Dreadnoughts* would not be accepted by the Labour Party in lieu of reform. The reply of Mr. Hobhouse to both was that social schemes and national defence were not mutually exclusive. Nationalists expressed annoyance at the firm refusal of Mr. Lloyd George to reduce the spirit duty. He bound himself to it by the contention that the high tax had led to a great decrease of apprehensions for drunkenness, but Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon replied that this decrease in Ireland was due to a wave of temperance. Final decisions on the Budget are, however, to be deferred till the late autumn or winter, as Parliament is to be adjourned from the close of the summer sitting till November, when most of the stages of the Finance Bill will be taken. This resolve has greatly relieved the Radicals, who objected to a long recess with the Constitutional question in suspense.



THE CULLINAN DIAMOND RING PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN.
(Facsimile Size).

With the Cullinan Diamond pendants the Queen was presented with a ring, also cut from the great stone. The ring, together with the pendants, was mounted in platinum in designs approved by her Majesty by the same jewellers. The original stone weighed 3000 carats, more than three times larger than any previously discovered, and is among the Crown Jewels as two diamonds of 516½ and 309 carats respectively.



Photo. Sport and General.

MR. R. ST. J. FOWLER,
CAPTAIN OF THE ETON ELEVEN.

Mr. Fowler, who is playing at Lord's this week, is as good a batsman as he is a bowler—right-hand medium pace, with a command of length and ability to turn the ball from the off. He is one of the best all-round players.



Photo. Sport and General.

MR. G. F. EARLE,
CAPTAIN OF THE HARROW ELEVEN.

Mr. Earle is at the head of a strong and useful side at Lord's this week in the match against Eton. He, like the Eton Captain, is both a dangerous bowler and an excellent batsman, as he has proved in several matches this season.

The Banished Street-Dogs of Stamboul.
(See Illustrations on Another Page.)

The removal of the pariah street-dogs of Constantinople was decreed several months ago. The collecting of the animals began early in June, the principal thoroughfares being taken in hand; and, once started, the work went swiftly forward and successfully. From Galata Bridge to the British Embassy, from Veni Djami to the Bazaars, practically not a dog was to be seen about; or, at most, here and there, some poor stray, lonesome animal, looking hopelessly forlorn and lost. That was seen on the first day. On the second day a few more dogs were visible in the main streets, and more still on the third and succeeding days, with the result that the streets seemed as full as ever. The animals hitherto infesting the narrow back streets and side alleys and lanes of the City, on suddenly finding the large main streets vacated by the dogs that had occupied them hitherto by prescriptive right, sallied out and themselves took possession in force of the main thoroughfares. Unless the work of removal starts afresh and energetically the former condition of the streets will return. The present is not the first attempt that has failed to rid Constantinople of the plague of dogs. The dogs captured are being removed to Bulwer's Island, in the Sea of Marmora, and are being turned adrift there. Food is sent for them daily. Five thousand pounds a year is being allowed for their maintenance by the Ottoman Parliament.

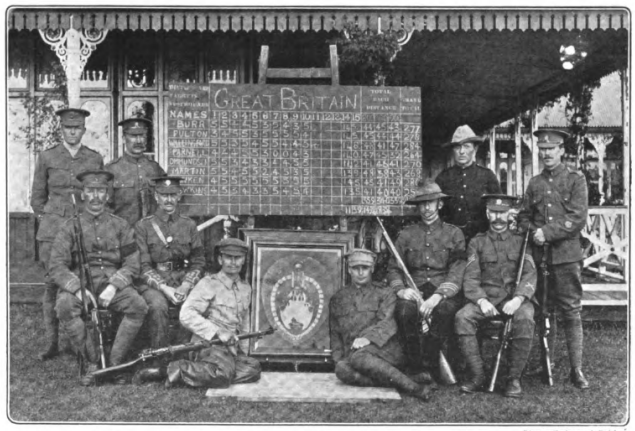


Photo. Gale and Polden.

THE EMPIRE TROPHY: GREAT BRITAIN'S TEAM WITH TROPHY AND SCORE BOARD.

Great Britain scored a fine victory at Bisley in the shooting for the Empire Cup, leading at every range, and winning with a final score of 2177 points. Canada came next with 2105, then Australia (last year's winners) with 2045, and India and Singapore with 1973 and 1972 respectively. The British Team shown are Sergt.-Major Wallingford, Major Ranken, Sergt. Ommundsen, Pte. Fulton, Sergt. Burr, Arm.-Sergt. Martin, Capt. Parnell, and Quartermaster-Sergt. Hawkins. Mr. Wilson, the marker, is shown, and Capt. Bates, the Adjutant.



THE SMALLER CULLINAN DIAMOND PENDANT
(Facsimile Size).

Three smaller diamonds cut from the Cullinan Stone, make up the second pendant presented to the Queen by the High Commissioner of South Africa at the same time. They averaged about ten carats each, and were also mounted by Messrs. Carington.



FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY: OBVERSE OF THE NEW POLICE MEDAL.

The obverse of the new medal presented by the King to members of the Police of the Empire for conspicuous bravery bears the effigy of the late King Edward (with whom originated the idea of the medal, and who ordered it to be struck), surrounded by the words "Edwardus VII. Rex et Imperator."

WRESTLING TO HELP THE DEAD TOWARDS NIRVANA.

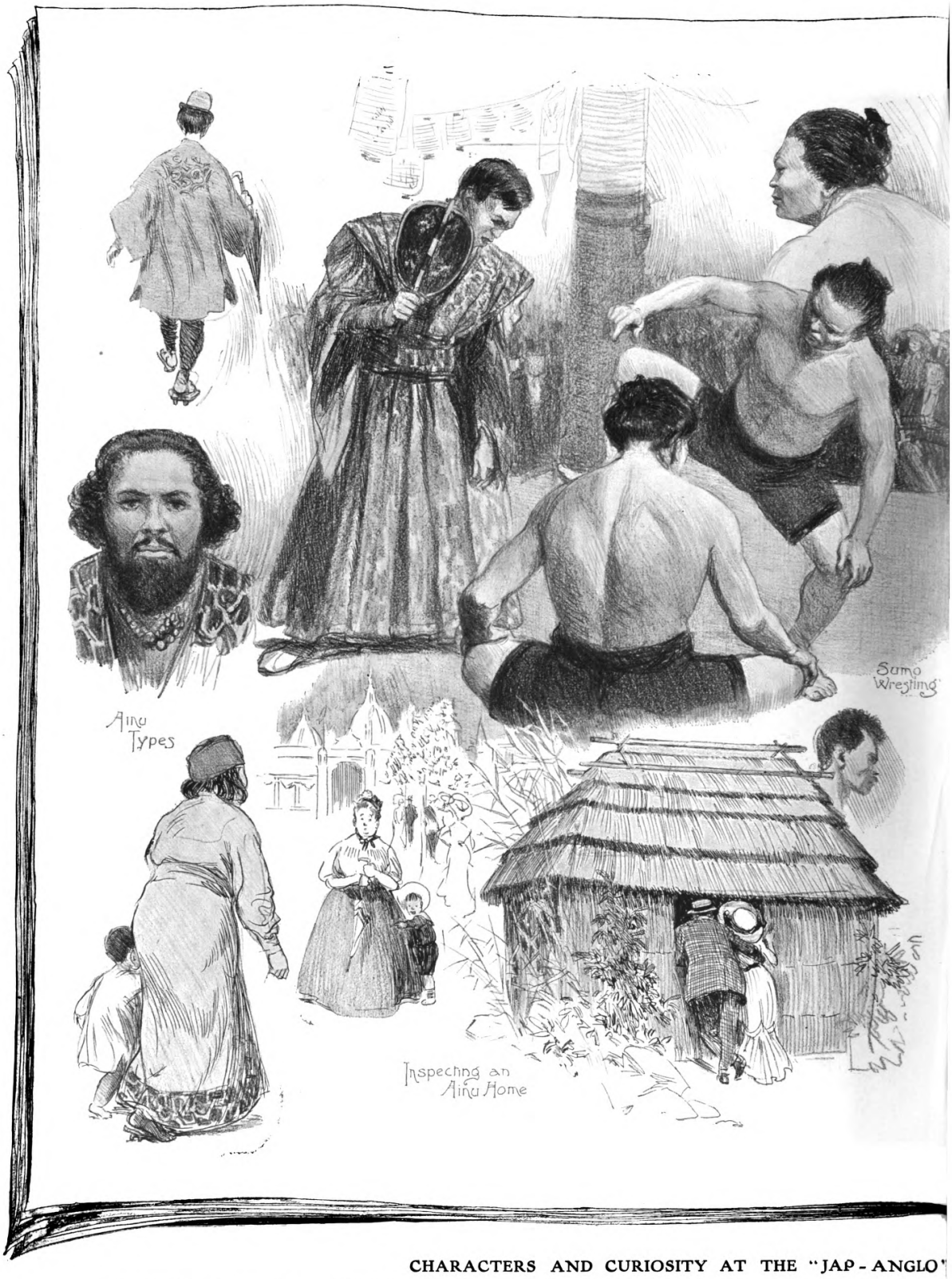
DRAWN BY FRANK REYNOLDS.



THROWN OFF THE DAIS: SUMO WRESTLING AT THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

Sumo wrestling, the method peculiar to the Japanese, may be described as almost a religious ceremony. From early childhood boys are trained to devote their lives to this form of sport. They are not permitted to sit tailor-fashion, the favourite attitude of the Japanese, so that their legs may grow longer, and they are fed more liberally upon meat than their fellow-countrymen. The best wrestlers belong to a sort of religious brotherhood, and the proceeds of their wrestling go towards the upkeep of the priesthood of the Ekoin Temple, near Tokio. Indeed, each wrestling bout may be said to be an act of worship to assist the dead towards Nirvana, the ultimate hope of the Buddhists. A peculiar custom is the strewing of salt, kept in a small receptacle to be seen on the pillar in the background of our drawing, before each bout. The referee may also be seen in the background carrying a fan, on which is written the legend, "Peace to the world." The wrestler who throws his opponent off his feet on to the ground, or off the "mat," gains the victory.

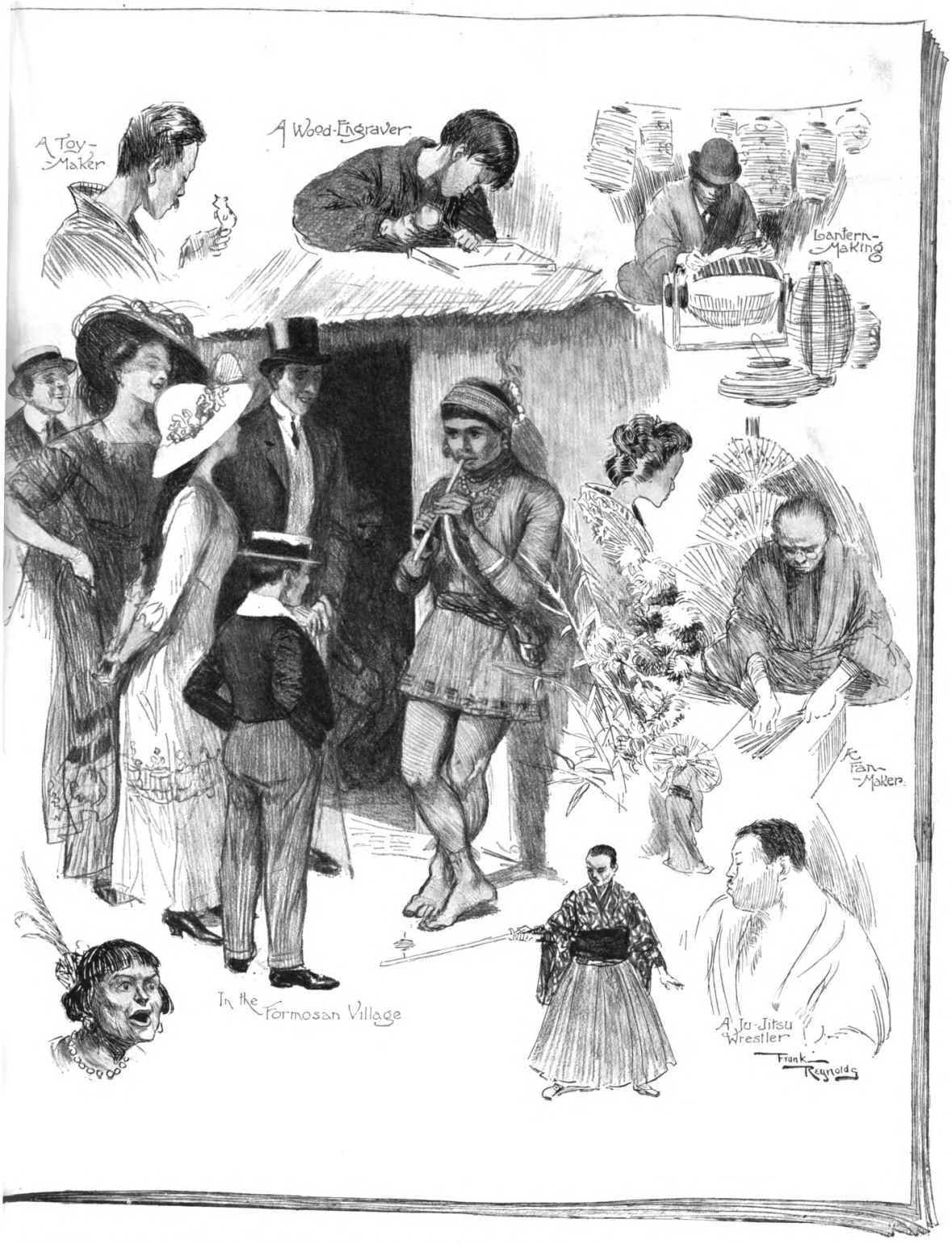
LEAVES FROM AN ARTIST'S SKETCH-BOOK: THE ANGLO



CHARACTERS AND CURIOSITY AT THE "JAP-ANGLO"

Quite a number of Japanese, Ainus, and Formosans are to be seen at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, the Japanese plying t

APANESE EXHIBITION, AS SEEN BY FRANK REYNOLDS.



APANESE, AINUS, AND FORMOSANS AT SHEPHERD'S BUSH.

ts and crafts of their land and showing their method of wrestling, the Ainus and the Formosans showing life as it is lived in their villages.





"THE FALL OF ABD-UL-HAMID": MAHMUD SHEFKET PASHA, THE TURKISH GENERAL WHO TOOK CONSTANTINOPLE ON APRIL 24, 1909.

In his Preface to Mr. McCullagh's book, Mahmud Shefket Pasha writes: "At the present moment, everything must be reformed in Turkey. . . . For my own part I am doing my utmost to carry out the necessary reforms in the department which has lately been confided to me. But though these reforms deal with war, I hope that the civilised world is under no apprehension as to the serious and peaceful character of the change that we have made in Turkey. . . . If . . . war unfortunately breaks out in Europe, I believe that it will be kindled by a spark from the East. Now, there will be no spark from the East if Turkey becomes powerful."

Reproduced from Mr. Francis McCullagh's Book, "The Fall of Abd-ul-Hamid," by Permission of the Publishers, Messrs. Methuen.

"The Fall of Abd-ul-Hamid." A political crisis of the first magnitude, a general election, the advent of the flying-machine, together with a host of lesser happenings, have drawn the attention of many in Great Britain from the tremendous crisis through which the Ottoman Empire has passed lately. The reports of the triumph of the Young Turkish Party, their temporary setback and renewed success, culminating in the removal of Abd-ul-Hamid from Yildiz Kiosk to the Villa Allatini at Salonica, have been incomplete, and coloured in many instances by prejudice or ignorance. At last we get a truthful and detailed connected narrative, "The Fall of Abd-ul-Hamid," by Francis McCullagh (Methuen, Ltd.) It has the vices and virtues of collected papers from many journals and reviews, the first being a certain tendency to dislocation among the chapters, the second being a presentation of the points that will appeal to the public intelligence. Mahmud Shefket Pasha, known to the Turks as "Fatih Sani," or the Second Conqueror, contributes a foreword, and there is an admirable little map showing that fine soldier's route when he advanced upon Constantinople at the close of April last year. Mr. McCullagh tells his story with enthusiasm, and keeps the interest moving through his volume. The reviewer, who knows Constantinople and Salonica, and has seen the Turks in peace and war, is pleased to testify to the fair treatment meted out by Mr. McCullagh to all parties in the historic struggle. He points out, directly and indirectly, a truth thousands of Western Europeans have ignored: that the Young Turkish party is not made up of hare-brained enthusiasts without capacity for government, but consists, for the most part, of strenuous, highly educated patriots, who have the will and the capacity to create a regenerated Turkish Empire. The picture of Abd-ul-Hamid in retirement is very striking, and no visitor to the city on the Golden Horn should miss the description of the treasures the Young Turks found there. It reads like a chapter from "The Arabian Nights."



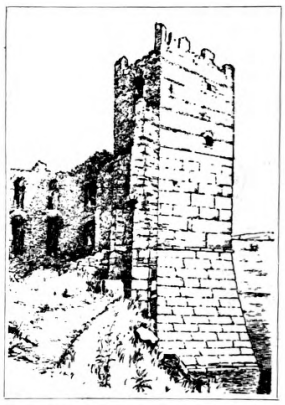
THE "TRADESMEN'S ENTRANCE": YEDI KOULÉ KAPOUSSI, OR GATE OF THE SEVEN TOWERS.

"One evening in the middle of the ninth century a youth, strong and active, but weary and travel-stained, approached the Golden Gate from over the heights beyond the walls. He entered the city, but not by the Golden Gate that we are now so well acquainted with; he went round a little to the north, where there is another opening in the walls, a sort of 'tradesmen's entrance,' for to none but Emperors or visitors of the highest rank was the Golden Gate thrown open. . . . He entered what is now Yedi Koulé Kapoussi. . . . This youth was Basil I.—the founder of the Macedonian Dynasty."



WHERE THE PRINCE WAS PROCLAIMED "CÆSAR URBIS": THE PALACE OF THE PORPHYROGENITUS.

"Here again we may notice the remains of yet another balcony, and, in continuation of the legend, gather that the infant prince took his first view of the city from here, and on this spot was proclaimed 'Cæ ar Urbis.'"



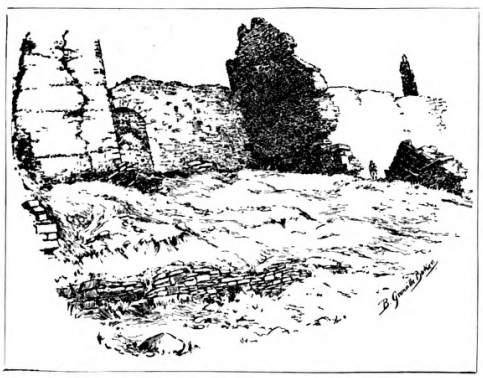
WASHED BY THE BLUE WATERS OF THE SEA OF MARMORA: THE MARBLE TOWER.

"Standing out boldly is a fine tower, almost intact. As we draw nearer to it we understand how it came by its name, for this is the Marble Tower. It is a building of four storeys, constructed from the topmost string course downwards of large marble blocks, its white and gleaming foundations washed by the blue waters of the Sea of Marmora. To eastward, and joined on to the Tower, stands a two-storeyed mass of masonry, with deep-arched window looking out to sea. These are the ruins of a castle that stood here to mark the place where sea- and land-walls joined."

"THE WALLS OF CONSTANTINOPLE."

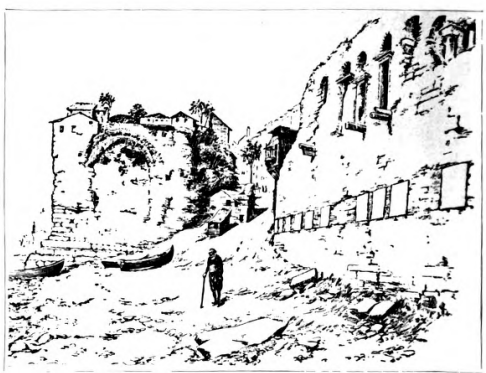
Drawings Reproduced from Captain B. Granville Baker's "The Walls of Constantinople," by Permission of the Publisher, Mr. John Milne.

"The Walls of Constantinople." It was a happy thought to write and illustrate the book that Captain B. Granville Baker has given to the reading public. "The Walls of Constantinople" (John Milne) is the work of a man to whom the marvellous romance of the great city on the Golden Horn has appealed irresistibly. It is not an excuse for mere bookmaking: Captain Baker's enthusiasms are genuine and contagious: the reviewer, who has not been in Constantinople for nearly seven years, finds the old wonder, awe, and amazement stirring his pulse as the author's facile pen and clever pencil bring back the old sights, the old stories. Captain Baker has studied his subject well, and acknowledges his debt to Sir Edwin Pears and Professor van Millingen. He makes an excellent guide. From the approaches to the city, past Seraglio Point, along the walls that look out over the Sea of Marmora and the walls of Theodosius, he has studied all the historical associations and picked out the points of interest. The effective contrast between the past and the present is always brought out, and here Captain Granville Baker the artist assists Captain Granville Baker the writer. The artist-author fears that Constantinople's walls are doomed, and declares that the work of demolition has begun already, on the walls of Theodosius (408-450) near the Palace of Porphyrogenitus, which is supposed to date from the tenth century. He says the walls are to be demolished to provide the new Turkish Empire "with means of defence and offence." This statement is a little obscure: the value of the walls of Constantinople is purely sentimental. But if it be true that they are to be demolished, Captain Baker's book becomes the more timely and valuable on this account. At the same time, we could wish that he would not call the founder of Islam "Mahommed." Muhammad is the nearest to the Arabic, and Mohammed will pass, but Mahommed and Mahommet are quite incorrect.



WHERE THE LAST OF THE EMPERORS OF THE EAST FELL: THE VALLEY OF THE LYCUS.

"One more look upon the ruined curtain through which the built-up arch gave ingress to retreating Greeks and Ottoman assailants on that 29th of May; there in the angle caused by the wall and its southern flanking tower you may faintly see the remains of a postern gate. There fell Constantine, the last of the Emperors of the East."



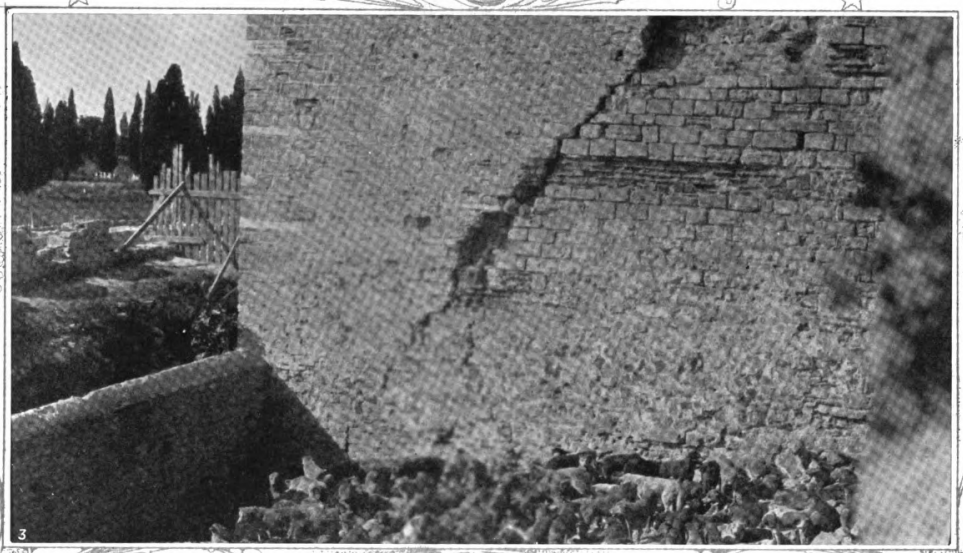
FULL OF THE MEMORIES OF DARK AND STRANGE EVENTS: THE PALACE OF HORMISDAS OR JUSTINIAN.

"This place is full of the memories of dark and strange events, it is the Palace of Justinian. Old chroniclers called this the Palace of Hormisdas, or Hormouz, Prince of Persia, who sought refuge here with Constantine the Great. Others, again, suggest that this palace was built by Justinian himself before he began his long and useful reign."

THE SCAVENGER-DOGS OF CONSTANTINOPLE AND THEIR CRUEL FATE.











1. A CONSTANTINOPLE DOG IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREET: THE FAVOURITE POSITION OF THE ANIMALS.

2. THE WATCHMAN OF THE GUILD: THE DOG SENTRY (OR BEKTCHI) GUARDING ITS OWN DISTRICT.

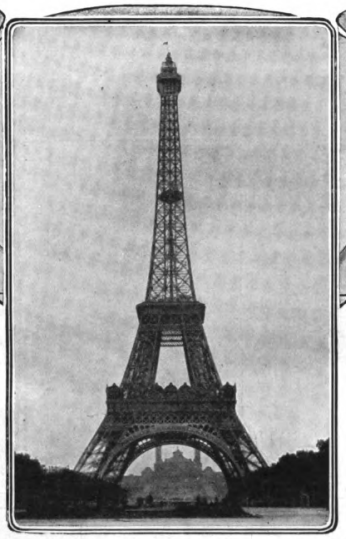
3. A CANINE "BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA" ON THE BYZANTINE WALLS: SIX HUNDRED DOGS IN A SPACE FORTY FEET SQUARE.

4. A FREE MEAL FOR THE DOGS FROM THE KITCHEN OF A CHARITABLE OSMANLI.

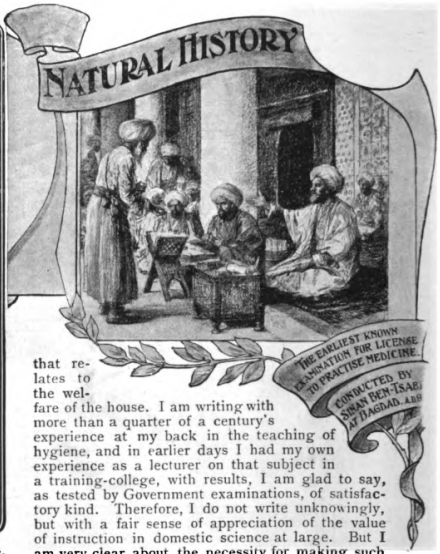
5. KINDNESS TO THE UNCLEAN: A TURK FEEDING HUNGRY STREET DOGS.

It seems impossible to realise that the authorities of Constantinople contemplate the abolition of what has long been the most conspicuous feature of the Turkish capital, the famous street dogs, and it cannot be said that the first step taken to remove these interesting beasts is a success either on the score of humanity or efficacy. The enclosure of 2500 dogs in twelve pens of forty feet square for three weeks led to scenes of indescribable suffering among the animals. The street dogs of Constantinople number from 50,000 to 80,000. They are split up into different guilds, each maintaining strict seclusion from any intruders. At night a dog is specially detailed as a bektchi, or night-watchman, and should any foreigner venture to enter the district of which he is guard, he is immediately set upon, and almost torn to pieces. In every main street the dogs lie in the middle of the road and on the pavement, moving for nobody, making progression both of carriages and pedestrians a difficult matter. Though the Osmanli considers the animals unclean, they are kindly treated. Now that it has been decided to remove this interesting feature of Constantinople, it is to be hoped that some more humane method may be found than that which has been at first adopted.





THE PLACE FROM WHICH PARIS TIME IS TRANSMITTED TO SHIPS AT SEA BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY: THE EIFFEL TOWER, ON THE SUMMIT OF WHICH ARE THE WIRELESS-TELEGRAPHY RECEIVERS; AND THE LAWN (IN THE FOREGROUND) IN WHICH IS THE ENTRANCE TO THE SUBTERRANEAN POST.



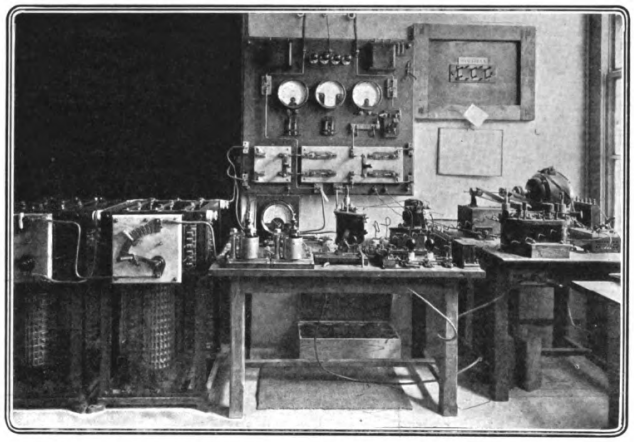
SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

ABOUT HOME SCIENCE.

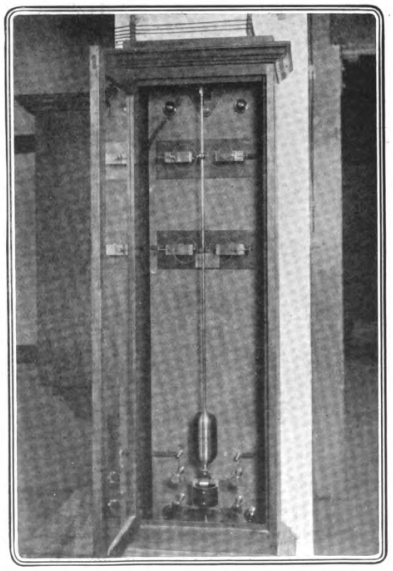
BY the term "Home Science," now frequently employed by educational experts, I presume is meant those branches of scientific inquiry which in some degree or other bear upon the welfare of the house and the domestic circle. So far has the idea of such teaching as a desirable feature of our curriculum penetrated that I observe an agitation has been started for the recognition of what is termed "A University Standard in Home Science." A recent conference on Women's Work, held in London, devoted an afternoon to the discussion of a University standard, by which, I understand, is meant the systematic teaching of home science. Why the University idea should be lugged into the matter is difficult to conceive. Is not the trained teacher a personage quite sufficiently qualified to impart instruction in the details of domestic economy and other branches included in instruction dealing with the home and its care? University absorption of such a topic means lifting it out of the very sphere in which it is best calculated to be practically taught. A Professorship of "Home Science" would be an anomalous post, and the occupant a kind of academic Jack-of-all-trades. He would need to be an adept in hygiene, a skilled critic of darning and mending, a practical expert in the ways of the washerwoman, an authority on the chemistry of cookery, and a person to be consulted about the hygiene of drains and the best modes of disinfection.

I am assuming that "Home Science" is meant to include what I imply—namely, a wide knowledge of all that concerns the care and conduct of the house, from keeping the domestic accounts straight to knowing how to use the clinical thermometer. Clearly, the programme is so wide that few mortals would be capable of tackling it single-handed and of teaching its details in a satisfactory manner. It seems to me, if people are crying out for a "University standard" here, they are doing the very thing which will choke and asphyxiate an otherwise estimable movement. For once you put a practical subject like "domestic economy"—our new friend "home science" is this latter subject masquerading under a new name—into academic realms, you will lift it out of the reach of the ordinary mortals who are the people that desire instruction. The proper persons to handle this topic are the teachers. There are plenty of them engaged at present in teaching cookery and other branches of "home science" in schools and elsewhere. In my walks abroad, I have even encountered large buildings called colleges for the training of teachers in domestic economy. What need is there for University interference here at all?

I am heartily in agreement with every movement which has for its object the spread of the knowledge which operates to secure the health of the home and its environment, only I maintain the instruction must come from the teacher. He is trained to-day up to concert-pitch, and if "home science" is to be more prominently taught (in place, I hope, of half-a-dozen things, practically fancy subjects, and as such useless), then we can specialise among our instructors of youth, and get them to devote their attention to instruction in all that relates to the welfare of the house. I am writing with more than a quarter of a century's experience at my back in the teaching of hygiene, and in earlier days I had my own experience as a lecturer on that subject in a training-college, with results, I am glad to say, as tested by Government examinations, of satisfactory kind. Therefore, I do not write unknowingly, but with a fair sense of appreciation of the value of instruction in domestic science at large. But I am very clear about the necessity for making such teaching part-and-parcel of ordinary educational duties. Remove it to the University, and you will make the subject a product of that process of academic fossilisation which is only equalled by another action, common in many cases of academic prelections—namely, one of dry rot. When the subject of "nature study" began to be evolved out of the consciousness of educational genius, I protested strongly against this innovation, because I argued that "home science," bearing on the life and welfare of the nation, was a far more important topic, and far more worthy of culture, than a knowledge of a cuckoo's nursery habits, or of cross-fertilisation in primroses. The so-called humanising influence of nature study, to my mind, was—and is—as nothing compared with the effect of training boys and girls in the laws of health, and in the healthy conduct of their existence, both as units and as members of the community. Lessons imparted at school grow into part of the mental constitution of the future adult, and so leaven the mind in the direction of healthy living—of godly living in a physical sense, no less important to my mind than such living viewed from the moral aspect. It seems egregious folly to have medical inspectors to examine and report upon children's ailments and defects, while we waste time (and money) in teaching nature science, and do little to teach "home science," a knowledge of which would prevent ill-health and disease. But alas! here, as in many other ways, educational authorities keep on filling the barrel from the bunghole, while they leave the tap fully turned on. — ANDREW WILSON.



THE WIRELESS-TELEGRAPHY APPARATUS IN THE EIFFEL TOWER THAT NOTIFIES THE TIME TO VESSELS AT A DISTANCE OF OVER 3000 MILES.

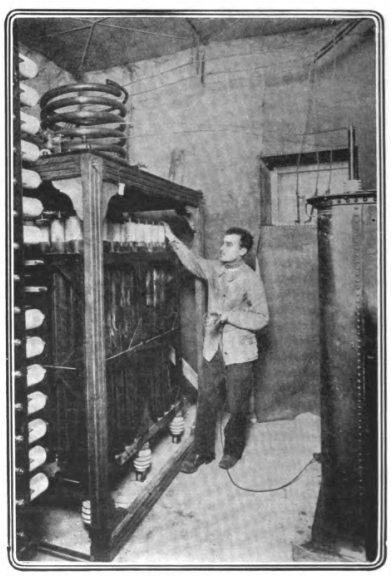


THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CLOCK IN THE EIFFEL TOWER.

TELLING THE TIME TO SHIPS OVER 3000 MILES AWAY, BY MEANS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY OPERATED FROM THE EIFFEL TOWER.

The correct time is sent each night from the Eiffel Tower to vessels and stations over 3000 miles away by means of wireless telegraphy. In the Paris Observatory are two specially constructed astronomical clocks, checked by three independent clocks. Every night at eleven the astronomer on duty examines the clocks, sets them right to the tenth part of a second, and, later, warns the Eiffel Tower to be ready to receive the time signals. At midnight the clock chosen for the transmission sends the first contact; two minutes later, the second contact; and two minutes later still, the third contact. Each contact lasts about the tenth part of a second, and produces from three to four sparks. From the Eiffel Tower the time thus received is transmitted to the vessels at sea and to the various stations.

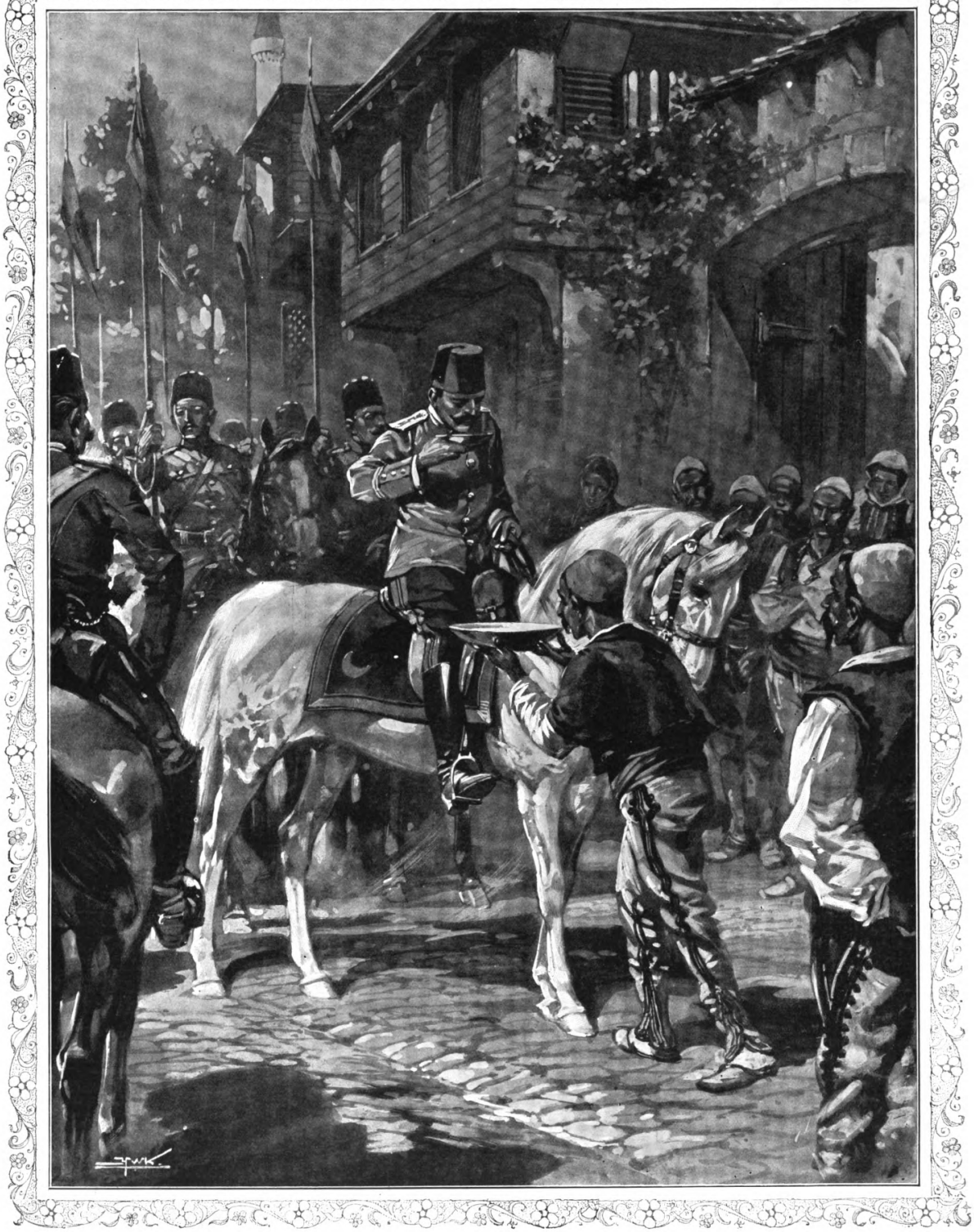
Photographs by Boyer.



THE HIGH-TENSION CHAMBER IN THE EIFFEL TOWER.

A BOWL OF MILK AS A SIGN OF HOMAGE.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY LIONEL JAMES.



AN INCIDENT OF THE ALBANIAN RISING: ALBANIANS PRESENTING MILK TO THE TURKISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AS A SIGN OF SURRENDER.

The serious rising in Albania, which at one time caused the Turkish Government serious anxiety, has for the time being been successfully quelled by a strong force under the command of Shevket Turgot Pasha. In the villages through which the victorious General passed, the Albanians, in their picturesque native costume, came out and offered to the Commander-in-Chief a bowl of milk in token of their submission to the superior might of the Turkish troops.

ART, MUSIC, & THE DRAMA.



A GREEK ARTIST DECORATING AN AMPHORA.





A POMPEIAN WOMAN-PAINTER.

ART NOTES.

SEVERAL Ruskin letters were sold at Sotheby's during the week. With a passage in one the Art School Commissioners may agree, but it will hardly assist them in framing a report: "I heartily pity everyone connected with our art schools—the more successful they are the more sorry I am for their wasted skill. You don't suppose a nation of swindling ironmongers can have any art? Look at the prize Eve! That's the sort of thing they want, and will have!" In another letter we read of him escaped to a garden where no Eves with prizes, or without them, could annoy him. "All friends," he writes, "and my own too frequent experience warn me alike to make no further exertion, but to watch the crocus buds, and be as idle. Of Fuseli, Blake declared that "this country must advance two centuries in civilisation before it can appreciate him." It seems quite safe to join in the hazardous game of prediction and to say that Blake is quite wrong. By all the rules of the making and unmaking of reputations, Fuseli should be forgotten. But he is not forgotten. He is snubbed at Christie's with contemptuous bids; he is chased from the galleries in the company of the two Benjamins, Haydon and West. But he is never wholly chased from the memory, for through all the laborious fancy of his large, black compositions there sometimes flashes the wit of his lectures and aphorisms. "Bravo, Fuseli, thou hast an eye," scribbled Rossetti on the margin of his copy of the writings.



H. B. IRVING—1890.

"Henry Irving, Junior," as he was known at Oxford, made his first appearance there in "Julius Cæsar," in 1889, as Decius Brutus. He is shown here in the title-role in "Stratford," 1890, where his "power and grace" won undisputed admiration.



C. B. FRY, THE GREAT ATHLETE, AS PRINCE OF MOROCCO.—1895.

Asked once about his appearance in "The Merchant of Venice," at Oxford, in 1895, Mr. C. B. Fry was very modest, replying, "I don't think I was much of an actor." Mr. Mackinnon speaks of his rendering as "a feature of every performance . . . as to Fry's scoring there is no doubt whatever."

"D——d good to steal from," said Fuseli of Blake. But the quality that distinguishes Fuseli from the crowding painters of his day is not stolen, but his own. In "The Nightmare," which made him famous in less time than it took him to dream and paint it, and which brought a small fortune to the print-sellers, his quality is hard to find; on the other hand, in the drawings in the Fair Women Exhibition, at the Grafton Gallery, it is only too obvious. As a draughtsman Fuseli was the Beardsley of his time. Unlike Blake, who in deadly seriousness set forth the figures of his imagination (whether they were the morning stars singing together in the clouds or the ghosts of fleas), Fuseli, like Beardsley, dealt flippantly with his fancies, even if they were the fancies of stress and disease.

On Saturday, Sir W. B. Richmond opens the "Country in Town" exhibition at the Whitechapel Art Gallery. Canon Barnett and his co-directors have great hopes of the uses of the second-hand fields, forests, and flowers of the studios to a population that does not, on an average, leave the East End for even twenty-four hours in the year, and then, perhaps, only for the beach of Southend.

> "One impulse from a vernal wood
> May teach you more of man,
> Of moral evil, and of good,
> Than all the sages can,"

is the verse set at the top of the Whitechapel invitation-card. There is a brave—and forlorn—ambition in the suggestion that any visitor to the "Country and Town" Exhibition will share Wordsworth's inspiration.

E. M.

H. M. TENNENT, Æ. R. MACKINTOSH, AND MISS LILIAN BRAITHWAITE—1900.

"Twelfth Night" was produced at the New Theatre, February 21, 1900. "Miss Lilian Braithwaite, in the all-important part of Viola, was very good indeed. In 'Sir Toby-Belch' Mackintosh (Merton) . . . was suitably jovial and hearty, and . . . offered the desired contrast to 'Sir Andrew Agueecheek' (H. M. Tennent, Wadham)."

FAMOUS OXFORD AMATEURS.

Illustrations Reproduced from Mr. Alan Mackinnon's "The Oxford Amateurs," by Permission of the Publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Hall.



LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU—1888.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, then the Hon. John Scott-Montagu) was Secretary of the Oxford University Dramatic Society in 1888, and "proved the most energetic Secretary the Society had ever had," besides proving himself on the boards "a good hand at business."



W. H. Spottiswoode. S. H. L. Stuart. H. Carey

W. Bromley-Davenport. Arthur Bourchier. Lionel Monckton.

STARS OF THE PHILOTHESPIANS—1883.

These were leading members of the O.U.P.C. founded in 1880 (Oxford University Philothespian Club), in 1883, when Dr. Jowett, the Vice-Chancellor, formally recognised it, on condition that only Shakespeare or Greek plays were performed, with amateur ladies as the female characters. In 1884 the Club blossomed out into the O.U.D.S. (Oxford University Dramatic Society).

"THE OXFORD AMATEURS."

OXFORD amateur theatricals have had their ups and downs. They had their days of royal patronage under Elizabeth and the first James and Charles, they languished in the eighteenth century, and they revived only to be sternly repressed some forty years ago. A decade later, the Hon. James Adderley and Mr. Alan Mackinnon went up to the University, and resolved to revive the traditions of Oxford amateur acting. They were serious in their purpose, but they were also bent on fun, and half the joy of fighting for "recognition" consisted in the fact that their art was forbidden. They began with private performances in college rooms; then they took premises in the town; and at length, about 1880, the Philothespians came into existence. Their efforts were not confined to Oxford; thus on one occasion they had been acting at Bicester, and only escaped the clutches of the Proctors at Oxford Station by quitting the train before it reached the platform and making for home on foot. Canon Scott Holland, however, smiled on them as Senior Proctor; and another Don, Mr. W. L. Courtney, worked hard to secure official sanction for their cause. And so in process of time, thanks largely to the tenacity of James Adderley, the battle was won: Jowett as Vice-Chancellor in 1883 permitted public amateur performances under conditions, and the "O.U.D.S." replaced the Philothespians. It is this struggle the description of which makes the most interesting part of a book in which, under the title of "The Oxford Amateurs" (Chapman and Hall), Mr. Mackinnon has compiled a history of undergraduate acting at his university. His undertaking is very brightly and conscientiously done, Father Adderley with absolute appropriateness supplying the "foreword," and it is adorned with a splendid series of photographs which in themselves summarise the progress of Oxford theatricals. From out these pictures men who made their names in the world look at us quaintly in fancy or feminine costumes. They have gone into the Army, the Navy, the Church, the Law, and into the journalistic and other professions; few have taken to the stage. Yet those few actors which the "O.U.D.S." has given to the London theatre—Arthur Bourchier, H. B. Irving, Holman Clark, Charles Maude—have all achieved distinction.



A. BOURCHIER AS HOTSPUR—1885.

"Bourchier's acting and his 'camaraderie' were invaluable to us all . . . giving him the right to be considered the moving spirit in every production at Oxford." He and Mr. Alan Mackinnon form the link between the new and old Oxford Amateurs.



ARTHUR BOURCHIER AND THE HON. JAMES ADDERLEY.—1881.

The Hon. and Rev. James Adderley, when at Oxford (Christ Church), was the pioneer of the modern dramatic movement there, and the founder of the Philothespians of 1880. Mr. Arthur Bourchier in particular was prominent and indefatigable in bringing into existence the O.U.D.S. in 1884.

The concert season shows signs of drawing to a rather premature conclusion, but there were one or two interesting performances last week. The Audrey Chapman Ladies' Orchestra gave a concert at the Æolian last week, assisted by Mr. Gervase Elwes and Miss Edith Miller, under the direction of that gifted musician, Mr. René Ortmans. The orchestra gives six Free Concerts a year in the poorer districts of London, and deserves even more support than it receives. Miss Edith Miller's French-Canadian songs were well chosen and finely sung: they remind the listener of the folk-songs of Touraine and Poitiers. The success of the Donald Tovey and Pablo Casals recitals is seemingly assured, for the gifted pianist and great 'cellist were able to announce an additional concert last week. It is to be hoped in the interests of fine music that Signor Casals may be tempted to visit London very often, and that his welcome may be worthy of his attainments.

SHAKESPEAREAN CHARACTERS: No. IX.—VIOLA, IN "TWELFTH NIGHT."

DRAWN BY FRANK HAVILAND.

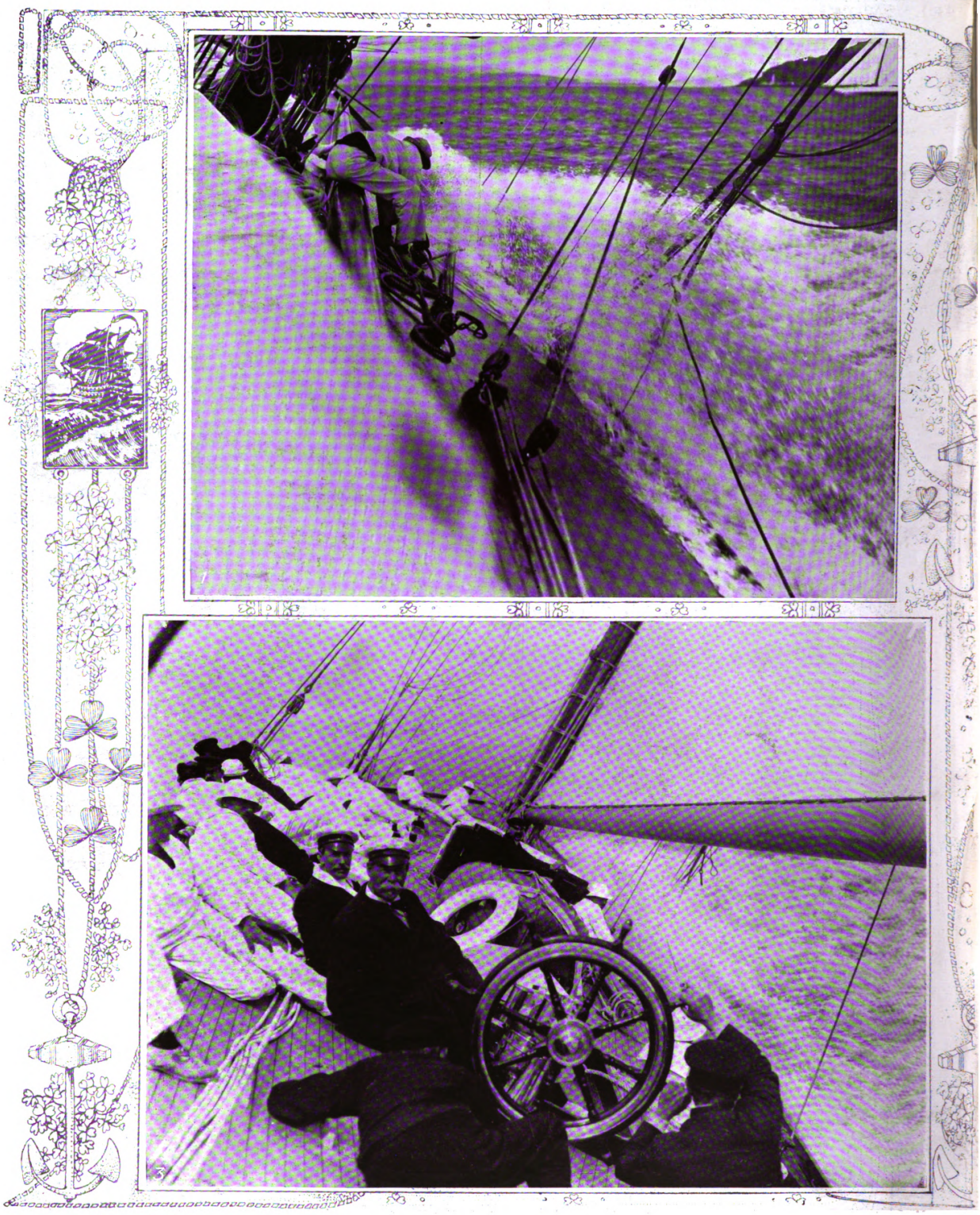


MISS NEILSON-TERRY, WHO HAS MADE A STRIKING SUCCESS AS PRISCILLA IN "PRISCILLA RUNS AWAY," IN THE PART OF VIOLA IN "TWELFTH NIGHT."

When she played Viola to the Sebastian of her father, Mr. Fred Terry, Miss Neilson-Terry was known as Miss Phillida Terson. This stage surname was made up of the first syllable of her father's name and the last syllable of that of her mother, Miss Julia Neilson. She is now known on the stage as Miss Neilson-Terry, and under that name has made a striking success as Priscilla in "Priscilla Runs Away," at the Haymarket. She made her first appearance only a few weeks ago, in "Henry of Navarre," but came more prominently before the public by her wonderful representation of Viola, at His Majesty's Theatre.

THE EXCITEMENT OF YACHT-RACING: REMARKABLE

DURING HER CONTEST WITH



1. A FRESH RACING BREEZE.

3. SIR THOMAS LIPTON AND HIS CREW ON THE "SHAMROCK."

These wonderful photographs, which give an excellent idea of the excitement of yacht-racing, especially for those on board, were taken during the Clyde fortnight. Sir Thomas Lipton's "Shamrock," on which the photographs were taken, has contested a series of races against Mr. Myles B. Kennedy's "White Heather" over a forty-two sea-mile course. On this occasion there was a fresh racing breeze, which caused the yachts to fly through the water with lee decks awash.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ON BOARD THE "SHAMROCK"

THE "WHITE HEATHER."



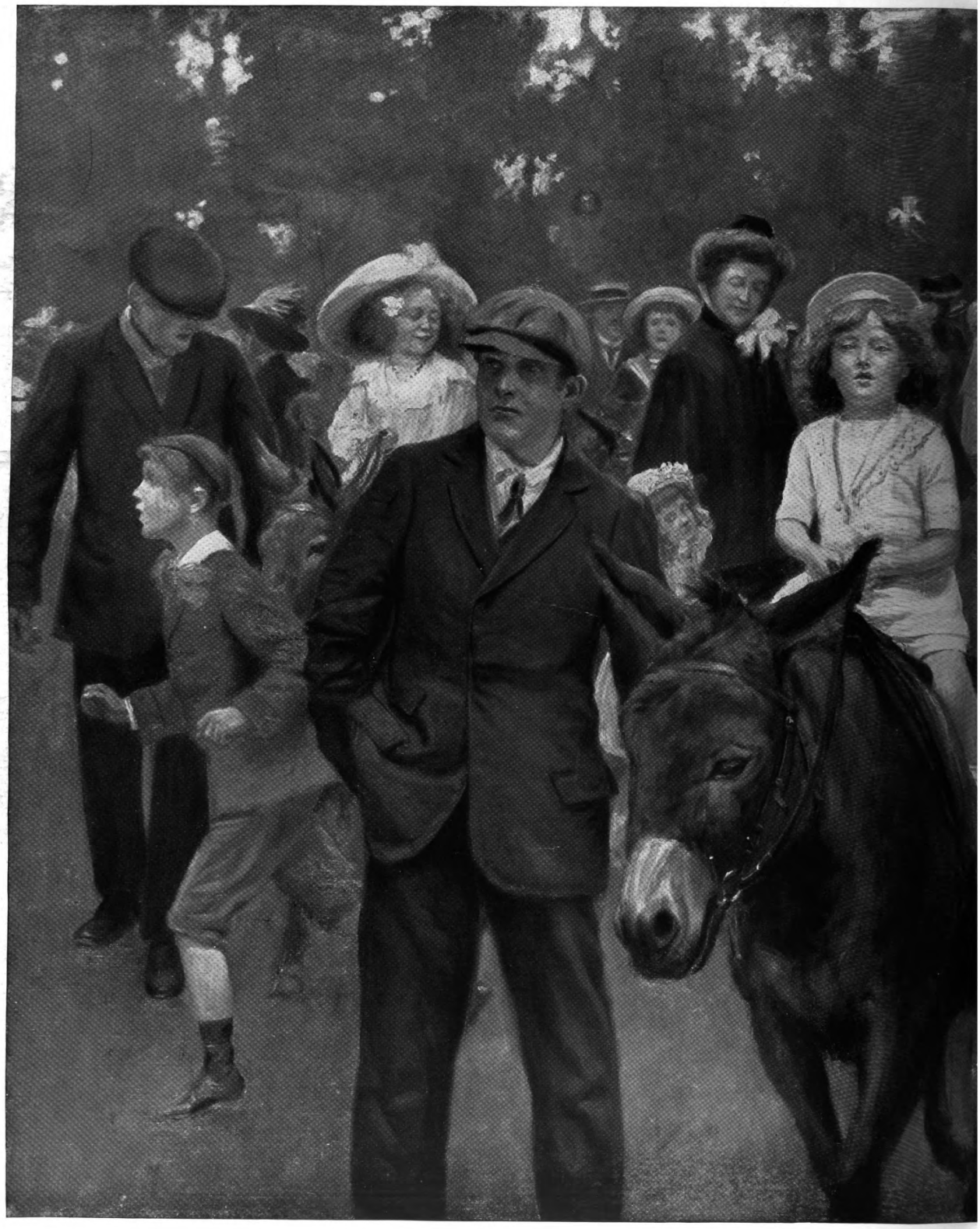
2. A SCENE ON THE DECK OF THE "SHAMROCK" DURING THE RACE.

4. LYING DOWN TO SAVE WINDAGE.

After a very fast contest the "Shamrock" won. The start was made at 10.50, and the "Shamrock" had done the first round at 12 hr. 51 min. 15 sec., and the "White Heather" at 12 hr. 54 min. 58 sec. The "Shamrock" had finished the second round at 2 hr. 51 min. 41 sec., and the "White Heather" at 2 hr. 54 min. 55 sec., the "White Heather" thus being about three minutes behind all through.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]

AMUSEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE CHILDREN

DRAWN



"CHILDREN'S DAY": DONKEY-RIDES, GOAT-CHA

"Children's Day" at Ranelagh provides that famous haunt of Society with one of its most charming scenes. For the event, the place is given u
Of these none are more popular than the don

OF PATRICIANS: A CHARMING FÊTE AT RANELAGH.

J. SIMONT.



SES, AND THE ROUNDABOUT IN FULL SWING.

to children, and there are provided for them endless amusements, many of the kinds favoured, as a rule, by their less lucky brothers and sisters, y-rides, the goat-chaises, and the roundabout.

IS BUCKINGHAM PALACE WORTHY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE?

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL AND E.N.A.



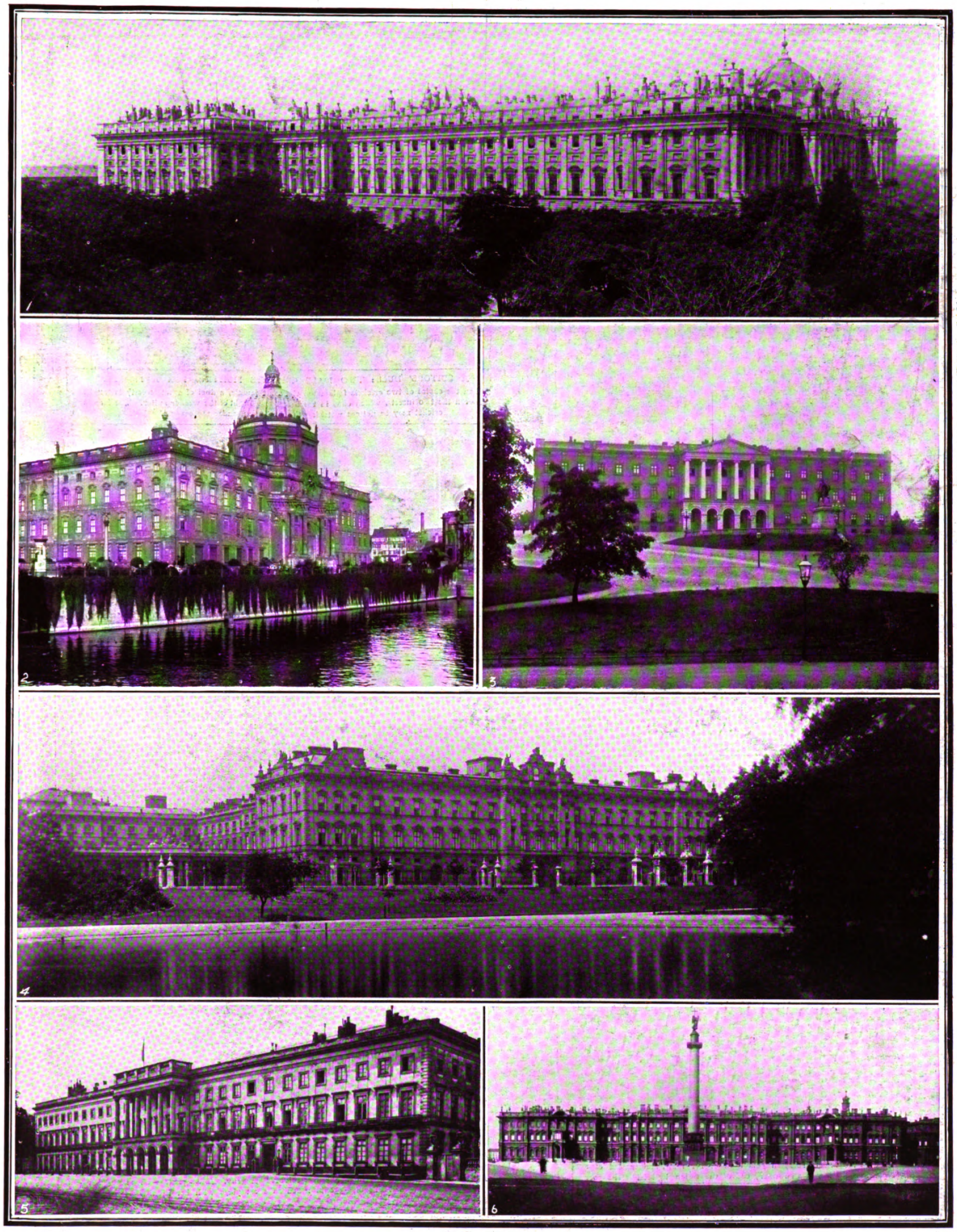
1. THE SWEDISH ROYAL PALACE AT STOCKHOLM.
2. THE RESIDENCE OF THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS AT THE HAGUE.
3. THE KING OF PORTUGAL'S PALACE AT LISBON.
4. THE SPLENDID IMPERIAL PALACE WITHIN THE KREMLIN AT MOSCOW, THE SECOND CAPITAL OF RUSSIA.
5. THE DANISH ROYAL PALACE IN THE AMALIENBORG SQUARE, COPENHAGEN.
6. THE QUIRINAL: THE KING OF ITALY'S PALACE IN ROME.

A discussion has arisen as to whether Buckingham Palace can be considered a worthy residence for the King of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen, and it may be of interest to compare it with the palaces of other reigning Sovereigns of Europe. There is no doubt that the front of the palace, which is constructed of Bath stone, a by no means durable material, has a peculiarly forbidding aspect, and the arrangements of its interior are very far from good. In fact, the Duke of Wellington stated that no Sovereign in Europe, or perhaps no private gentleman, had so unsuitable a residence.

(Continued opposite.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE COMPARED WITH OTHER ROYAL RESIDENCES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY E.N.A., TOPICAL, WILSE, AND KING.

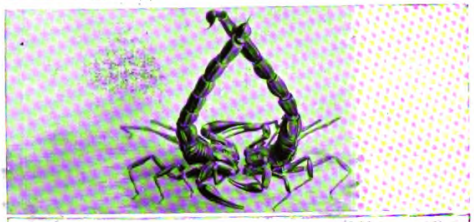


1. THE KING OF SPAIN'S PALACE AT MADRID.
2. THE RESIDENCE OF THE KAISER AT BERLIN.
3. THE KING OF NORWAY'S CASTLE AT CHRISTIANIA.
4. BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE FRONTAGE OF WHICH IS CRITICISED AS UNWORTHY OF THE ENGLISH CROWN.
5. THE PALACE OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS AT BRUSSELS.
6. THE TSAR OF RUSSIA'S WINTER PALACE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

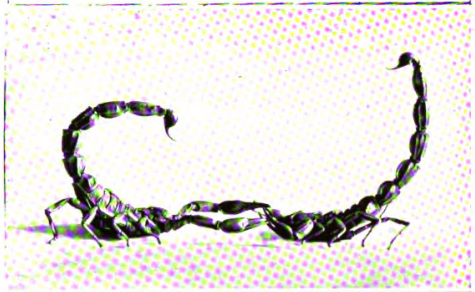
Continued

The fact of the initial conception of Buckingham Palace having been so entirely faulty makes it improbable that any alterations whatever would make the palace into a suitable royal residence. The Coronation year would be an excellent occasion for the nation to present to King George a building which shall beautify the capital, and form a fitting completion to the great architectural scheme already begun in the Victoria Memorial. It is estimated that the cost of such a building would not exceed £1,000,000.

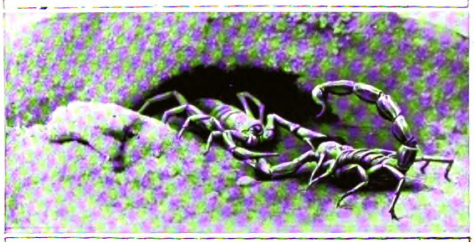
TRAGEDY AND DOMESTICITY IN THE LIFE OF INSECTS.



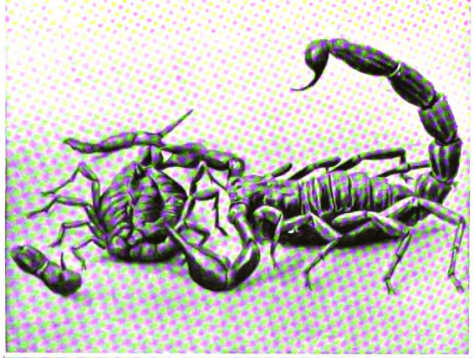
FIRST STEPS IN THE COURTSHIP OF A LANGUEDOC SCORPION.
The scorpions face each other in the curious attitude given above. They raise their bodies vertically, seeming to gaze intently at each other. This appears to be the first proposal.



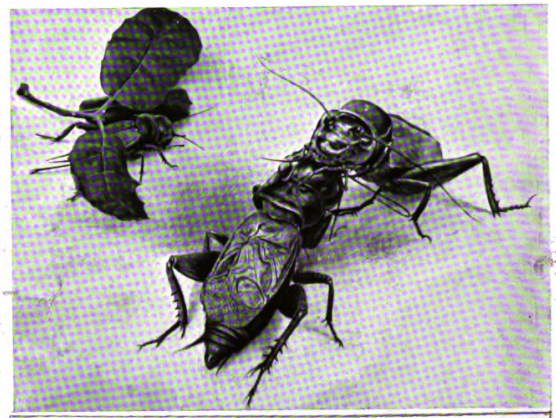
THE LOVERS' WALK: THE PROMENADE OF THE SCORPIONS.
The next stage is a curious walk in which the male, holding the female firmly with his pincers, and walking backwards, leads her gently along, stopping at times to approach her, almost as if trying to whisper in her ear.



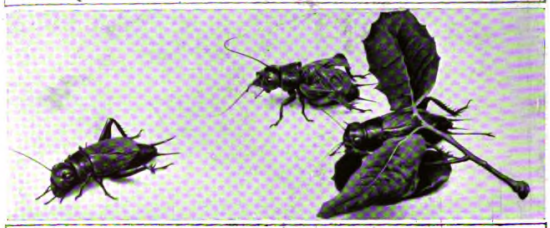
THE CLIMAX OF THE COURTSHIP: LEADING HOME HIS MATE.
After an hour's promenade the two scorpions return to their shelter, and this stage may be said to mark the end of the courtship. The bridegroom has now brought home his bride.



THE DRAMATIC END TO THE SCORPIONS' LOVE IDYLL.
After a short time the female scorpion gets tired of her mate, and instead of a voluntary separation she makes a summary end of the union by seizing the poor male, tearing him to pieces and devouring him.



A SUITORS' DUEL: TWO MALE CRICKETS FIGHTING FOR A FEMALE.
When the choice of two crickets falls upon the same female, a duel of great ferocity is fought between the two insects, which ends in the defeat and flight of the weaker suitor. The female cricket may be noticed watching the duel from under the cover of a leaf.



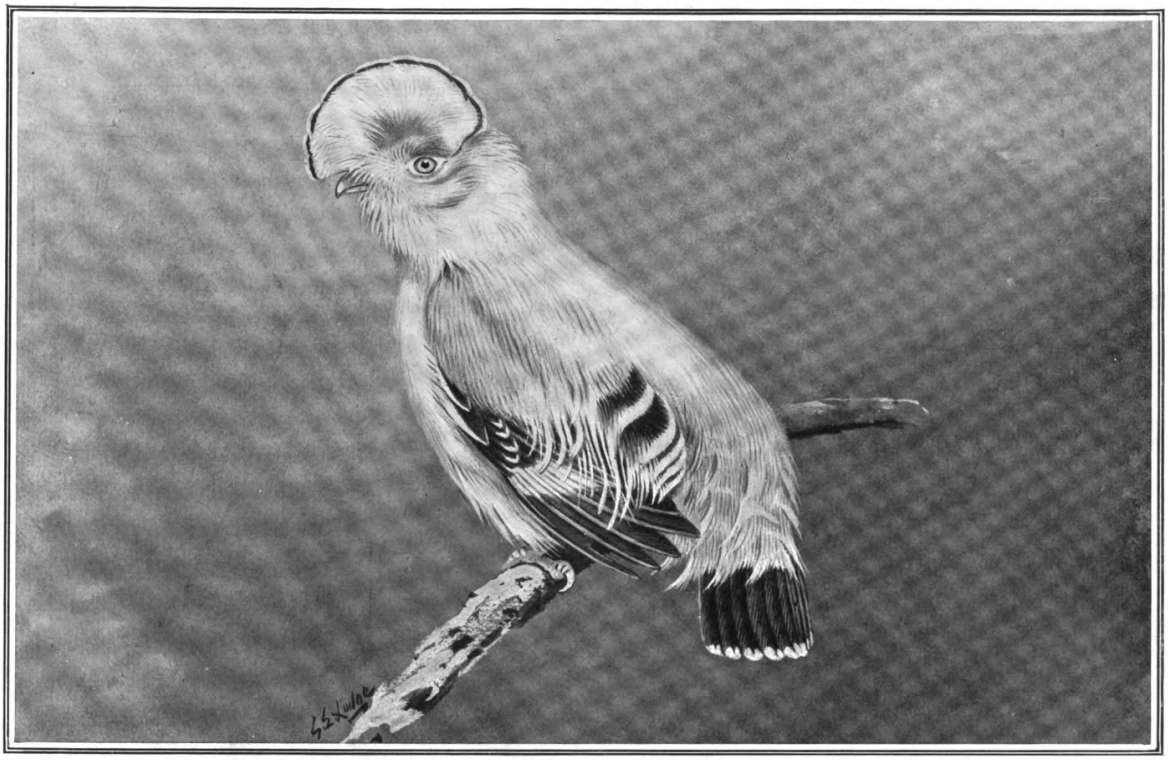
THE FLIGHT OF THE DEFEATED AND THE TRIUMPHAL SONG OF THE VICTOR.
After the battle the vanquished cricket makes a hurried departure, while the victor indulges in a curious song of triumph. It expresses his joy in the fact that he now has an open field for his courtship.



MATERNAL AFFECTION: THE SOFTER SIDE OF THE FEMALE SCORPION.
Though so severe upon her mate, this insect makes an excellent mother, and it is wonderful to see what care she takes of her amber-coloured progeny. This photograph shows her playing with her little ones much as a cat plays with her kittens.

M. Fabre, the well-known French entomologist, who has been described by Darwin as the "inimitable observer," and by Edmond Rostand as "the Virgil of the insects," has made a lifelong study of the ways and habits of this class of invertebrate animals. It will be remembered that in our issue of April 23 we published some most interesting photographs by M. Fabre of spiders, beetles, scarabs, and scorpions. He takes pleasure in studying the comedies and tragedies of insect-life on the spot, when possible, in his little garden at Serignan, a few miles from Orange. Otherwise his plan has been to capture and carefully house any specimens that he wished to observe in order to have them continually under his eye. The gain to our knowledge of insect-life through M. Fabre's observations has been most considerable.

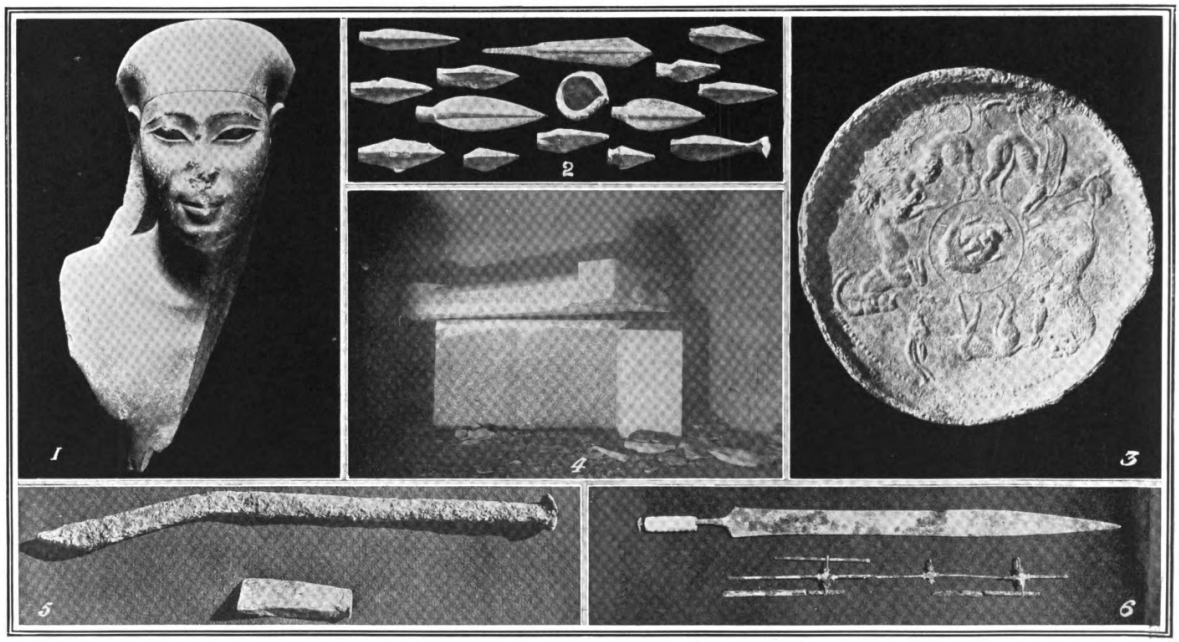
A Rare and Beautiful Addition to the Aviaries at the Zoological Gardens.



THE WONDERFUL COCK OF THE ROCK, OF WHICH THERE ARE NOW SIX SPECIMENS AT THE "ZOO."

Never before has such an array of wonderful and fascinatingly beautiful birds been seen in England as that now at the "Zoo," where recently no fewer than six gorgeous cocks of the rock (Rupicola crocea), from British Guiana, have been added, and are to be seen side by side with the birds-of-paradise. The cock of the rock is one of the most resplendent of birds, its entire plumage being of a satiny golden orange colour. These wonderful specimens were secured by an expedition sent out to British Guiana by Sir William Ingram. On another page will be found an interesting article dealing with these birds in fuller detail.—[DRAWN BY G. E. LODGE.]

The Earliest Granite Sarcophagus and Other Interesting Antiquities from Egypt.



RELICS OF ANCIENT CIVILISATIONS SHOWN AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHÆOLOGY IN EGYPT.

There are some unusually interesting "finds" on view at the annual exhibition of discoveries by the British School of Archæology in Egypt, now open at University College. Of those illustrated, the basalt bust (No. 1) was unearthed at Memphis in the newly cleared part of the Temple of Ptah. It dates from 600 B.C. From Memphis also come the steel Persian sword (No. 6) and the bronze arrow-heads (No. 2), dating from about 400 B.C. and probably Persian. Each kind of arrow had its specific purpose: some were for piercing the face or limbs; others for piercing the clothing or armour. The crowbar and wedge (No. 5) are either Greek or Roman, and were probably used by the masons who destroyed the ancient buildings. The leaden dish (No. 3), also from Memphis, shows Persian influence, and was probably a silversmith's working pattern. Of great interest is the granite sarcophagus (No. 4), the earliest known; dating to 4600 B.C. It was found at Meydum, forty miles south of Cairo, in the splendidly built tomb of a nobleman of the period, a structure with lofty passages and a great chamber.

From Photographs supplied by Professor Flinders Petrie.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE COVENT GARDEN OPERA



1. MME. EDVINA (THE HON. MRS. CECIL EDWARDES) AS DESDEMONA IN "OTELLO."
2. MR. MURRAY DAVEY AS IL RÉ IN "AÍDA."
5. SIGNOR ZUCCHI AS THE SERGENTE IN "IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA."
6. M. DALMORÉS AS SAMSON IN "SAMSON ET DALILA."
7. MR. JOHN McCORMACK AS DON OTTAVIO IN "DON GIOVANNI."

These portraits of singers engaged for the Opera Season of 1910 were made by Mr. P. G. Mathews, the well-known artist, and have in each case been autographed by his sitters. They show the well-known singers in some of their favourite rôles. The successful season at Covent Garden has revealed to the music-loving public

SEASON: AUTOGRAPHED PORTRAITS BY P. G. MATHEWS.
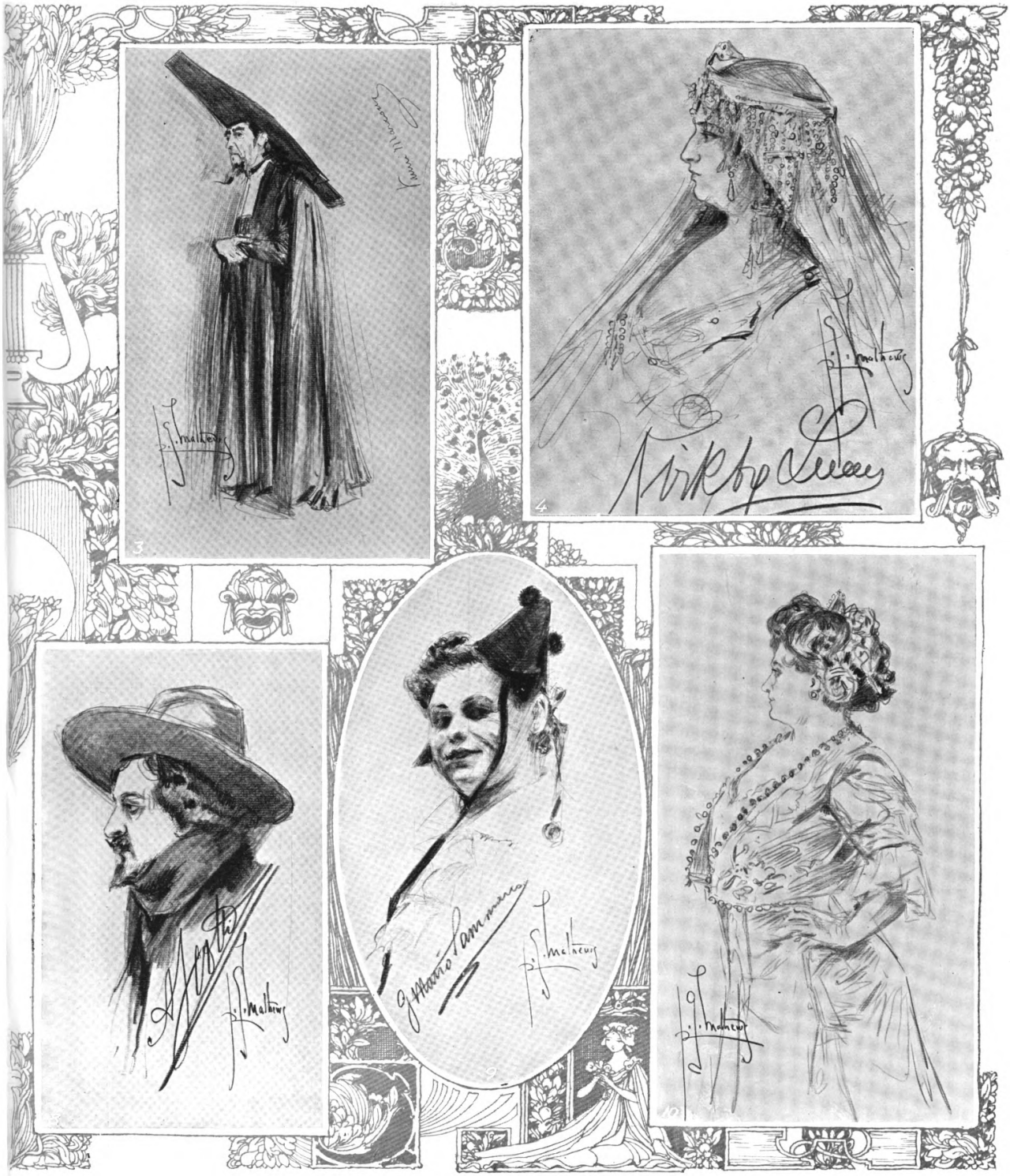


3. SIGNOR MARCOUX AS DON BASILIO IN "IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA."

4. MME. KIRKBY LUNN AS DALILA IN "SAMSON ET DALILA."

8. SIGNOR SCOTTI AS MARCELLO IN "LA BOHÈME."

9. SIGNOR SAMMARCO AS FIGARO IN "IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA."

10. MME. TETRAZZINI AS ROSINA IN "IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA."

that there is no need to restrict the selection of the chief artists to the foreign element, seeing that conspicuous successes have been achieved by several British singers, notably by Mme. Kirkby Lunn and Mr. John McCormack.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S

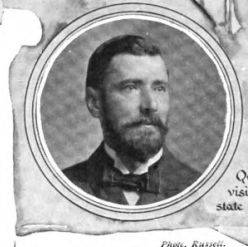


Photo. Russell.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT,
Whose Book, "The Rural Life Problem in the United States," is to be Published by Messrs. Macmillan.





Photo. Russell.

CANON TEIGNMOUTH SHORE,
Whose Book, "D'Orsay, the Complete Dandy," is being Published by Mr. John Long.

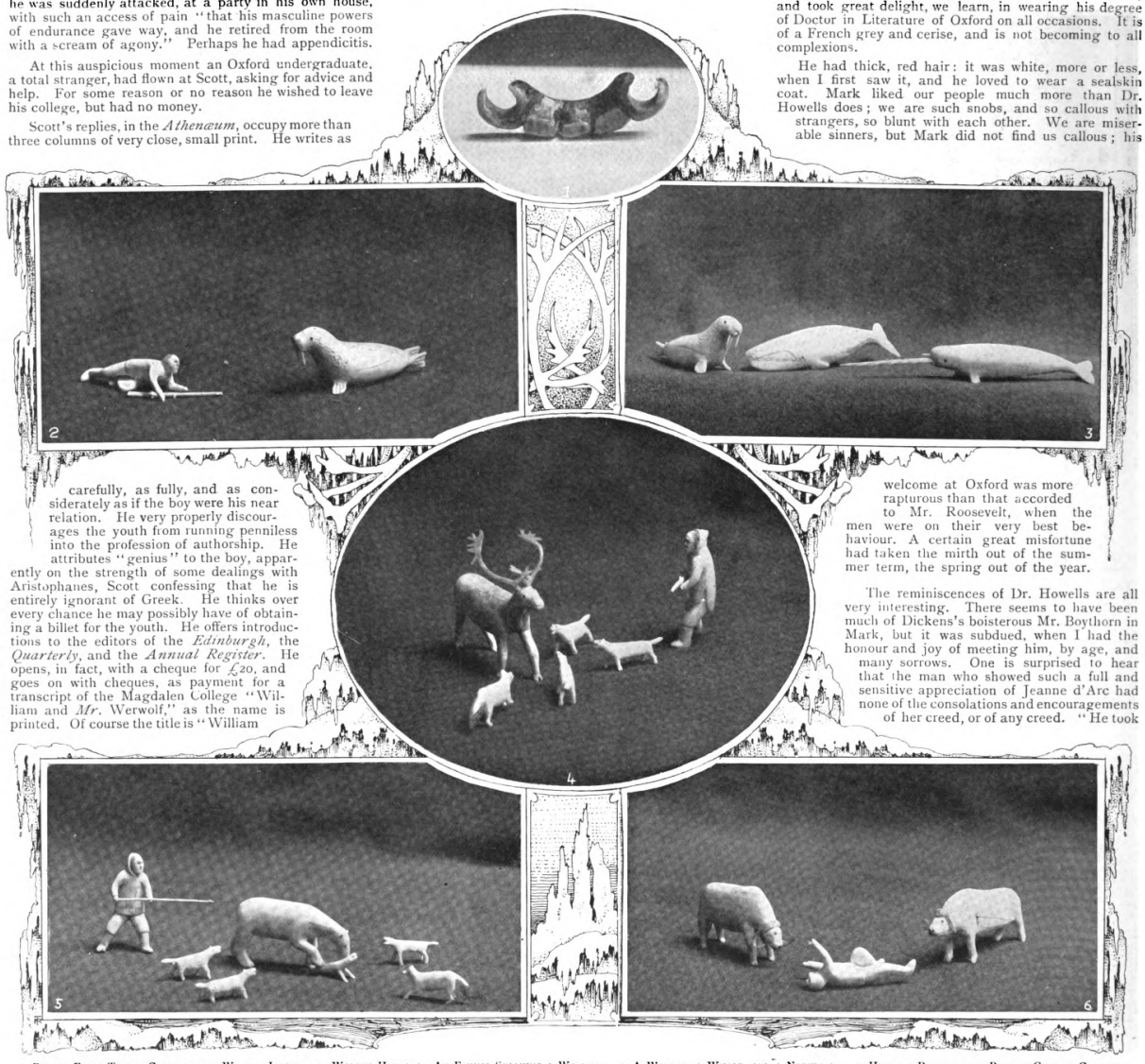
ANDREW LANG ON SCOTT LETTERS AND REMINISCENCES OF MARK TWAIN.

A GOOD man's secret good deeds are comfortable things to contemplate, like a fire on a winter day. We warm our hands and hearts, for example, at certain letters of Sir Walter Scott, written in the spring of 1817, and published in the *Athenæum* of June 25. Scott, at that time, was extremely busy both with official and with all sorts of literary work—novels, essays, poems, the *Annual Register*, and so forth. In March he was suddenly attacked, at a party in his own house, with such an access of pain "that his masculine powers of endurance gave way, and he retired from the room with a scream of agony." Perhaps he had appendicitis.

At this auspicious moment an Oxford undergraduate, a total stranger, had flown at Scott, asking for advice and help. For some reason or no reason he wished to leave his college, but had no money.

Scott's replies, in the *Athenæum*, occupy more than three columns of very close, small print. He writes as carefully, as fully, and as considerately as if the boy were his near relation. He very properly discourages the youth from running penniless into the profession of authorship. He attributes "genius" to the boy, apparently on the strength of some dealings with Aristophanes, Scott confessing that he is entirely ignorant of Greek. He thinks over every chance he may possibly have of obtaining a billet for the youth. He offers introductions to the editors of the *Edinburgh*, the *Quarterly*, and the *Annual Register*. He opens, in fact, with a cheque for £20, and goes on with cheques, as payment for a transcript of the Magdalen College "William and *Mr.* Werwolf," as the name is printed. Of course the title is "William and the Werwolf." At his weakest, after his illness, with his business and correspondence in a chaos, he continues to write and praise and advise. Probably the unconscionable bore could not read or transcribe a mediæval manuscript: he was a young wild ass in all probability. I do not think that Scott preserved *his* letters: I did not see them when working through the volumes of correspondence addressed to Sir Walter.

But I did find the Captain of Sedbergh School (an excellent school, I believe) asking Scott to contribute to the magazine of that academy! Bless them, when they want anything they never hesitate to ask for it!



1. ESKIMO FALSE TEETH, CARVED FROM WALRUS IVORY. 2. WALRUS-HUNTING: AN ESKIMO STALKING A WALRUS. 3. A WALRUS, A WHALE, AND A NARWHAL. 4. HUNTING REINDEER OR BARREN-GROUND CARIBOU. 5. HUNTING A POLAR BEAR WITH DOGS. 6. AN UNFORTUNATE HUNTER OF MUSK OXEN.

THE WORK OF "THEY WHO EAT RAW FLESH": CARVINGS IN WALRUS IVORY BY ESKIMOS.

"Eskimos," being interpreted, means "they who eat raw flesh." The Eskimo is by no means the altogether uncivilised being that many would have us believe. Perforce, he is clothed; he is religious; from time immemorial he has been able to make fire by friction; and, last but not least, he is by way of being something of an artist. All the carvings reproduced are of walrus ivory, and when each piece of work is placed in position various characteristic scenes of hunting the walrus are presented. The set of teeth reproduced were carved by an Eskimo for his own use. Their maker wore them for some six months; then he bartered them for a pound of tobacco, and carved himself a new set.—[PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY E. C. DAWSON.]

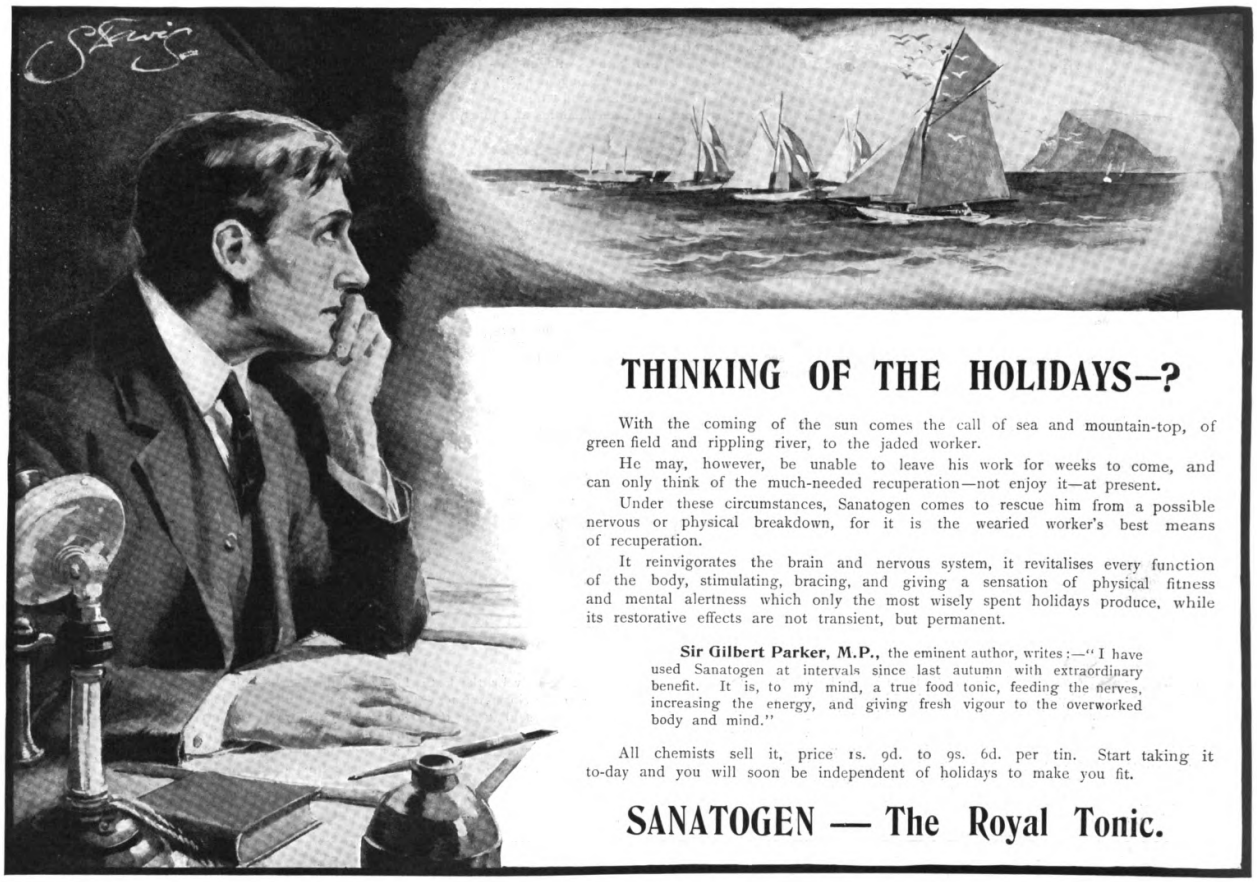
Dr. Howells' "Reminiscences of Mark Twain" in *Harper's Magazine*, make rather melancholy reading. I conceived that the good Mark had all the old American reserve on certain matters; that he was the last man to tell "gentlemen's stories."

His writings are "as virginal as Billy," to use a remarkable phrase of R. L. Stevenson. But Dr. Howells "was often hiding away" letters, which, "after the first reading," Dr. Howells "could not quite bear to look at." "On this point" Mark was "Shakespearean."

No harm in being Shakespearean! Mark may have been too funny, but he was as innocent as a child, and took great delight, we learn, in wearing his degree of Doctor in Literature of Oxford on all occasions. It is of a French grey and cerise, and is not becoming to all complexions.

He had thick, red hair: it was white, more or less, when I first saw it, and he loved to wear a sealskin coat. Mark liked our people much more than Dr. Howells does; we are such snobs, and so callous with strangers, so blunt with each other. We are miserable sinners, but Mark did not find us callous; his welcome at Oxford was more rapturous than that accorded to Mr. Roosevelt, when the men were on their very best behaviour. A certain great misfortune had taken the mirth out of the summer term, the spring out of the year.

The reminiscences of Dr. Howells are all very interesting. There seems to have been much of Dickens's boisterous Mr. Boythorn in Mark, but it was subdued, when I had the honour and joy of meeting him, by age, and many sorrows. One is surprised to hear that the man who showed such a full and sensitive appreciation of Jeanne d'Arc had none of the consolations and encouragements of her creed, or of any creed. "He took the warmest interest in the newspaper controversy raging at the time as to the existence of a hell." What can people who write letters to the newspapers have to reveal about that matter? *Quisque suos patimur manes.*



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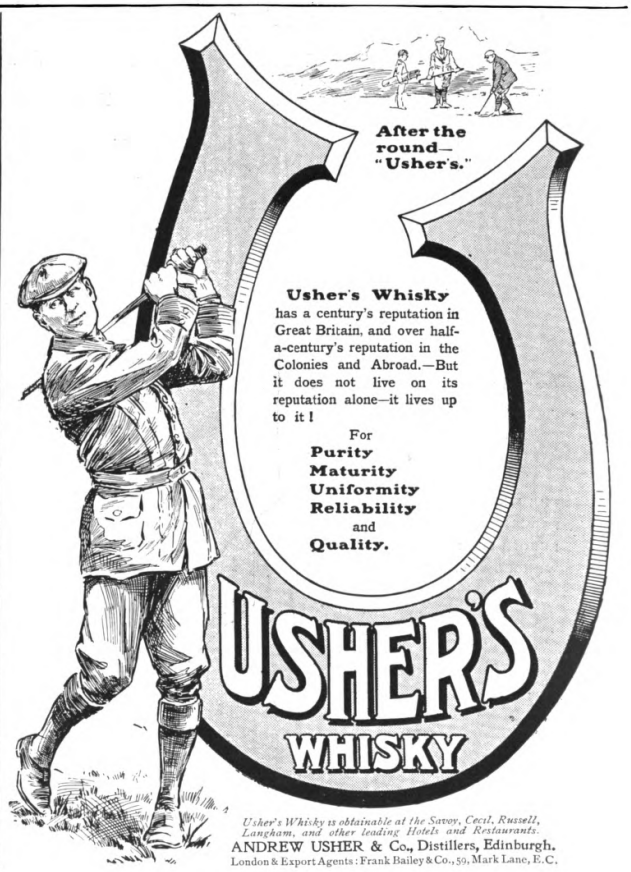


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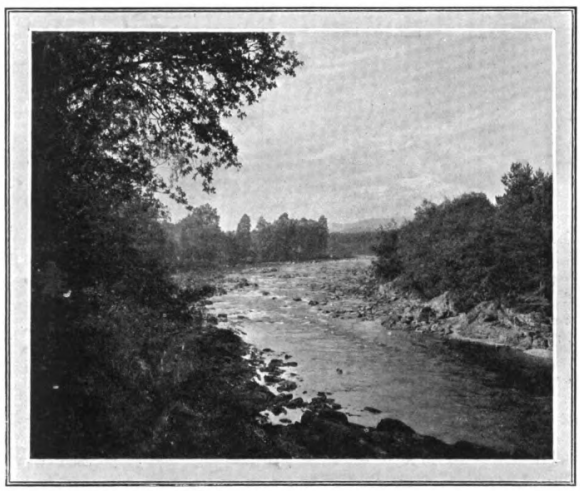
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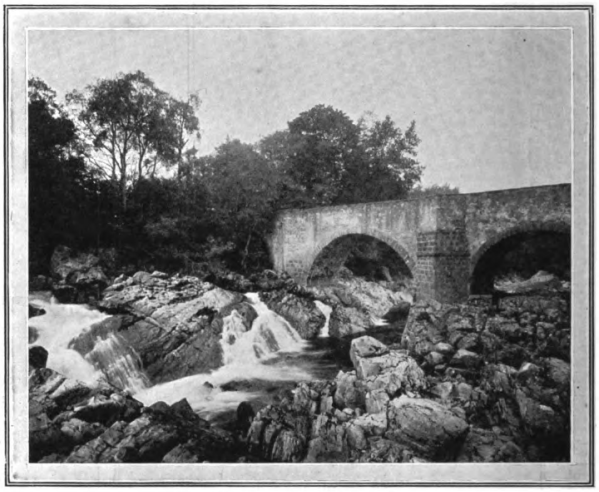
"SCOTLAND YET."

NORTHWARD! is ever one clamorous cry of the hour as the July days go fleeting by—even though, as yet, the Twelfth and the moors are some weeks ahead. Scotland is at its best and most picturesque just now, and the Highlands at their very best of all; and the days too are long, and late the closing-in of the summertide evening shadows. So there is small wonder that the holiday-bound Southerner should be preparing to make use of his exceptional opportunities this year for getting about by rail and steamboat on the lochs and rivers of the North, setting forth from Euston, by way of "merry Carlisle," and over the Border, bound for the mountain passes of Upper Clydesdale, by the Trossachs and Ben Lomond, and along the winding shores of lovely Loch Earn, and on to reach the beauty spots on either hand and beyond. Old Galloway and Dumfries; Arran and fair Firth of Clyde, away to yacht-haunted Oban and the romantic glens of the Western Highlands, on the one hand; or, northward, Stirling, Perth and Braemar, and the Central Highlands to Inverness—there is room and to spare in "the land of brown heath and shaggy wood" for all who want health and rest and "a glorious time." This year there are increased facilities and itineraries of tours to suit all travellers, particularly by the fast and luxurious and cheap expresses of the North-Western and the Highland Railway, along whose line are the views that we give here.

Gretna Green, where the wedding fees once brought in the lucky blacksmith £1000 a year, may be taken on the way; also Ecclefechan, where Carlyle was born and where his weary ashes now rest, and Robert Burns' home and grave in Dumfries burgh, "Queen of the South," and, too, his cottage at Ayr, with its "Brig" and Alloway's "old haunted kirk." The wonders of Edinburgh, with its historic Castle and National Galleries and Holyrood Palace; the battlefield of Bannockburn; the many glories of modern Glasgow; the stately rock citadel of Stirling Castle; Scott's own land of Highland romance, the Trossachs, the scene of the "Lady of the Lake," with Loch Lomond and lovely Katrine enshrining Ellen's Isle; Dundee, and the many beauty-spots along the River Dee; Culloden battlefield; the Pass of Glencoe, of grim memory; Perth and fair Montrose; Dunnottar Castle, near the Firth of Forth, where the Scottish regalia were saved from Cromwell by a desperate and daring stratagem; Rob Roy's grave:—these are a few of the places to see on the route and for the traveller to break his journey at as he may please.



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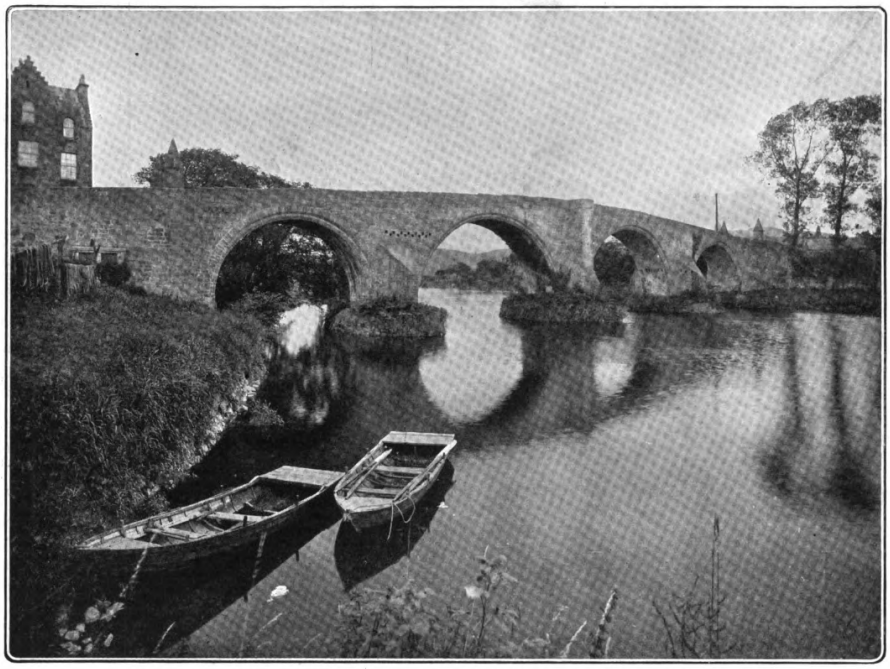
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LADIES' PAGE.

IT is certainly very odd that women can, with so much ease, pass themselves off as men! There was evidently some philosophy in the reply of the little girl to her yet smaller brother's question, as they stood before a picture of Adam and Eve in Eden: "Which is Adam and which is Eve?" asked the small boy; and his sister replied, "It is impossible to tell, as they have no clothes on." Everybody who reads the papers has just learned the strange story of "Harry Lloyd," who has died after having passed for nearly forty years of her life as a man and as "father" of a daughter whom "he" brought up, as she testifies, to love "him" as "the kindest and best father on earth." Not long ago, a girl, sixteen years old, was discovered working as a sailor boy; she had made several voyages unsuspected, and her secret was given away by no circumstance connected with herself, but by the accident of all the sailors on the ship being required to undergo medical examination in connection with the regulations for keeping an Eastern port free from plague. A few years earlier, again, a question of property caused a similar discovery in the case of Mrs. Cullinan, a widow, who had passed nearly all her life as a man, working as a plumber, and supposed to be the husband of another woman. In Mrs. Cullinan's case, her own daughter knew her secret, and betrayed it to get money. In history there are numerous other instances, and in no case was any serious suspicion aroused in the minds of the men with whom the women mixed and worked, and fought.

Yes, even fought; for it is an added touch of strangeness that, as a rule, these disguised women have led very rough-and-tumble lives. "Harry Lloyd" managed a common lodging-house for some years—that is to say, a place where the tramps, whom one meets with some alarm on a lonely country road, get beds for a few pence the night; and the proprietor of this house testifies that "Harry" used to turn out the disorderly men when necessary, and do all the other rough work of the place. Several of the masquerading women have been sailors. Hannah Snell, in the middle of the eighteenth century, was a Marine, and fought in many of the naval and land engagements of that amphibious corps. Many, perhaps most, of the women recorded as passing for men were soldiers, and carried their secret safely through barrack and camp life, as it was in past times. Every war for some idea has counted women Volunteers disguised as men in the ranks. There were many such in the American Civil War, where slavery was at stake; many on both sides—for the South also had its ideal: not mere slave-owning, but the States' rights to govern themselves and maintain their own "peculiar institutions." In the French Revolution, women fought on both sides. The Memoirs of the Comte de Neuilly, who was in one of the regiments of émigrés, for instance, tell of two cases, one a Republican soldier, whom the young Comte cut down in a hand-to-hand combat, and another, a certain *soi-disant* "Chevalier de Haussey," who enlisted with her husband, M. de Bennes, and fought bravely by his side as his supposed brother. There are countless other instances—so many that no fact is more clearly established than the possibility of women being soldiers.



GRACEFUL GOWN FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Simple yet pretty frock in finely lined muslin, with black silk bands and buttons; chip hat trimmed with plumes.

Lord Cromer was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Anti-Woman's Suffrage League, and said, amongst other things, that "he hoped he might be allowed, as a Unionist, to bear testimony to the deep debt of gratitude which all of them who were opposed to the representation of women owed to the present Prime Minister." The Anti-Suffragists, who included Lady Jersey and the Duchess of Montrose, responded enthusiastically with "Hear, hear"; and the observation may be usefully discussed by the Women's Liberal Federation branches, who pass pro-Suffrage resolutions and send them to Mr. Asquith. The Government have promised that a day shall be given this session for taking a division on the second reading of a Woman's Suffrage Bill, but Mr. Asquith added that he should not do anything more than that, so that no further progress can be made with the measure, supposing the House of Commons now passes the second reading, as it has done several times in previous Parliaments.

Sceptics question sometimes whether there is any real advantage gained by buying at sales, but judicious housewives know that great benefit may often be secured. Messrs. Waring and Gillow are offering a demonstration of this in their bi-annual stocktaking sale, which begins on July 4, at their beautiful premises, 164-180, Oxford Street. In the catalogue, which can be had post free, they enumerate various articles of furniture, offered at large reductions in price, adding that any pieces not sold will be returned to the stock marked again at the original prices. Bargains are offered for the sale also in furnishing fabrics, household linens, carpets, china, and glass—in fact, in everything.

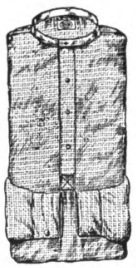
There is a clothing problem, not perhaps sufficiently thought about—namely, how to protect the body from climate and sudden alterations of temperature without preventing the skin from throwing off the waste of which it has to get rid. Experiment has proved that air, when at rest, is the best non-conductor of the bodily heat which is at the same time porous, so that the skin can, as it were, breathe through it, while maintaining a steady temperature in all weathers. This is the principle on which Aertex Cellular clothing is constructed. It is warm in winter and cool in summer, as its meshes enclose the air; it is easily washed, cannot shrink, is comfortable in wear, and very inexpensive. Both men's and women's undergarments of every sort are made in it, as well as children's things, and prices and all details will be found in the catalogue by those who cannot personally visit an agent's shop or the headquarters, Messrs. Oliver Bros., 417, Oxford Street, London, W. Ladies' blouses are a speciality here in refined stripes. FILOMENA.

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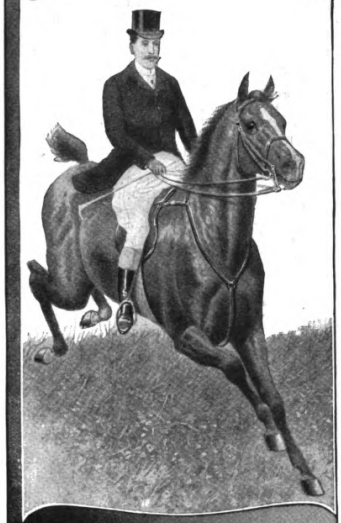
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MUSIC.

SINGERS and players were a little under the weatner last week; nor is it surprising. On a hot July night, when there is apparently more thunder and less oxygen in the air than mankind requires, it is difficult to give complete and close attention to opera or concert; it must be still more difficult to sustain a trying rôle throughout the evening. At Covent Garden, Mme. Kousnietzoff has been heard to great advantage in "Faust"; her beautiful singing and rather unconventional treatment of the part were most acceptable. "The Huguenots," Meyerbeer's tiresome masterpiece, has been revived, and with Mesdames Tetrazzini and Destinn in the parts of Marguerite and Valentina, the revival could not but be attractive. The San Bris of Mr. Edmund Burke and the Marcello of Mr. Murray Davey were excellent creations, and the music was finely sung. Charpentier's fine music-drama, "Louise," has now taken its place as one of the works that will always draw a large audience to Covent Garden, but Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" still trembles in the balance. It is to be hoped that the authorities will remember how many masterpieces have taken a long time to gain acceptance. There is a rumour that Massenet's "Thais" will be given before the season closes, though it is not among the operas promised. Many music-lovers must be hoping that we may hear "Roméo et Juliette," with Mme. Kousnietzoff and MM. Dalmorès and Marcoux in the cast; it should be a delightful performance.



THE ROYAL BATHS, HARROGATE.

Harrogate is not content with the 600,000 water drinkers and 116,000 bathers who visit the Spa every year, and, anxious to attract some of the crowd of invalids who go abroad every year to the Continental "Bads," has recently largely extended its magnificent Royal Baths at a cost of £10,000. The main bathing establishment, which cost £120,000 to erect, and was opened by the late Duke of Cambridge in 1897, contains facilities for no fewer than fifty methods of treatment. King Edward had arranged to perform the ceremony himself, and in consequence of his death the duty of opening the new buildings devolved on the Mayor, Mr. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter. Harrogate is only four hours from King's Cross, by the Great Northern.

At His Majesty's Theatre, the much-discussed "Feuersnot" of Dr. Richard Strauss is to be produced to-night (Saturday, 9th) in English dress and with a company that, having been specially recruited for the occasion, includes several singers not heard before during Mr. Beecham's season. The Mozart operas have been distinctly successful; not only have they been welcomed by all music-lovers, but a very large number of the music-lovers have attended the performances, and have not been content with a purely platonic affection for one of the greatest musicians of all time. The "Fledermaus" of Johann Strauss has been presented in an English version by Mr. Alfred Kalisch. Of Mr. Beecham's arrangements to take Drury Lane next spring and give a season of grand opera there, with the aid of some of the world's greatest singers, it will, perhaps, be wiser to write at length in a few weeks, when arrangements are more completely considered. It is understood that the operas produced during the present season at His Majesty's will be sent on tour through the provinces in the autumn.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"MISS ELIZABETH'S PRISONER." AT THE LYRIC.

IT looked as if, from the enthusiastic reception which was accorded it on the first night of its revival, that spirited old melodrama "Don César de Bazan" would fill the Lyric for the rest of the season. But public events have made this an abnormal year for the theatres, and Mr. Lewis Waller, who, after all, is not the only manager who has had hard luck, has accepted his disappointment philosophically, and tried at once another revival, that of "Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner," a romance of the American Civil War, which stood him in good stead nine years ago at the Imperial. Miss Elizabeth, it will be remembered, is a loyal subject of King George, who is furiously angry with the rebel captain, Harry Peyton, for commandeering her favourite mount, and gladly takes reprisals when the horse brings back his rider, wounded and helpless, into the lady's power. The story proceeds on the familiar lines of hate becoming transformed into love, but the play is so neatly composed, and its scenes are so nicely varied between stirring action and sentiment, that the conventionality of its motif may be allowed to pass muster. Especially as Mr. Waller plays once more the part of the hero, and makes love with the fervent eloquence always at his command, and cuts his usual picturesque figure alike as fainting hero and as dare-devil duellist. There is a new Miss Elizabeth at the Lyric, Miss Madge Titheradge, who is happier perhaps in the lighter than in the more serious passages, but nevertheless shows plenty of promise, and has the great recommendation of youthfulness. Of the original members of the cast, it is pleasant to find Miss Lottie Venne still at hand to bring out the broad humours of the heroine's spinster aunt. If first-night applause means anything, Mr. Waller should not need to change his programme for a long while.

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4





Photo. Topical.

IN HONOUR OF HIS GREAT CHANNEL FLIGHT: THE MEDAL STRUCK FOR THE HON. C. S. ROLLS BY THE AERIAL LEAGUE.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

AUGUST Bank Holiday will see a great competitive programme at Brooklands, which, coupled with weather-permitted aviation, should draw a big crowd. The card includes the third race for the O'Gorman Trophy, the 50 m.p.h., the 76 m.p.h. and the 100 m.p.h. handicaps; the August Private Competitors' Handicap, the Third Invitation Race, and the August Sprint Race for cars which have done over 70 m.p.h.; and two motor-cycle handicaps — 60 and 70 m.p.h. In grouping the handicap entries according to their known speeds, a new departure is made, and the start-allotting of mechanically propelled vehicles is sought to be placed upon the same basis as the handicapping of human contestants. The effect, good or bad, of this innovation remains to be seen.

• • • • •

The third race for the O'Gorman Trophy should prove interesting to the "fancy," if to no one else. When I say the fancy, I mean, of course, the experts and learned in matters automobile. The event is open to self-propelled vehicles, whatever their country of origin; propelled by means of internal-combustion engines only, of R.A.C. rating of not more than 21-h.p., and of a stroke not exceeding 121 mm. = 4¾ in. full, but without limitation as to the kind of fuel used, the method of delivery to the working parts, or the use of auxiliaries such as oxygen, picric acid, acetylene, etc. The distance is twenty-eight miles.

• • • • •

Notwithstanding the abnormally high prices now obtaining in the Rubber Market, I have been surprised to find that no advance has been made this season in the prices of Michelin motor-cycle and push-bicycle tyres. The Michelin Tyre Company is one of the few companies who, thanks to commercial sagacity, have been able to stand by the prices listed at the beginning of the year. The motor-cyclist and the cyclist proper are, compared with their internal-combusting brother, practically on velvet in the matter of tyres What recks the push-bicyclist of the state and condition of the rubber industry when he can get a wired-on Michelin roadster cover for half-a-guinea, and wonderful value at that! If motorists never envied cyclists before, they will now.



Photo. Topical.

COMMEMORATING HIS FLIGHT FROM ENGLAND TO FRANCE AND BACK: THE MEDAL STRUCK FOR THE HON. C. S. ROLLS.

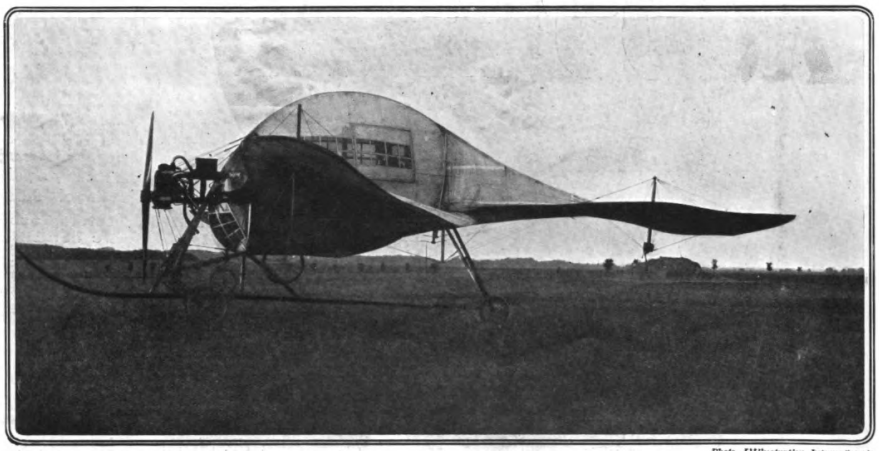


Photo. L'Illustration Internationale.

THE "FLYING-FISH" FLYING-MACHINE: THE REMARKABLE MONOPLANE INVENTED BY M. HENRI MINGUET, AT THE CHARTRES AERODROME.

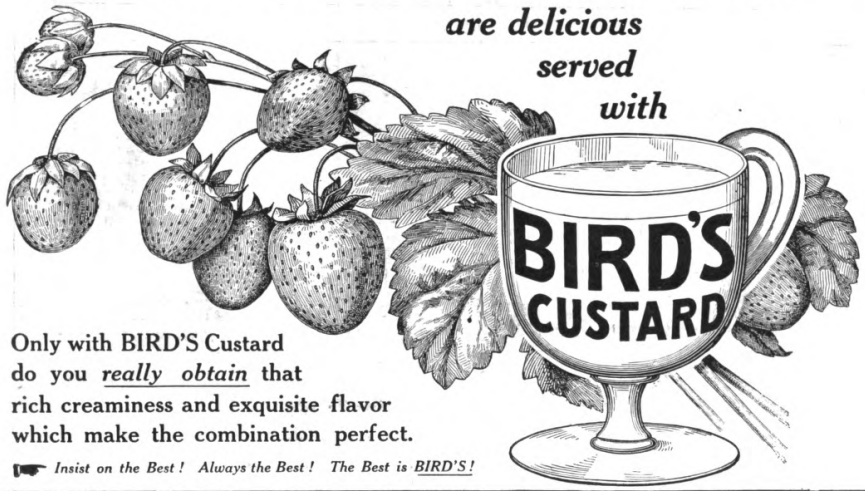
It will be recalled that in a recent issue of "The Illustrated London News" we gave a photograph and a diagram of a model of a flying-machine called the Crucifer, which is designed, in its enlarged form, to carry inside passengers. It will be noted that the remarkable monoplane here illustrated, which suggests some monster of the deep, also carries passengers inside.

• •

The great flying week at Rouen was brought to a most successful conclusion on Sunday (June 26) last. Only one Englishman competed amidst a host of foreigners, but he, nevertheless, covered himself with glory Captain Dickson, whose aerial feats in high flying and down-planing had already gained for him a big reputation on this side of the Channel, scored two triumphs — one for the greatest total distance flown during the meeting, the other the *prix de la plus longue distance sans escale*, or, to render it literally, the longest distance without putting in. M. I Miral, not always prone to be

[Continued overleaf.

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They do cure Constipation, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Wind and kindred ills, and so gently and easily that you will not know they are at work. No drastic bowel action to injure the delicate membrane of the bowel, no stomach pains or sickness. You will know you are well, for they will give you the clear eye and complexion, and clean tongue and good red blood of perfect health. You will be well and happy, and it will be easy to **"wipe off that frown."**



For Headache.
For Dizziness.
For Biliousness.
For Torpid Liver.
For Constipation.
For Sallow Skin.
For the Complexion.

GIVE THE CLEAN TONGUE OF PERFECT HEALTH.

Small pill. Small price.
Small dose. Sugar-coated—
purely vegetable.

Genuine package has signature—

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The Scent of Araby

Shem-El-Nessim

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AN INSPIRATION IN PERFUME

The Cupid of the ancients tipped his arrows with the fragrant juices of sweet-smelling flowers, but the modern lover sends his shafts of love sweet with the delicious odours of

SHEM-EL-NESSIM.

This exquisite perfume is no compound of artificial drugs, but the natural oil of the choicest blooms—the imprisoned souls of myriads of aromatical Oriental flowers. It can be obtained from all Chemists and Perfumers, and should be used throughout the toilet to preserve that harmony which denotes the woman of taste and refinement.

Perfume 2/6 4/6 & 8/6 Toilet Water 3/-
Hair Lotion 3/3 Face Powder 1/- Dentifrice 1/-
Soap 1/- per tablet. Sachet 6d. Brilliantine 1/9
Cachous 3d. per box.
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This illustration shows how House Filter, pattern H., price of which complete is 30/-, is fitted to ordinary service pipe over sink.

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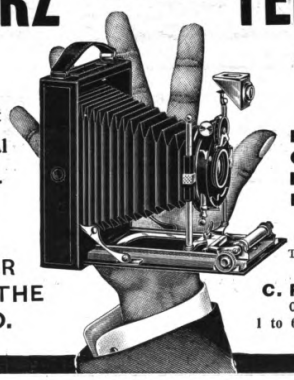
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THE PERFECT COCOA which does NOT
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COCOA
will digest anything
and is perfectly delicious.
In 1/6 tins only.

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A Perfect Concentrated Food and Luxury for persons suffering from **DIABETES.**
In Cartons at 1/- each.
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FOX'S 'Paragon' Mark **FRAMES**
Look for the Trade Marks
S. FOX & Co. LIMITED with PARAGON
or LAURUS PARAGON
NONE ARE "JUST AS GOOD."
THEREFORE REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

enthusiastic over British prowess, writes in *L'Auto* thus: "I cannot too heartily congratulate Captain Dickson, who triumphed twice; first in winning the Totalisation Prize, and then the longest non-stop. Dickson was in no wise favoured by luck at this meeting, for he had arrayed against him the Blériot representatives, who ran him close; but it is to his keenness as a sportsman, as well as to his great abilities as an aviator, that he owes his successes. His grit, his endurance, and his pluck set him among the champions, and people will have reason to talk of him in the future."

* * * * *

There is no bounds to the popularity of motor-cycling. The ranks of its devotees wax exceedingly. The virility of the movement is made evident by the number of entries which are to be obtained for any form of competition in which glory or repute is to be gained. For the annual six days' trial from Land's End to John o' Groats, which opened on Monday last, and which is promoted by the Auto-Cycle Union, there were no fewer than eighty-one entries, representing over thirty different makes of motor-cycles, ranging from the pocket-machine, the 1¼-h.p. Moto-socoche, to an 8-h.p. Trump. I shall look to the two 3¼-h.p. two-speed Humbers to do well in this searching trial. The total distance to be covered is 1019 miles, in which there are three timed hill-climbs—Cheddar Gorge, Shap, and Berriedale.

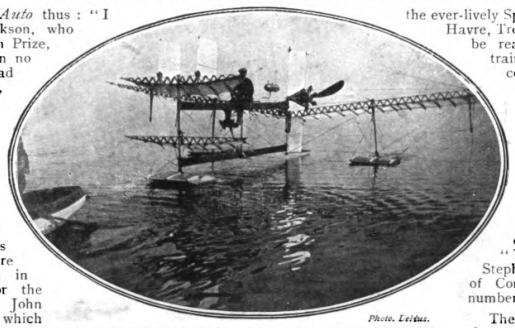


Photo. Leclue.

AN AMPHIBIOUS FRENCH AEROPLANE: THE CRAFT CONSTRUCTED BY M. FABRO AT REST ON THE WATER.

After four years' trials a French engineer, M. Fabro, has constructed an aeroplane which can float on the water, and he has recently made some fine flights with it at the mouth of the Rhone. The machine has three floats, which enable it to rest on the water without being upset by the wind. It can leave the water at a speed of about forty-four miles an hour, and it can be taken to pieces and placed on board-ship.

Every Friday during the season the New Palace Steamers' boat *Royal Sovereign* will leave Old Swan Pier at 9 a.m. for Southend, Margate, and Ramsgate, making thus a daily service.

Hitherto it has only been possible to make the pleasant Cross-Channel passage from Southampton to Havre by night. Henceforth, for the holiday season, the London and South Western Railway Company are running a day service as well: on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from July 26 to Sept. 7. An ideal pleasure cruise it should be, down picturesque Southampton Water, through the ever-lively Spithead, and across the mouth of the Seine. From Havre, Trouville and Étretat, Caen, Rouen, and Paris can be reached by an easy train journey. The boat-train will leave Waterloo at 8.55. The night service continues as usual, with Sunday-night return trips, between July 31 and Sept. 18 inclusive. Full particulars can be got from the company's agents and at Waterloo.

A remarkably well edited and printed monthly magazine is the *Westminster Cathedral Chronicle*, and full of effectively produced illustrations. In connection with the stately ceremony at the Cathedral last week, the attention of all, irrespective of religious beliefs, should be drawn to two articles, full of deep historic and archæological learning, on "The Consecration of Churches," and one on St. Stephen's Chapel, on the site of which the House of Commons now stands, in the April and May numbers for this year.

The cider season is now at its best, and Devonshire shares with Herefordshire the reputation of being the foremost cider-producing county of the kingdom. In Devonshire, too, the pioneers of the industry are Messrs. Henley and Son, of Newton Abbot, now in the 120th year of their existence as a firm. From October to mid-January their mills are hard at work crushing apples; day and night on occasion, and all selected fruit; while at times over a hundred maturing-vats are in use, some holding from 10,000 to 20,000 gallons. They have the contract for the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, which is the latest feather in a cap that holds a good many feathers.

In connection with Brussels International Exhibition, the Great Eastern Railway Company are running their Harwich-Antwerp steamers on Sundays as well as every week-day during July, August, and September. Passengers leaving Liverpool Street at 8.40 p.m. on Saturdays by the dining-car express reach Brussels at ten next morning, and return that night, being due in London at 7.35 on Monday morning. Fourteen-day reduced return tickets are issued daily for Exhibition visitors.

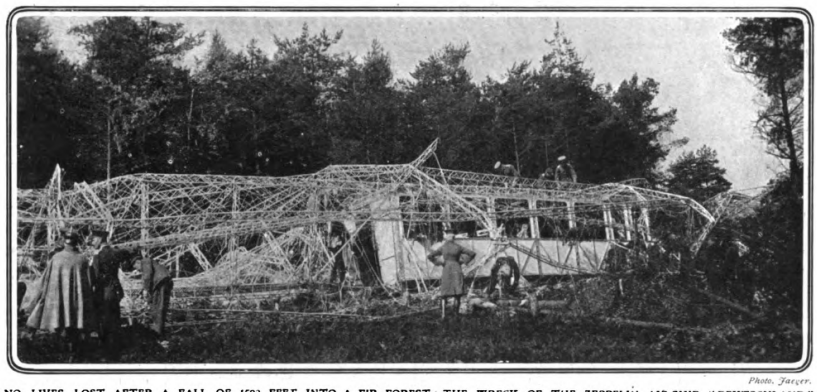


Photo. Jaeger.

NO LIVES LOST AFTER A FALL OF 1500 FEET INTO A FIR-FOREST: THE WRECK OF THE ZEPPELIN AIR-SHIP, "DEUTSCHLAND."

It may be recalled that the new Zeppelin air-ship, the "Deutschland," went up from Düsseldorf last week with thirty-three people (including twenty-three passengers) for a three-hours' trip. She met with a gale, and struggled against it for nine hours. At last the petrol gave out, and the vessel crashed down from a height of 1500 feet on to the top of a fir-forest—the Teutoberger Wald, near Osnabrück. Those on board had a miraculous escape.

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FOR TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMOURS OF THE SKIN, SCALP, AND BLOOD

Consists of warm baths with Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent Pills to cool and cleanse the blood and put every function in a state of healthy activity. A single treatment is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of eczemas, rashes, irritations, and inflammations of the skin and scalp, from infancy to age. Guaranteed absolutely pure under United States Food and Drugs Act.

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As supplied to the War Office.



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The late Gen. W. T. Sherman,
and many other persons of distinction have testified to the remarkable efficacy of

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Prescribed by the Medical Faculty throughout the world. It is used as an inhalation and without any after bad effects.

A Free Sample and detailed Testimonials free by post. In Tins, 4s. 3d.

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trained from early years to habits of *punctuality*, which cling to him all through life. He would be lost without a good watch—a reliable watch—a *punctual* watch—in a word, a durable and accurate

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HOVENDEN'S EASY HAIR CURLER
TRADE MARK
PRICE 6D. PER BOX
OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS.



The Irrigated Garden Spots

in the Northwestern United States of America, not only make ideal homes, but embrace land that is productive to a high degree. Would you not like to have a little irrigated farm of your own, where you could live out-doors in a healthful climate and enjoy a life of comparative ease, with sure and profitable returns?

¶ A ten acre tract of this land will maintain a family in generous comfort, lay up a competence for old age and liberally educate the children. You can get it if you will.

¶ In Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon along the

Northern Pacific Railway

The Scenic Highway through the Land of Fortune

are many favored localities where the land is cheap now, but rising rapidly in value.

¶ Fruit growing, vegetable raising, dairying, stock farming, grain producing—all make handsome profits—fat bank accounts. Land adapted to "dry-farming" is obtainable at small cost, and the "dry-farming" system is yielding remarkable returns in grains, grasses, alfalfa and flax, in North Dakota and Montana. There is much good, low-priced land in Minnesota, also.

CLIP THE SLIP FOR FACTS ABOUT THE TRIP

Including free illustrated booklets and information regarding the Special Tourist and Homeseekers' Tickets that make it possible to see the country at very low cost. Daily trains from Chicago and from St. Louis, through the Northwest, to the North Pacific Coast. Tickets via the Northern Pacific are on sale at all railway booking offices in the Eastern United States.

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Send information about Northern Pacific Country to

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LET ME TELL YOU OF THE VALUE OF BENGER'S FOOD IN CASES OF MALNUTRITION.

Cases of malnutrition in rapidly growing children are common, and are popularly described as "over-growing their strength."

It is not unusual to find that the demand for food is in advance of the digestive capacity, and, as everyone knows, bodily nutrition depends upon how much one can digest with maximum benefit, not upon how much food one can take.

In malnutrition Benger's is of the highest possible value as a supplementary food owing to its ability to provide, when prepared with fresh milk according to directions, a food of maximum nourishing power The digestive process, set in action during its preparation, may be carried sufficiently far to enable the Food to be absorbed with little digestive effort. It gives ample nourishment, and, while strengthening and increasing the vitality of the digestive organs, leaves them free to deal with the every-day diet.

Benger's Food forms with milk, a dainty, delicious and highly nutritive cream, entirely free from rough and indigestible particles. Infants and children thrive on it, delicate and aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's new Booklet deals with the most common doubts and difficulties which mothers have to encounter. It is sent post free, on application to Benger's Food, Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester.

BENGER'S Food

BENGER'S FOOD is sold by Chemists, etc., everywhere. B3

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Barometers & Binoculars
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Finest Stock in England. Monthly Catalogues free from:
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Matchless for the complexion.

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NOW OPEN.

SHORTEST TO BIRMINGHAM.
2 HOURS FROM PADDINGTON.

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MIDLANDS and NORTH, NORTH WALES, &c.
Breakfast, Luncheon, Tea and Dining Cars. For particulars of train services, see G.W.R. Time Tables,
JAMES C. INGLIS, General Manager.

SALE OF IRISH LINENS

DURING FIRST FORTNIGHT IN JULY.

When all Factory Accumulations will be sold at Very Low Prices.

LINEN DAMASK TABLECLOTHS. A quantity of odd Cloths in designs that we have ceased making.
2 x 2½ yards ... ... 8/9 and 9/11 each.
2 x 3 „ ... ... 10/3 „ 11/9 „

NAPKINS, 24 x 24 inch, 9/9 and 12/9 dozen.

LINEN SHEETS. Hemmed for use:
2½ x 3 yards ... ... offered at 13/6 pair.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS. A number of odd lots:
2 x 3 yards ... ... offered at 16/6 pair.

EMBROIDERED LINEN BEDSPREADS.
2½ x 3 yards ... ... from 16/6 each.

HAND EMBROIDERED TEA CLOTHS.
36 x 36 in ... ... 3/9 to 10/6 each.

LINEN TOWELS. Hemstitched, Heavy Huckaback, assorted patterns, 1400 offered at 10/9 dozen. Usual price, 13/6 to 17/6 per d.z.

LINEN PILLOW CASES.
Ready for use:
From 5/- the half-dozen.

HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES, Linen. For this quality undoubted Bargains at 4/9 per pair.

HANDKERCHIEFS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, being surplus stock and odd lots, offered at exceptionally Low Prices.

SHIRTS and COLLARS in our well-known makes at reduced prices.

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IS DELIGHTFULLY COOLING AND REFRESHING DURING THE SUMMER AFTER MOTORING, GOLFING, CYCLING, TENNIS, &c.

"Lait Larola" is a perfect emollient milk quickly absorbed by the skin, leaving no trace of grease or stickiness after use. Allaying and soothing all forms of Irritation caused by Sun, Winds and Hard Water, it not only

PRESERVES THE SKIN

but beautifies the complexion, making it SOFT, SMOOTH AND WHITE, LIKE THE PETALS OF THE LILY.

The daily use of "Lait Larola" effectually prevents all Roughness, Redness and Irritation, and gives a resisting power to the skin surface in changeable weather.

Bottles, 1/-, 2/6 each, of all Chemists & Stores.

SPECIAL OFFER.

Send us 3d., and we will forward you, in the U.K., a box of samples of Lait Larola, Tooth Paste, Rose Bloom, Soap, and our pamphlet on how to improve your complexion. Dept. "I.L.N."

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MR. JOHN JOHNSON HOUGHTON, of Westwood, Neston, Chester, who died on March 23, has been proved by James Gordon Houghton, brother, James Edgar Gordon, and Richard Johnson Houghton, son, the value of the estate being £250,348. The testator gives the Leighton Hall Estate, and with the value thereof such a sum as will make up £40,000, in trust for his son Richard; the New Hall Estate in trust for his son Arthur; and the Great Neston and Bridges House Estates in trust for his son John, and also such sum as will bring the value of such estates up to £30,000 each; £25,000 in trust for each of his children Ben Johnson, Helen, and Marguerite; £1000 to his wife; and £1000 to James Hunter. The residue is to be held in trust for Mrs. Houghton during widowhood, and subject thereto for his sons.

The will (dated July 31, 1908) of SIR CHARLES WILLIAM STRICKLAND, BT., of Boynton, and Hildenley, Yorkshire, who died on Dec. 31, has been proved by his daughter the Hon. Mrs. Willoughby and Henry Peter Marriott, nephew, the gross value of the estate being £332,313. The testator devises the Cholmley estate in trust for twenty-one years, to pay £1000 per annum each to Mrs. Willoughby and Henry Strickland; and £600 per annum to Henry P. Marriott, and the surplus income for the payment off of any charges, and, subject thereto, for Mrs. Willoughby absolutely; and all his interest in the Boynton estate he leaves in trust for his son Walter William and his wife and family. He gives £200 each to his executors, the furniture, etc., at Howsham Hall to his daughter; a conditional £400 per annum to Frederic Strickland; and the residue to Mrs. Willoughby and Henry Strickland.

The will (dated Oct. 24, 1904) of MR. BENJAMIN THOMAS WRIGHT, of 925, Fulham Road, S.W., has been proved by his wife, the value of the property amounting to £79,649, the whole of which he leaves to her absolutely.

The will (dated Sept. 28, 1909) of MR. ISAAC BUGG COAKS, of Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, who died on Dec. 30, has been proved by Herbert Coaks, son, William Latimer Sayer, and Edgar Robert Waters, the value of the estate being £416,443. The testator gives £2500 and the premises known as Kirkley to his son Herbert; an annuity of £200 during the life of her mother, and then £10,000 in trust, for his grand-daughter Gladys; £250 to the Norwich and Norfolk Hospital; £100 each to the Jenny Lind Infirmary for Children, the Benevolent Institution for Decayed Tradesmen, the District Visiting Society, and the Society for the Relief of the Sick Poor, Norwich; and other legacies. One sixth of the residue is to be held in trust for each of his children Herbert, Maude, Marion, Florence, Blanche Beatrice, and Ethel, and one sixth in trust for his grandsons Bertram Hugh, Humphry Claude, and Dudley Cyril Master.



AN ORIGINAL PRIZE-WINNER.

Floral fêtes are numerous in the Mexican capital in summer, the displays being always of a lavish character, gorgeous in bloom and colour. They attract, too, a host of competitors, the class groupings being far in excess of what, of course, would be possible in England. At a recent annual fête there was one section devoted to the exhibition of floral cars, and it was an Odol car, of which we give a representation, of white carnations and blue geraniums, that carried off the winning prize.

A timely investment that will be profitable to every owner of a grass-plot is the "British Excelsior" Roller Lawn-Mower—a machine of British material and workmanship throughout. It works smoothly and well, levels up thick grass or thin, coarse grass or fine, wet grass or dry, in the easiest manner imaginable. Any prospective purchaser can have a machine on thirty days' trial; and an Illustrated List (No. 8), with the name and address of the nearest agent, may be had by sending a postcard to the British Excelsior Company, Thames House, 4A, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., or 25-27, Oxford Street, W.

New restaurant-car expresses from Waterloo to the South and West of England, commencing July, are these: On Sundays, at 12.30 p.m., to Ilfracombe and other North Devon stations; on week-days, at 11 a.m., to North Cornwall stations; at noon to Lyme Regis, Sidmouth, Exmouth, Ilfracombe, North Devon, etc.; at 12.20 p.m. to Bournemouth, Swanage, Weymouth, etc. Important alterations are announced for cross-country services; new through restaurant-car trains (week-days) between Bournemouth, Southampton, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool; and through trains between Brighton and the South Coast to the West.

The Great Northern Company have made additions and alterations in the July train service. To Scotland, additional restaurant-car trains leave King's Cross at 9.50 and 11.20 a.m., and sleeping-car trains at 7.55 and 11.45 p.m. A through restaurant-car express leaves King's Cross at 1.5 p.m. for Scarborough and Whitby (with through carriages, from July 15, to Sheringham and Cromer). An additional express leaves King's Cross on Fridays and Saturdays at 11.25 a.m., for Bridlington, Filey, Scarborough, and Whitby. Connection is given on weekdays by the 5.30 p.m. from King's Cross, for Scarborough and Whitby.

The Season for Cyder.

The best drink for all weathers, the *only* drink for hot weather.
The best drink for all occasions, the *only* drink for Lawn Tennis parties, picnics, &c.

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CYDERS

ORDINARY AND TEMPERANCE.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

Supplied to Kings, Princes, Prelates and the People.

"Cydrax," Whiteway's non-intoxicating Apple Cyder, is the ideal Summer drink for Children.

For Cyder Cup for picnics and general use, Whiteway's Cyders from Extra Dry to Medium Sweet.

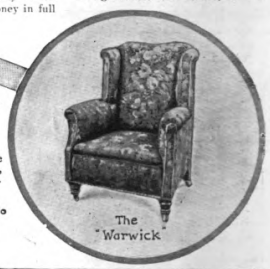
Send for list and book "Wines o' the West," to H. WHITEWAY & CO., Ltd., The Orchards, Whimple, Devon; and 22 and 23, Albert Embankment, London, S.W.



Two Styles of Easy Chairs but One Quality—the Best



Both chairs can be upholstered to customer's selection of covers and colours. The interior work and construction is carried out with the object of not only providing a chair of comfort for every-day use, but with the aim also of adding to the attractive appearance of any room. Covered in special material, all shades, lasting in wear, and not easily soiled. We guarantee the chairs, or will refund the money in full



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THE FINEST GOLF LINKS ON THE CONTINENT.

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WILDUNGEN ENQUIRY OFFICES, 23, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

Oakey's "WELLINGTON" Knife Polish

The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Canisters at 3d., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c.
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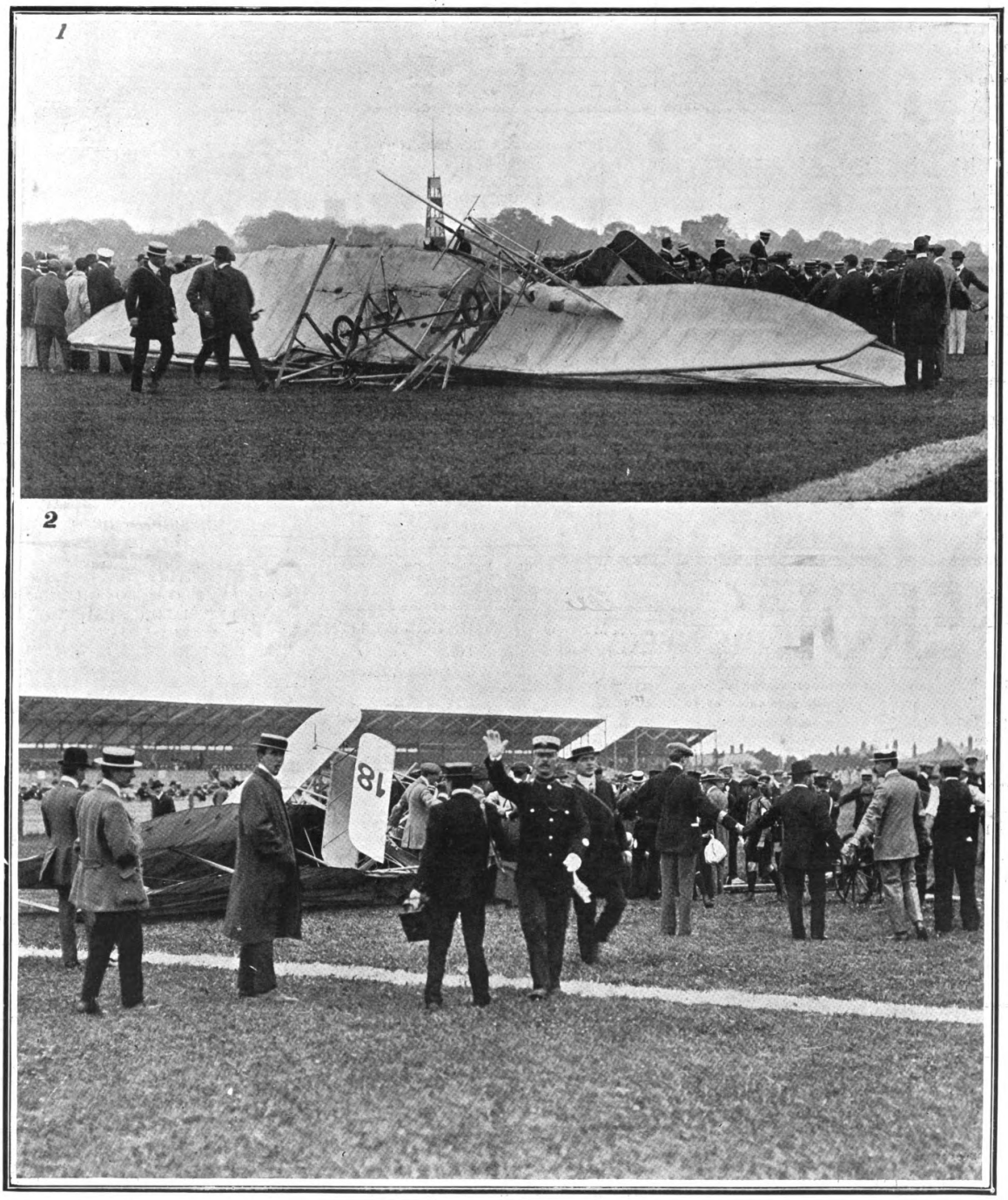
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1. THE SCENE AFTER THE ACCIDENT: THE CROWD ROUND THE WRECKED MACHINE. | 2. THE CORDON ROUND THE WRECKAGE: THE CHIEF OF POLICE WARNING OFF PHOTOGRAPHERS.

THE FIRST FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN AIRMAN IN ENGLAND: THE WRECKAGE OF MR. ROLLS' AEROPLANE AT BOURNEMOUTH.

Bournemouth has had the sad distinction, in the midst of its centenary celebrations, of being the scene of the first fatal accident to an airman in this country. Prior to the expert inquiry, various explanations were offered as to the cause of the disaster, and the accounts of eye-witnesses were to some extent conflicting. According to one account, the left side of the tail plane broke away with part of the rudder when the machine was about fifty feet from the ground. This, it is said, was due to the sudden air-pressure on the tail plane caused by a somewhat violent pull on the lever. The tail-plane, a new adjustable stabiliser (a Wright patent) had *only* been attached last Sunday. Another description says that the accident was probably due to Mr. Rolls having made an abrupt turn into the teeth of the wind; the rudder and stays suddenly lost their rigidity and a part of the machine fell to the ground, the left side appearing to crumple up and drag the rest after it. A third account says that the rudders suddenly broke: Mr. Rolls was seen to make a quick movement of the lever, and, as the machine swung round, with a sound of splitting woodwork, their supports and the rear stabilising plane buckled up.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY CENTRAL NEWS AND W. G. P.]

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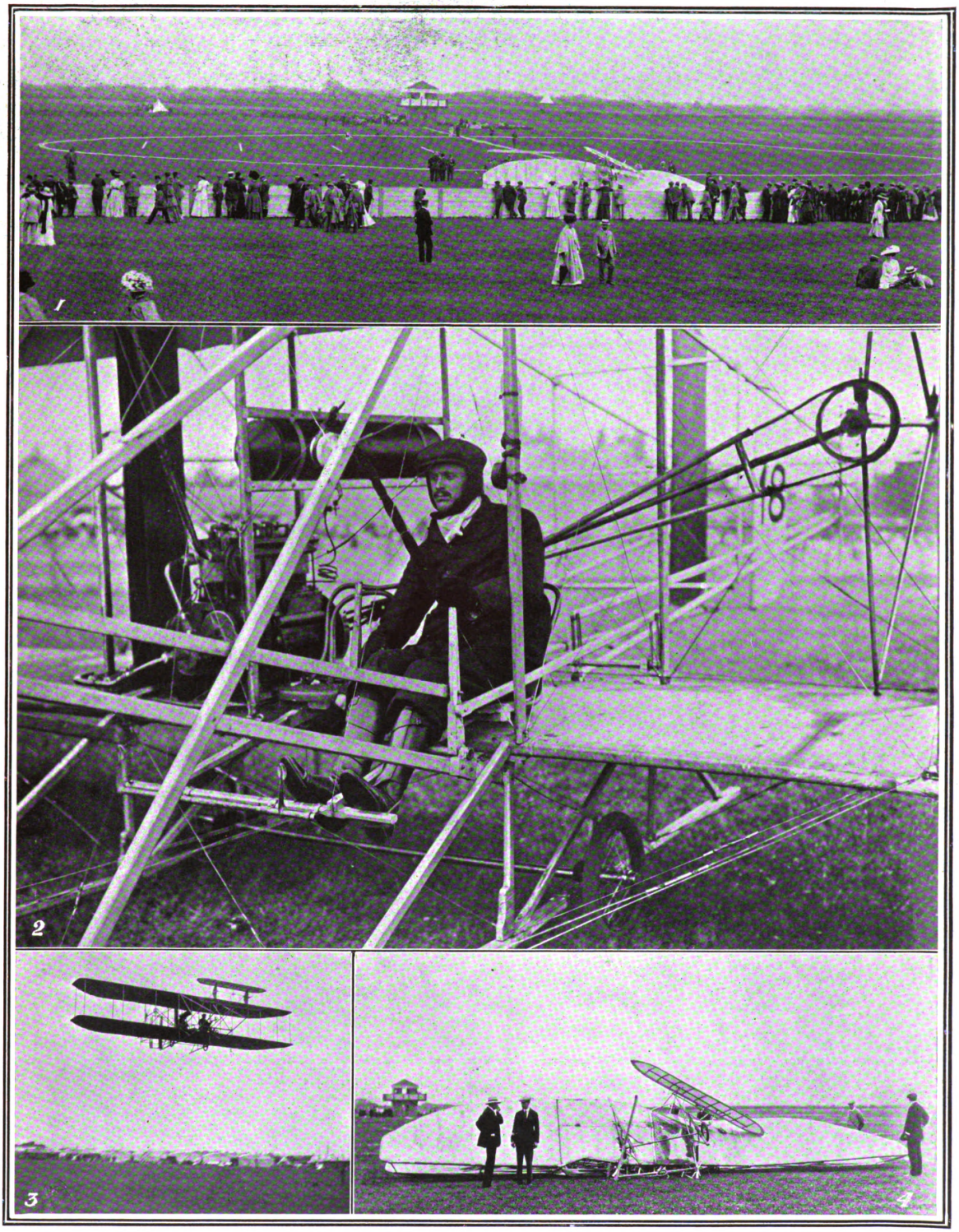
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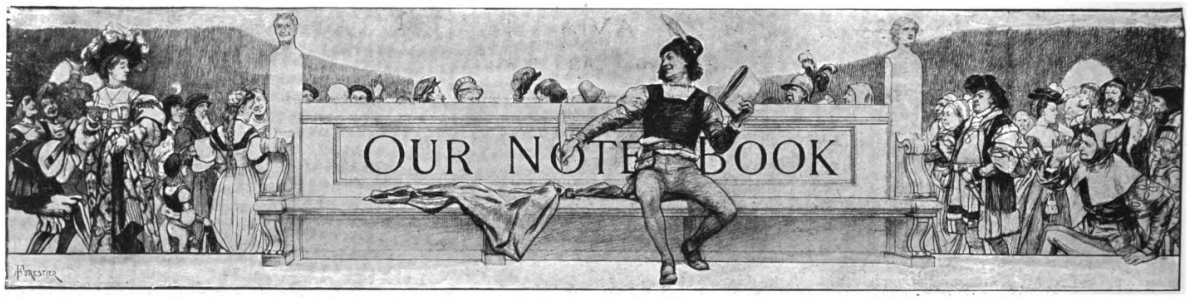
THE FIRST ENGLISH VICTIM OF AVIATION: THE LATE HON. C. S. ROLLS AND HIS LAST FLIGHT.



1. THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER, SHOWING THE CIRCLE MARKED OUT FOR THE ALIGHTING CONTEST, AND THE WRECKED AEROPLANE AGAINST THE FENCE.
2. BEFORE STARTING ON HIS FATAL FLIGHT: THE HON. C. S. ROLLS ON HIS MACHINE.
3. PHOTOGRAPHED DURING HIS LAST FLIGHT: THE HON. C. S. ROLLS JUST BEFORE HIS FALL. 4. WHEN ALL WAS OVER: THE REMAINS OF THE SHATTERED AEROPLANE.

With reference to our photographs, it may be recalled that the contest in which Mr. Rolls lost his life at Bournemouth on Tuesday was the alighting competition. A circle of 100 yards diameter, representing an island, had been marked out on the ground, and the prize was for the airman who brought his machine to a stop nearest the centre. This circle can be seen in our first photograph. The Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls was the third and youngest son of Lord and Lady Llangattock, and was born in 1877. As a boy he had a passion for engineering, and at fifteen he installed electric light in his father's house, the Hendre, Monmouthshire. He went to Eton and Cambridge, and in 1897 became captain of the University Bicycle Club. It was while he was at Cambridge that motor-cars began to be used, and he soon became one of the leading devotees of the new sport. Among other motoring feats, he represented Great Britain in the Gordon-Bennett Race in 1905, and the next year won the International Tourist Trophy in the Isle of Man. He took part in the formation of the Aero Club in 1901, and made numerous balloon ascents. He began his aeroplane flights last year, and everyone knows how, on June 2nd of this year, he achieved his great feat of flying across the Channel from Dover to Calais and back.

Photographs by Montague Dixon and Co., Illustrations Bureau, Welch and Sons, and Sport and General.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT would be really interesting to know exactly why an intelligent person—by which I mean a person with any sort of intelligence—can and does dislike sight-seeing. Why does the idea of a char-à-banc full of tourists going to see the birthplace of Nelson or the death-scene of Simon de Montfort strike a strange chill to the soul? I can tell quite easily what this dim aversion to tourists and their antiquities does not arise from—at least, in my case. Whatever my other vices (and they are, of course, of a lurid cast), I can lay my hand on my heart and say that it does not arise from a paltry contempt for the antiquities, nor yet from the still more paltry contempt for the tourists. If there is one thing more dwarfish and pitiful than irreverence for the past, it is irreverence for the present, for the passionate and many-coloured procession of life, which includes the char-à-banc among its many chariots and triumphal cars. I know nothing so vulgar as that contempt for vulgarity which sneers at the clerks on a Bank Holiday or the Cockneys on Margate sands. The man who notices nothing about the clerk except his Cockney accent would have noticed nothing about Simon de Montfort except his French accent. The man who jeers at Jones for having dropped an "h" might have jeered at Nelson for having dropped an arm. Scorn springs easily to the essentially vulgar-minded; and it is as easy to gibe at Montfort as a foreigner or at Nelson as a cripple, as to gibe at the struggling speech and the maimed bodies of the mass of our comic and tragic race. If I shrink faintly from this affair of tourists and tombs, it is certainly not because I am so profane as to think lightly either of the tombs or the tourists. I reverence those great men who had the courage to die; I reverence also these little men who have the courage to live.

Even if this be conceded, another suggestion may be made. It may be said that antiquities and commonplace crowds are indeed good things, like violets and geraniums; but they do not go together. A billycock is a beautiful object (it may be eagerly urged), but it is not in the same style of architecture as Ely Cathedral; it is a dome, a small rococo dome in the Renaissance manner, and does not go with the pointed arches that assault heaven like spears. A char-à-banc is lovely (it may be said) if placed upon a pedestal and worshipped for its own sweet sake; but it does not harmonise with the curve and outline of the old three-decker on which Nelson died; its beauty is quite of another sort. Therefore (we will suppose our sage to argue) antiquity and democracy should be kept separate, as inconsistent things. Things may be inconsistent in time and space which are by no means inconsistent in essential value and idea.

This explanation is plausible; but I do not find it adequate. The first objection is that the same smell of bathos haunts the soul in the case of all deliberate and elaborate visits to "beauty spots," even by persons of the most elegant position or the most protected privacy. Specially visiting the Coliseum by moonlight always struck me as being as vulgar as visiting it by limelight. One millionaire standing on the top of Mont Blanc, one millionaire standing in the desert by the Sphinx, one millionaire standing in the middle of Stonehenge, is just as comic as one millionaire is anywhere else; and that is saying a good deal. On the other hand, if the billycock had come privately and naturally into Ely Cathedral, no enthusiast for Gothic harmony would think of objecting to the billycock — so long, of course, as it was not worn on the head. But there is indeed a much deeper objection to this theory of the two incompatible excellences of antiquity and popularity. For the truth is that it has been almost entirely the antiquities that have normally interested the populace; and it has been almost entirely the populace who have systematically preserved the antiquities. The Oldest Inhabitant has always been a clodhopper; I have never heard of his being a gentleman. It is the peasants who preserve all traditions of the sites of battles or the building of churches. It is they who remember, so far as anyone remembers, the glimpses of fairies or the graver wonders of saints. In the classes above them the supernatural has been slain by the supercilious. That is a true and tremendous text in Scripture which says that "where there is no vision the people perish." But it is equally true in practice that where there is no people the visions perish.

The idea must be abandoned, then, that this feeling of faint dislike towards popular sightseeing is due to any inherent incompatibility between the idea of special shrines and trophies and the idea of large masses of ordinary men. On the contrary, these two elements of sanctity and democracy have been specially connected and allied throughout history. The shrines and trophies were often put up by ordinary men. They were always put up for ordinary men. To whatever things the fastidious modern artist may choose to apply his theory of specialist judgment, and an aristocracy of taste, he must necessarily find it difficult really to apply it to such historic and monumental art. Obviously, a public building is meant to impress the public. The most aristocratic tomb is a democratic tomb, because it exists to be seen; the only aristocratic thing is the decaying corpse, not the undecaying marble; and if the man wanted to be thoroughly aristocratic, he should be buried in his own back-garden. The chapel of the most narrow and exclusive sect is universal outside, even if it is limited inside; its walls and windows confront all points of the compass and all quarters of the cosmos. It may be small as a dwelling-place, but it is universal as a monument; if its sectarians had really wished to be private they should have met in a private house. Whenever and wherever we erect a national or municipal hall, pillar, or statue we are speaking to the crowd like a demagogue.

The statue of every statesman offers itself for election as much as the statesman himself. Every epitaph on a church slab is put up for the mob as much as a placard in a General Election. And if we follow this track of reflection we shall, I think, really find why it is that modern sight-seeing jars on something in us, something that is not a caddish contempt for graves nor an equally caddish contempt for cads. For, after all, there is many a churchyard which consists mostly of dead cads; but that does not make it less sacred or less sad.

The real explanation, I fancy, is this: that these cathedrals and columns of triumph were meant, not for people more cultured and self-conscious than modern tourists, but for people much rougher and more casual. Those leaps as of live stone like frozen fountains, were so placed and poised as to catch the eye of ordinary inconsiderate men going about their daily business; and when they are so seen they are never forgotten. The true way of reviving the magic of our great minsters and historic sepulchres is not the one which Ruskin was always recommending. It is not to be more careful of historic buildings. Nay, it is rather to be more careless of them. Buy a bicycle in Maidstone to visit an aunt in Dover, and you will see Canterbury Cathedral as it was built to be seen. Go through London only as the shortest way between Croydon and Hampstead, and the Nelson Column will (for the first time in your life) remind you of Nelson. You will appreciate Hereford Cathedral if you have come for cider, not if you have come for architecture. You will really see the Place Vendôme if you have come on business, not if you have come for art. For it was for the simple and laborious generations of men, practical, troubled about many things, that our fathers reared these portents. There is, indeed, another element, not unimportant: the fact that people have gone to cathedrals to pray. But in discussing modern artistic cathedral-lovers, we need not consider this.

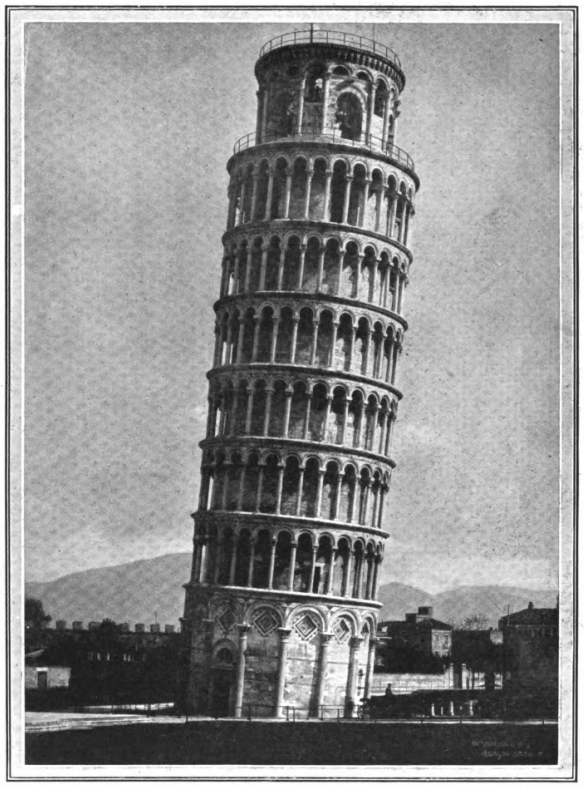


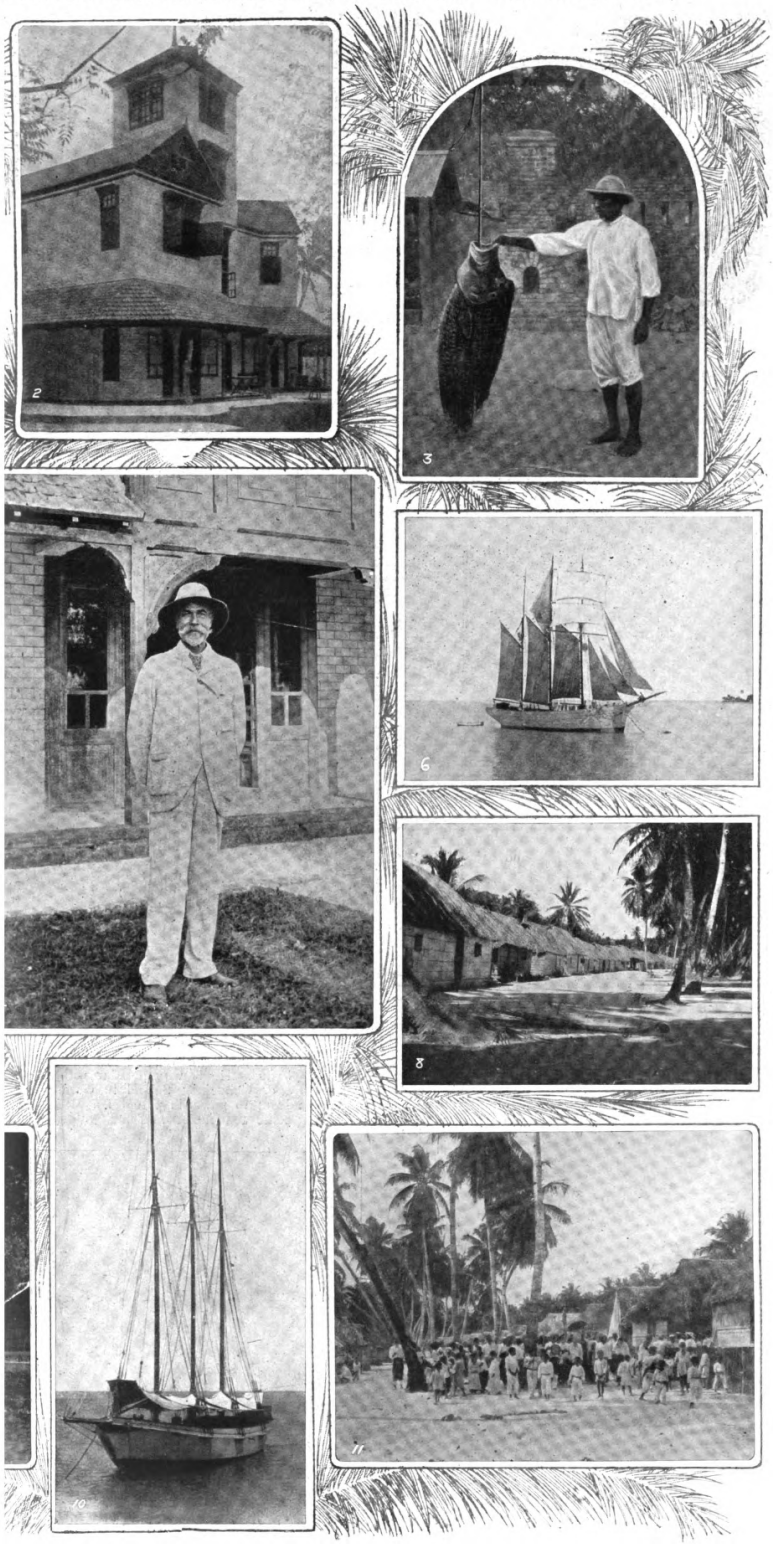
Photo. Spooner.

SAID TO BE IN DANGER OF FALLING: THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA.

The world-famous Leaning Tower of Pisa has always been popularly supposed to have been built out of the perpendicular of set purpose, but that interesting legend seems now to be untrue. And, worse still, it is leaning more and more, to its assured and speedy fall, just as the Campanile of St. Mark's crashed down to ruin. That is the finding of an Italian Royal Commission, who state that it cannot remain upright much longer, and demand the taking of immediate measures for its safety. They have found also that the foundations of the tower are only 9 feet 9 in. below the surface, and that it originally stood bolt upright. Also they state that the base of the tower is immersed in a watery subsoil. The tower, which was begun in 1170, is known to have been affected by earthquake shocks. In 1829 the tower was 14'4 feet out of the vertical line; it is now 15'4 feet—i.e., leaning a foot more.

NKNOWN: REAL ISLANDS OF THE BLEST.

E BRITISH FLAG: THE COCOS ISLANDS, WHOSE BRITISH "KING" HAS JUST DIED.



5. THE LATE "KING" OF THE COCOS ISLANDS: MR. G. CLUNIES-ROSS OUTSIDE HIS HOUSE.
6. THE "KING'S" SHIP, BUILT BY NATIVE LABOUR FROM HIS OWN DESIGNS: HIS 3-MASTED SCHOONER UNDER CANVAS.
7. DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN THE COCOS ISLANDS: NATIVES OUTSIDE THEIR HOUSE.
8. L...S AN ENGLISH VILLAGE STREET IN TROPICAL SURROUNDINGS: A COOLIE VILLAGE IN THE COCOS ISLANDS.
9. MORE UP-TO-DATE IN MEANS OF LOCOMOTION THAN MOST ENGLISH VILLAGES: THE TRAMWAY IN THE PULU SELMA VILLAGE.
10. ANOTHER VIEW OF THE "KING'S" SHIP: THE SCHOONER AT ANCHOR.
11. A MODEL VILLAGE IN THE COCOS ISLANDS: PULU SELMA AND SOME OF ITS INHABITANTS.

uperintendent and virtually King of the Cocos and Keeling Islands, has recalled their romantic history. The islands, which lie Christmas Island (their nearest neighbour), were discovered in 1609 by Captain William Keeling. They were uninhabited till "King's" grandfather. During his reign, Darwin visited the islands in 1836, as recorded in his book on the voyage of the i, and in his time the islands were proclaimed British territory, their chief being appointed Governor. Mr. John Clunies-Ross ir six sons. Money is unknown in the islands, the only medium of exchange being the parchment notes of George Clunies-Ross, e is rare.—[PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY MR. AND MRS. WOOD-JONES AND DR. C. W. ANDREWS, F.R.S., F.Z.S.]



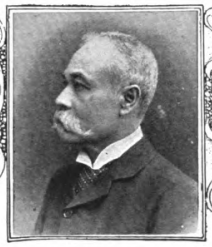
Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR A. D. FRIPP, K.C.V.O., C.B., New Honorary Surgeon in Ordinary to the King.



Photo. Giles's Agency.

THE LATE MR. H. W. COX, The "X-Ray" Martyr to Science.



THE LATE MR. GEORGE CLUNIES-ROSS. "King" of the Cocos Islands.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. RICHARD WHITEING, Journalist and Author; Granted a Civil List Pension.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

SIR Alfred Downing Fripp, just appointed Honorary Surgeon in Ordinary to the King, was Surgeon in Ordinary to the late King Edward. He was Chief Civilian Medical Officer to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital during the South African War, and a member of the Advisory Board for Army Medical Services. He is a member of the Council of the King Edward's Hospital Fund, and of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Funds. He was given the C.B. for his war services in 1900, and in 1903 was created a Knight of the Royal Victorian Order.

The death of Mr. Harry W. Cox, in his forty-seventh year, adds another victim to the roll of the many devoted martyrs in the cause of modern science. He was one of the earliest to experiment with the Röntgen rays, but, unfortunately, his assiduity in experimental work proved fatal in the end. Over-exposure to the invisible emanations from the tube—up to that time unsuspected—brought on a till then unthought-of disease—"X-ray dermatitis," as it is now called. Every possible effort that skill could suggest to save life was made, and Mr. Cox underwent successive operations, losing fingers, hand and arm, but the ravages of the disease at his chest and throat were beyond surgical aid. He received a Government grant of £200 last year, and a public subscription raised £2600 for him. The Queen-Mother, before whom, during her visits to hospitals, Mr. Cox had formerly given demonstrations, wrote to Mrs. Cox recently expressing her deepest sympathy—"You too," said she, "have your cross to bear."

Mr. George Clunies-Ross, who died last week at Ventnor after a long illness, was the official "Superintendent" or Governor and owner of the Cocos and Keeling Islands in the Indian Ocean. Mr. George Clunies-Ross was the grandson of the original settler, and by official appointment he succeeded his father as "Superintendent" or Governor, the islands having become British territory and attached to the Government of Ceylon. One notable event of the late Mr. Clunies-Ross's life — which was spent almost entirely in the islands—was his voyage to England round the Cape in 1855, in a schooner of 178 tons built by himself. He embarked with his seven eldest children, and his brother as officer, together with a crew of islanders. The voyage lasted six months, the two brothers keeping watch and watch.



THE HON. LADY MONSON, Who has been Granted a Civil List Pension.

Eleanor, the Hon. Lady Monson, to whom a pension of £100 has been granted under the Civil List Act, has received it in consideration of the distinguished public services of her husband, the late Right Hon. Sir Edmund Monson, Bt., G.C.B., British Ambassador in Paris between 1896 and 1904, and of her straitened circumstances.

Photo. E.N.A.

HERR VON KIDERLIN-WAECHTER, The Kaiser's New Foreign Minister.

Herr von Kiderlin-Waechter, successor to Freiherr von Schoen as German Foreign Minister is a strenuous and forceful personality of the Bismarck type in imperial politics. He is very popular with the "forward" or Chauvinist School in Germany, and his advent to power in place of a Minister of such pacific tendencies and inclinations as was Freiherr von Schoen, has caused considerable perturbation in European diplomatic circles.



M. DANIEL KINET, The Belgian Airman, who had a Terrible Fall near Ghent.

M. Daniel Kinet, who was very seriously injured near Ghent on Sunday morning by the sudden breakdown of his aeroplane, which fell to the ground from a great height, was an airman who had made some remarkable flights at many Continental meetings. He had set out on a Farman biplane to fly from Ghent to Liége, but apparently his motor failed at the outset. At the time of writing there is some hope of his recovery.

Mr. Richard Whiteing, who has been granted a Civil List Pension of £100, "in consideration of the literary merits of his writings," is well known as the author of "No. 5, John Street." He is a journalist of wide and varied experience, as well as an author, and was born in London in 1840. His first essay in literature was in 1866. He has published eight novels in all.

Sir William Crookes, F.R.S., who has been appointed by the King to the Order of Merit, holds a foremost place among the scientists and physicists of the world. His appointment may be taken as filling the place in the Order left vacant by the death of Sir William Huggins as a representative of Science. In the earlier period of his career as a physicist he made the discovery of a new element, "thallium"; and his experiments in regard to light and radiant matter have been of world-wide interest and the utmost value; in particular, his later investigations as to the properties of radium. He has three times received the medals of the Royal Society, of which he is secretary, and has held office at various times as President of the British Association, the Chemical Society, and the Institute of Electrical Engineers. He was knighted in 1897, and is in his seventy-ninth year.

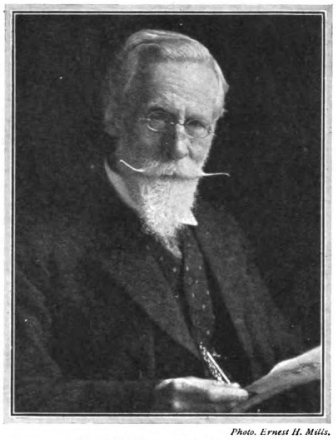


Photo. Ernest H. Mills.

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S.

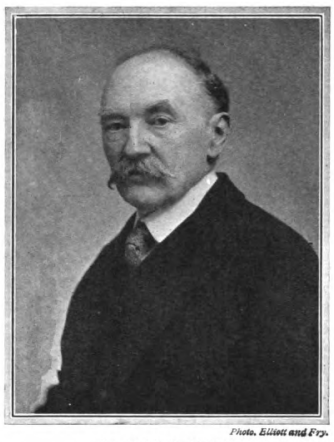


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. THOMAS HARDY.

The Two New Recipients of the Order of Merit.

Mr. Thomas Hardy, whom the King has appointed to the Order of Merit, is, of course, the greatest figure among our living novelists, and he takes the place in the Order vacated by the death of Mr. George Meredith. His first notable story was published in 1871—"Desperate Remedies." It was closely followed by "Under the Greenwood Tree," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," and "Far from the Madding Crowd." Of his later works, the best known are probably "The Trumpet Major," "The Woodlanders," and "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." As a poet, Mr. Hardy has, of course, won his own place of fame for his "Wessex Poems," "Poems of the Past and the Present," and "The Dynasts." He celebrated his seventieth birthday just a month ago.

The Baroness Raymonde de la Roche, who received terrible injuries by the sudden falling of her aeroplane at the Rheims aviation meeting, was the first woman aviator, or "airwoman," to receive a flying licence. At Rheims she had started off on a Voisin biplane to secure the Ladies' Prize of £200, for which she was the only competitor, when suddenly her aeroplane dipped, and, striking the ground with tremendous force, collapsed. The Baroness was found beside the ruins of the fallen

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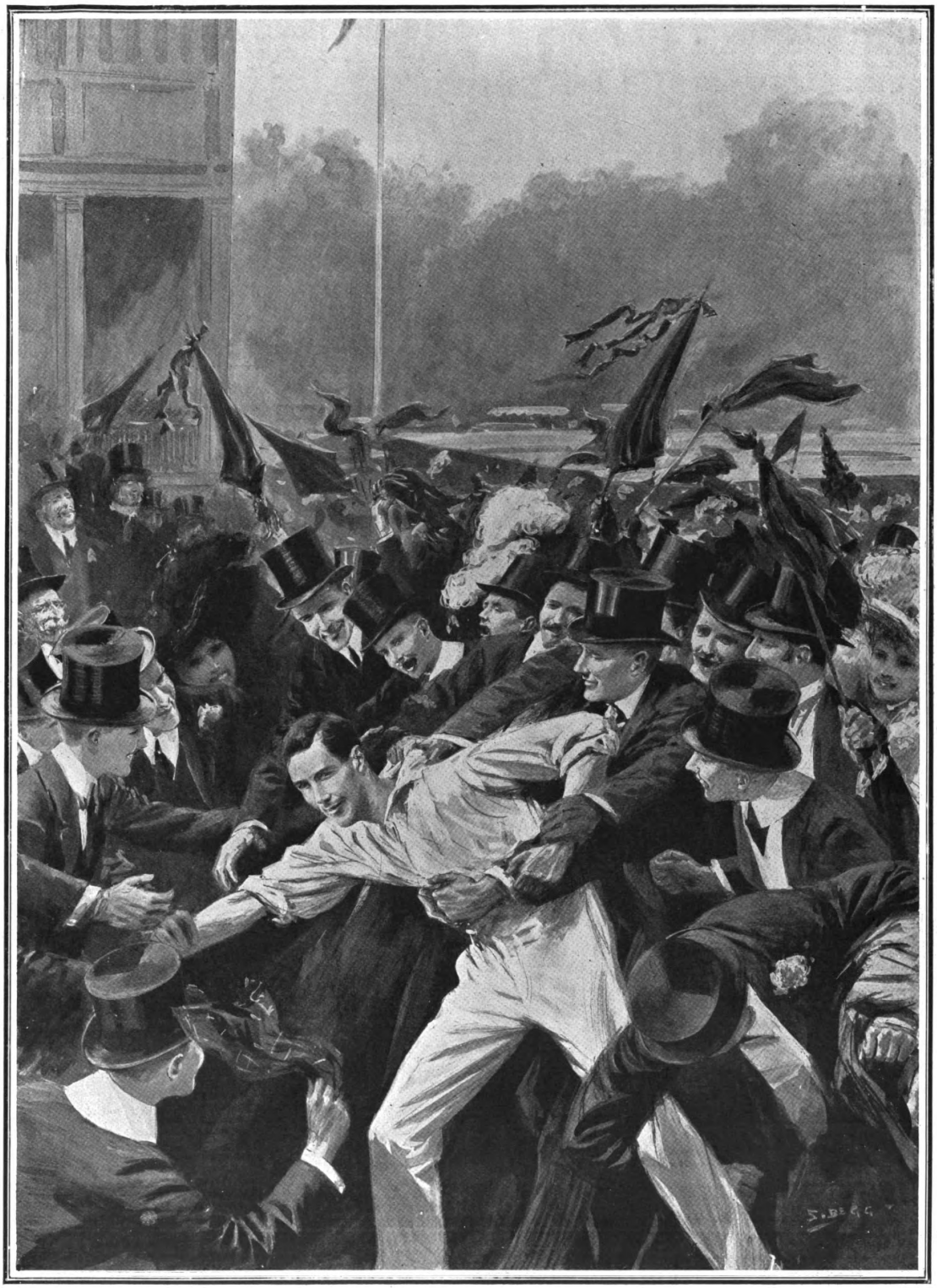


Photo. "Rafali."

THE BARONESS DE LA ROCHE. The Lady Aviator Seriously Injured at Rheims.

THE ETON CAPTAIN NEARLY TORN TO PIECES BY HIS ADMIRERS.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



THE HERO OF THE MATCH: MR. R. ST. L. FOWLER INTERCEPTED BY HIS FELLOW-ETONIANS AT LORD'S.

Immediately the match was over an excited crowd of boys and parents clambered over the railings, and made a rush, cheering and whooping and waving handerchiefs, flags, and ribbons, straight for the Eton captain, Mr. R. St. L. Fowler, the real winner of the match. He saw them and ran hard for the pavilion, but he was intercepted at the gate, whereupon the crowd surged round him. He was then hoisted up and carried on the shoulders of half-a-dozen people right round the ground amid a struggling throng of admirers all trying to pat him on the back or grasp his hand, and shouting out, "Well done, Eton!" When at length Mr. Fowler was released he seemed almost as if he had been through a prize-fight.

aeroplane, which was shattered into a "crumpled mass of wood and canvas," as an eye-witness described, lying terribly injured, with arms and legs fractured, and very severe contusions to the head and body.

"Dreadnoughts" and their Armour. (*See Illustrations.*) An interesting question is raised by the diagrams that we publish as to the real necessity of so heavily armouring the *Dreadnought* battleships of modern navies. It is pointed out that proving-range tests do not represent the actual conditions of warfare, and that it is impossible to judge from them the effect in naval warfare of a shell when, after a flight of several miles over water, it strikes obliquely against the side-armour of a battle-ship. This is what may be expected to take place when two fleets of *Dreadnoughts* are in action, firing broadside-on, at the normally accepted battle-range of 9000 yards. The 12-inch guns are shown as elevated at 5 deg. 04·1 min., corresponding to the range. The shell leaves the gun with its axis inclined upwards at 5 deg. 04·1 min. to the horizontal, and in its course describes a flat parabolic curve, attaining its maximum elevation about midway between the opposing ships and striking the enemy at an angle of descent of 7 deg. 18 min. Owing to the gyroscopic effect of its rapid rotation, spinning on its longitudinal axis, the shell's axis throughout maintains a position parallel to its original plane of rotation—5 deg. 04·1 min. to the horizontal. If, therefore, the enemy's ship is on an even keel, the shell strikes it at an angle to the armour of 12 deg. 22·1 min.: the sum of the shell's own angle of inclination at which it left the gun, just spoken of, and its angle of descent. That means that the point of striking-energy in the shell on hitting the armour is really below the point of impact by some inches, tending to exert a sharp transverse bending stress on the shell, and causing its fracture before it can penetrate the armour. In a heavy sea, moreover, allowing the ship struck to be rolling 12 deg. from the vertical, if at the moment of impact the roll be away from the firing ship, the axis of the shell would make a total angle of 17 deg. 26·2 min. with a line at right-angles to the armour at the point of impact. At the same time, it is suggested that the roof-armour on the heavy gun-turrets should be made considerably thicker, in the event of a shot striking there, should the ship be rolling towards the enemy, and the roof of the turret so inclining at the moment of a shot's impact. Such penetration would involve the destruction of both turret and guns. It is put forward that, for practical purposes, a nine-inch armour-belt would really suffice to protect the sides of any ship, the saving of weight of armour being devoted to the better protection of the ship elsewhere—the thickening of the armour at the ends of the ship, and at the bases of the funnels and conning-towers. At the same time, it would be possible so to increase the thickness of the roof-armour as to render it much less easily penetrable than in present conditions. We may add that we are indebted to the *Scientific American* for details on this interesting subject.

The Testing of a Big Gun. (*See Illustration.*) The proving or testing of a heavy gun, in view of the disastrous consequences inevitable should such a gun burst while in service, is an operation of the gravest importance, and every imaginable precaution is taken to ensure the thoroughness of the test, and, incidentally, to safeguard those engaged in carrying out the proving. The quality of the steel itself is first tested before the gun is begun, and it has to comply with very stringent conditions, which include both chemical and mechanical (tensile and bending) tests. When, after the foundry and arsenal processes are complete, the finished gun is ready, it is first carefully measured in all its parts, and then it leaves the factory to undergo the very severe set of proof-trials. A flat-headed projectile is used, for one reason in order that it may be readily stopped by the sand of the proof-butt. To prevent accidents to those carrying out the tests, should the gun rupture under the tests, the cage and back-screen shown in the Illustration are provided—constructed of heavy railway-rails in six layers spaced by similar rails. This form of construction would stop all fragments inside, at the same time enabling the gas-pressure from any burst or explosion to escape harmlessly. The gun is fired by electricity, the firing-party being under cover in a splinter-proof structure at a distance. At the same time, the velocities of the shot, according to the various charges, are measured by means of a pair of electric wires stretched on screens across the path of the projectile at fixed distances apart, the breaking of each being automatically registered and timed by a very simple but ingenious set of instruments. The velocity in modern guns now reaches 3000 ft. per second, and the appliances and instruments can measure to one fifteen-hundredth of a second. After five or six rounds have been fired satisfactorily, the gun is returned to be measured a second time, so as to ensure that no abnormal straining has taken place, and to be examined for any signs of a flaw or crack. That final examination over, the gun is ready for issue, for either naval or fort service, as may be ordered.

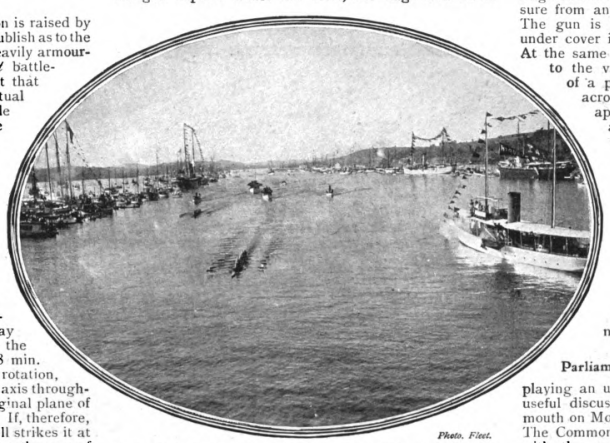


Photo. Fleet.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE: HARVARD'S GREAT VICTORY OVER YALE ON THE THAMES AT NEW LONDON.

As if to make the analogy with the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race more complete, the American University Boat-Race is rowed on the Thames at New London, U.S.A. On this occasion Harvard defeated Yale, this being the third time in succession that they have won.

Parliament. Although the House of Lords has no exciting legislation before it, and is playing an unostentatious rôle, it has occasionally very useful discussion, such as that opened by Lord Dartmouth on Monday with reference to the Territorial Force. The Commons are getting steadily through their work, with the prospect of an early close of their summer sitting. There was some hot controversy on finance in connection with the Budget resolutions, Mr. Lloyd George giving what Mr. Bonar Law described as a "variety entertainment," but there is no sustained party conflict. The Government are, indeed, chiefly troubled by some of their own friends. Although on a question of Parliamentary strategy they have reassured their followers by providing for an autumn sitting, they have not reconciled the Irish to the spirit duty, nor have they removed the distrust of the Labour Party. At the same time, the Accession Declaration Bill is criticised adversely by a considerable number of strong Protestants, and there is also grumbling in the Radical quarter on account of the heavy ship-building vote. Ministers are, however, believed to be free from serious danger at any point until November. There was frequent disagreement among themselves, as well as in every other section of the House, on the Bill for the Parliamentary enfranchisement of women occupiers. Mr. F. E. Smith led the opposition to this measure in one of the most effective speeches which he has delivered in Parliament. Mr. Haldane gave cordial support to it as "a merely natural step forward"; and after Mr. Walter Long had warmly denounced the proposal, Mr. Lyttelton rose from Mr. Long's side to take the other view: reason and justice, in his opinion, demanding that the Bill should pass. Lord Hugh Cecil, also speaking in its favour, threw satire on the physical-force argument. There were women, he said, who could knock him down, but would that be a good reason for disfranchising him, and ought Sandow to be made a plural voter on a large scale? Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George contended that the Bill was anti-democratic because it was limited to certain sections of women, and Mr. Asquith opposed it because he maintained the distinction of sex; whereas his colleague, Mr. Runciman, was among its advocates. On the other side, Mr. Balfour pleaded for the extension of the franchise to women in order that government by their consent might be secured; but Mr. Austen Chamberlain asserted that the great majority of the sex were opposed to the obligation. A victory for the Second Reading by 299 to 190 votes encouraged the promoters, but by declining to send the Bill to a Grand Committee the House practically refused to give it any further facilities.

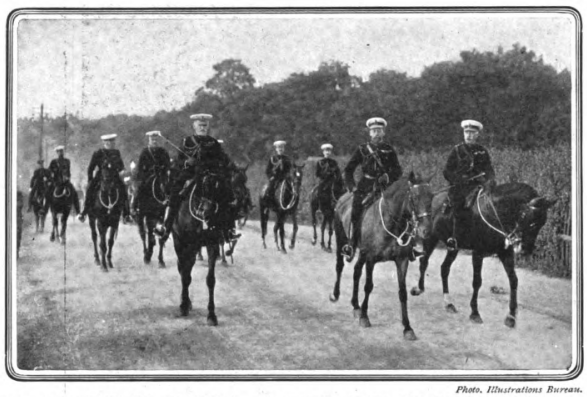


Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE KING'S VISIT TO ALDERSHOT: HIS MAJESTY RIDING THROUGH THE CAMP WITH THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN.

The King and Queen motored down to Aldershot on Monday, to stay until to-day, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught also motored across from Bagshot. Soon after his arrival his Majesty rode out, with the Duke of Connaught and Lieut.-General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, to Rushmoor, where he paid a surprise visit to the 3rd Infantry Brigade, which had just arrived.



Photo. Topical.

THE QUEEN AND THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT ALDERSHOT: WATCHING THE FLIGHT OF THE ARMY BALLOONS "BETA" AND "GAMMA."

Soon after the arrival of their Majesties at Aldershot, the two Army balloons "Beta" and "Gamma" circled over the camp, returning towards the balloon factory at Cove Common. The Queen motored over from the Royal Pavilion to watch them, with the Duchess of Connaught. It may be added that the next day (Tuesday) the "Beta" made a successful flight over London.

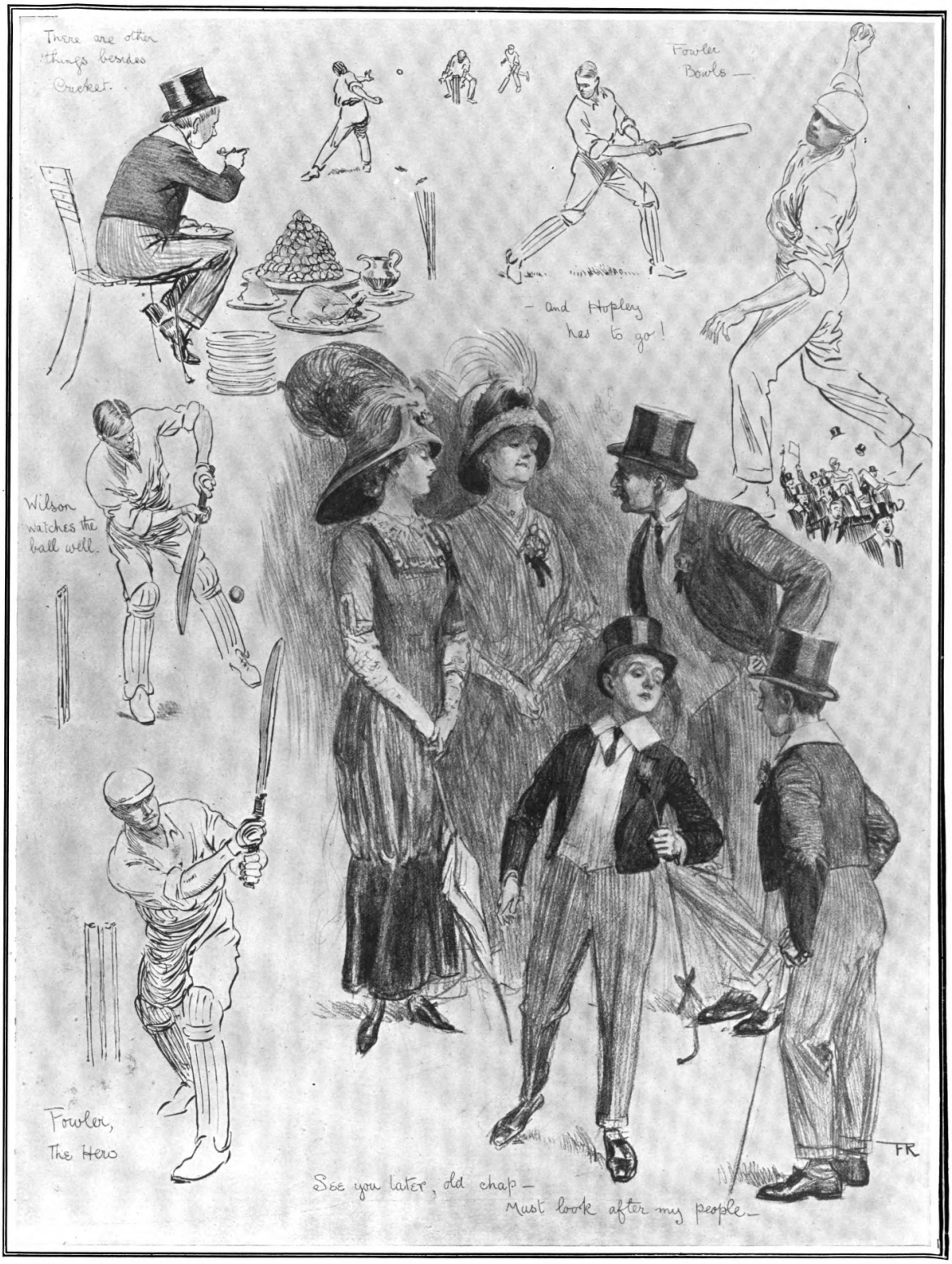


A HOPPNER WHICH HAS FETCHED A RECORD PRICE: THE PORTRAIT OF MATILDA FEILDING, SOLD AT CHRISTIE'S FOR 7550 GUINEAS.

One of the sensations of the sale of Mr. R. W. Hudson's collection at Christie's was the record price of 7550 guineas obtained for J. Hoppner's portrait of Miss Matilda Feilding as a hurdy-gurdy player. In 1896 it was sold at Christie's for £1550. The bidding the other day began at 1000 guineas. The picture eventually fell to Mr. Charles Davis, by whose courtesy we are enabled to reproduce it.

THE MOST SENSATIONAL ETON AND HARROW MATCH.

DRAWN BY FRANK REYNOLDS.

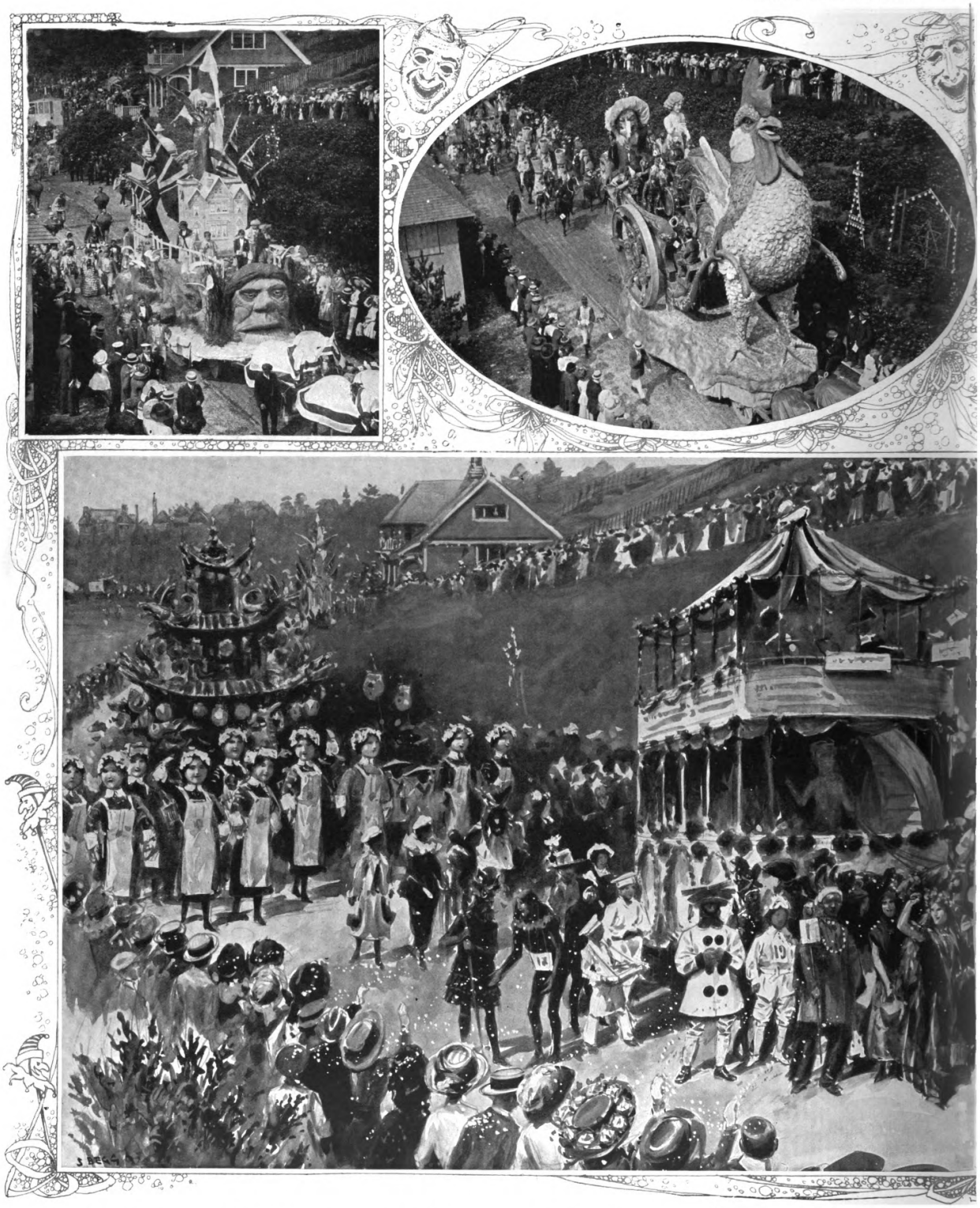


SPECTATORS AND ACTORS IN THE EXTRAORDINARY CONTEST BETWEEN ETON AND HARROW, JULY 8 AND 9, 1910: SKETCHES AT LORD'S.

In the Eton and Harrow match the interest is not only centred in the players, but also in the spectators, for among the friends and relatives of the boys who come to watch the game are generally to be seen a number of the most distinguished people of the day. The Eton and Harrow match is also a great occasion for meetings between the old boys of both schools, many of whom, probably, do not have another opportunity of seeing each other during the year. Some of the younger spectators, as one of our sketches indicates, discover interests quite as absorbing as those of cricket, interests that take the form of strawberries and cream and other delicacies of the luncheon-tent.

CENTENARIAN BOURNEMOUTH RIVALS NICE IN GAIETY.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1, 2, AND 3 BY TOPICAL



1. THE FRONT VIEW OF THE CENTENARY CHAR, SHOWING BOURNEMOUTH'S ONE HOUSE IN 1810.

2. THE CHANTECLER CHAR, WHICH WON THE 5000 FRANC PRIZE AT THE NICE CARNIVAL.

5. GEORGE AND HIS BILLS AND BOURNEMOUTH'S SUNDAY TRAMS, LIMITED (VERY).

The Bournemouth procession had some sly hits at the strictness of the Town Council's rule which prevents Sunday trams, as on many cars reference was made to the absence of these means of transit on the Sabbath. For instance, in Mr. Begg's drawing appears a modern tramway-car entitled, "Bournemouth's Sunday Trams, Limited (Very)." In one portion of the procession there was an illustration of Bournemouth's one house in 1810, which bore the significant remark "No trams." Also there was given an illustration of Bournemouth at the present time, with the remark, "Still no trams." In another part of the procession there was a group of Puritans, called

CARNIVAL AND CONFETTI ON THE ENGLISH RIVIERA.

GENERAL VIEW DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



3. A CHAR BEARING A REALISTIC VERSION OF THE STORY OF JONAH.

4. THE BACK VIEW OF THE CENTENARY CHAR, TYPICAL OF BOURNEMOUTH IN 1910.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE HEAD OF BOURNEMOUTH'S SATIRICAL PROCESSION IN HONOUR OF ITS CENTENARY.

on the programme "the Killjoy Brigade," carrying books entitled "On Sunday Music," "How to be Miserable—for the Young," "On the Sin of Smiling," "On the Wickedness of Dancing," and also "On Sunday Trams." Altogether, the novelty of England's first experience of a carnival such as we are accustomed to get only in the South of France caused the second day of Bournemouth's Centenary Fêtes to be an unqualified success. The arrangements, it should be added, were supervised, under the general direction of the Bournemouth Committee, by M. Spagnol, of Nice, who certainly never did better at home.

OUR INEXPENSIVE MONARCHY: THE PRESENT CIVIL LIST

COMPARED WITH ITS PREDECESSORS.



ON GROUND BELONGING TO THE KING IN LONDON: THE ROYAL OPERA ARCADE.



CHARLES II. (1649-1685) CIVIL LIST £800,000,

Charles II. was the first King who had a Civil List. He had also the Crown Lands' revenue, but he had to pay salaries of judges, officers of state, etc., though not the cost of war.



JAMES II. (1685-1688). CIVIL LIST £1,500,000

Upon the Civil List were charged all the Government expenses, as in the case of Charles II., but, like Charles, James neglected to meet them. From this era dates the National Debt.



WILLIAM III.



ON GROUND BELONGING TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING THE CARLTON HOTEL.

THE CROWN LANDS.

THE Crown Lands were once a princely heritage, but royal prodigality seriously depleted the estate, so that only a remnant remained after William III. had satisfied the rapacity of his immediate friends. By careful nursing, however, that remnant has been developed into a valuable asset, yielding now over half a million per annum. While the decline in value of agricultural land has caused some diminution, the increased value of other parts of the estate tends to keep the return constantly on the increase. The best results have, however, yet to come, for with the termination of existing leases, vastly increased rentals will be obtained. Regent Street, which is one of the Crown properties, will in time be a gold mine. The lands and rights are far scattered. They comprise, in addition to the property

(Continued opposite.



MARY.

WILLIAM AND MARY (1689-1702). CIVIL LIST, £1,200,000.

Out of this sum £700,000 was for the Royal Household only. This is the first time a distinction was made.



ANNE (1702-1714). CIVIL LIST THE SAME AS WILLIAM AND MARY.

Anne incurred debts amounting to £1,250,000, which Parliament had to meet. This was due to William III. having given away so many Crown Lands.

THE CROWN LANDS

(Continued).

mentioned, ground-rents in London, salmon-fishing in Scotland, 70,000 acres of agricultural lands; minerals of many kinds; feudal rents and dues in Scotland; and rents and dues from Alderney and the Isle of Man, only to be expressed in terms which not one Englishman in a thousand would comprehend. These Crown Lands do not include the private property of the Sovereign, but are managed by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to whom the revenue goes. The King inherits, in addition to other property, the private estate of Abbotswood, Forest of Dean; Albany Street Police Station; and the lease of the garden of Dartmouth House, Queen Anne's Gate. The Holborn Restaurant is his, and so is the Carlton Hotel, His Majesty's Theatre, and the Royal Opera Arcade, as well as a house at the corner of Piccadilly and Park Lane.



GEORGE I. (1714-1727). CIVIL LIST, £700,000.

The Civil List was voted by Parliament for the King's Household expenses only, and was provided out of excise on liquors, a subsidy of Customs, and the Crown Lands' revenues.



GEORGE II. (1727-1760). CIVIL LIST, £800,000.

The Civil List of George II. was increased to £800,000, and a debt of £456,000, which the King had incurred, was discharged for him by Parliament.



GEORGE III. (1760-1820). CIVIL LIST £800,000 TO £1,030,000.

George III. surrendered most of the hereditary revenues, receiving instead, the proceeds of the Excise duties, Post Office, wine licences, and other taxes. Parliament paid off debts of four millions.



GEORGE IV. (1820-1830). CIVIL LIST £850,000.

In addition, George IV. had the hereditary revenue of Scotland (£110,000), and £207,000 from Ireland. Parliament also took over £255,000 of expenditure.



WILLIAM IV. (1830-1837). CIVIL LIST £510,000.

In William IV.'s reign the revenues of Scotland and Ireland were paid into the Exchequer, and the proper expenses of the Crown were separated from all other charges.

THE Crown Lands, under the charge of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and Land Revenues, extend to about 319,213 acres. The gross collection on account of income during the year was £646,268. The expenditure was £152,973. Payments into the Exchequer amounted to £530,000.



QUEEN VICTORIA (1837-1901). CIVIL LIST, £415,000.

This excludes the £40,000 per annum paid to the then Prince of Wales, and the £10,000 to his royal Consort. Parliament dictated the manner in which the funds should be spent.



KING EDWARD VII. (1901-1910). CIVIL LIST, £470,000.

The total payments to the Royal Family in 1901 stood at £621,000. This year they stand at £634,000. The annuity of £70,000 to the Queen-Mother has been added, while other sums have been deducted.

THE Duchy of Lancaster, under George IV., was mismanaged, and the revenue sank to £14,000. Now the receipts amount to over £100,000 per annum. The Duchy of Cornwall, with a gross revenue of £120,000 a year, belongs to the Sovereign only until there is a son.



ON GROUND BELONGING TO THE KING: THE HOLBORN RESTAURANT.

KING GEORGE V. CIVIL LIST £470,000; TO BE SPENT AS FOLLOWS:

Privy Purse	£110,000
Household Salaries and Pensions	£125,800
Household Expenses	£193,000
Works	£20,000
Royal Bounty and Special Services	£13,200
Unappropriated	£8,000
	£470,000



ON GROUND BELONGING TO THE KING: HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On this page we have brought together a comparison of the various sums given to our Sovereigns under the Civil List since the time of Charles II., together with portraits of the monarchs themselves. It is worth remarking that, compared with foreign monarchies, the upkeep of our royal house is decidedly inexpensive. The Kaiser, for instance, receives £900,000 a year; the Emperor of Austria, £780,000; and the King of Italy, £614,000. It may be added that the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster are outside the provisions of the Civil List.

PORTRAITS SUPPLIED BY A. RISCHGITZ.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. Topical.

IN HIS MOTOR-BOAT: THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, WHO RECENTLY HAD A NARROW ESCAPE IN HIS HYDROPLANE AT COWES.

While on his hydroplane in the Solent last Sunday, the Duke of Westminster had an accident which might have been serious. Off East Cowes the hydroplane capsized, and those on board were thrown into the water. Owing to their heavy clothing they were in some danger, but the Duke's motor-boat and various launches picked them up in time.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

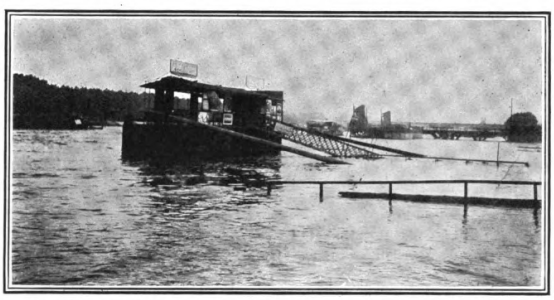
A BOURNEMOUTH MAN THE FIRST TO FLY AT BOURNEMOUTH: MR. McARDLE ARRIVES THERE WITH HIS GLADSTONE BAG.

Bournemouth is very proud of the fact that the first man to be seen flying there should have been a native of the town. Mr. McArdle is connected with the flying-school at Beaulieu, Lord Montagu's seat in the New Forest. He "tossed up" with Mr. Drexel, a competitor, as to which of them should pilot the latter's machine to Bournemouth. Mr. McArdle won, and hence his unannounced flight.



A ROAD TURNED INTO A CANAL: THE RENEWED FLOODING OF THE SEINE.

Early this week the Seine once more began to rise and overflow its banks, at Paris, Melun, and other places. At certain points there was a repetition of the state of things during the great floods in January and February, some roads being entirely submerged and taking on the appearance of canals. Fortunately, however, various indications go to show that the flooding will this time be only partial and temporary, so that holiday visitors need have no anxiety or put off any proposed visit to "la Ville Lumière."



THE SEINE CAUSING TROUBLE AGAIN IN PARIS: A REMINISCENCE OF THE GREAT FLOODS IN JANUARY.

At various points in Paris the banks of the Seine were submerged when the river again rose at the beginning of the week. Water filtered through at the Gare St. Michel, on the Orleans Railway, and in the subway between the Quai d'Orsay and the Gare d'Austerlitz. People living on the Île St. Pierre were warned that they might have to leave their houses at any moment.

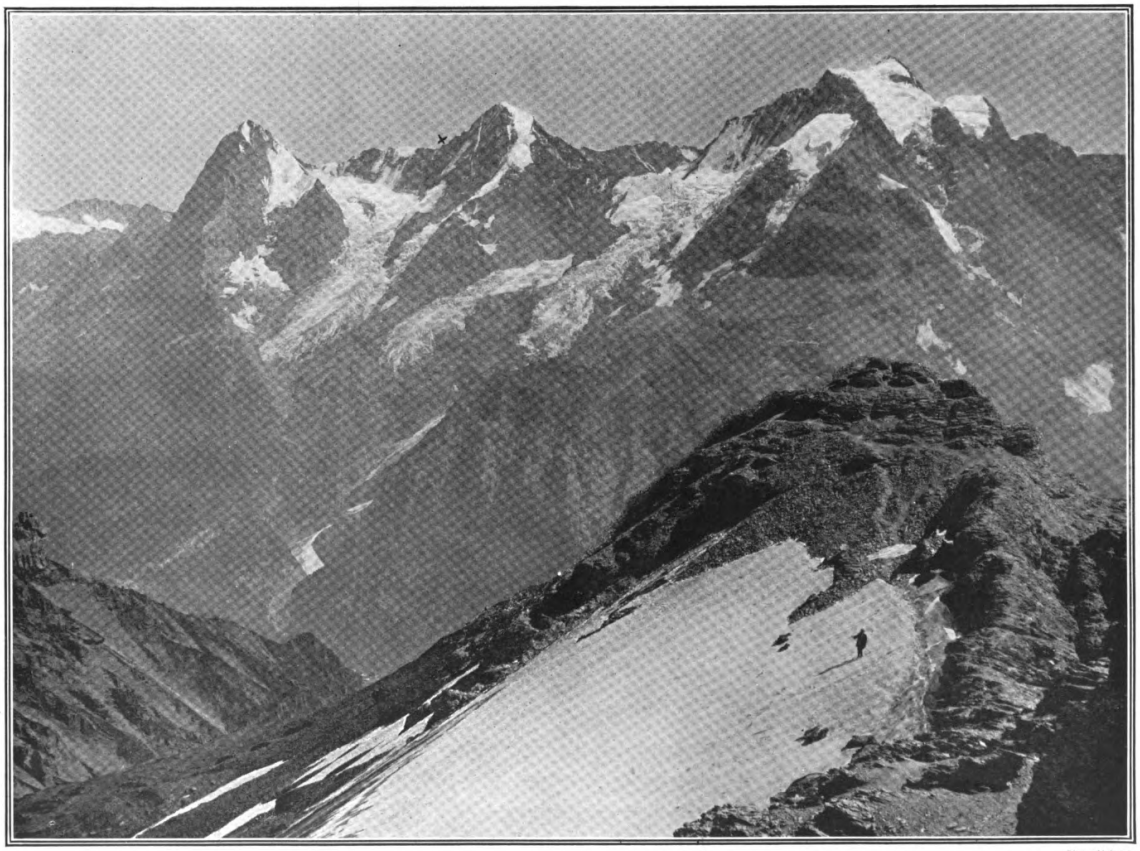


Photo. McLeish.

THE SCENE OF THE TERRIBLE ALPINE ACCIDENT LAST WEEK: THE EIGER MÖNCH AND THE JUNGFRAU FROM THE SCHILTHORN.

The Alpine disaster which took place last week, in which seven people were killed, being swept away by an avalanche, and falling a distance of about five hundred feet, is said to have been the worst which has ever taken place on the Jungfrau. The little cross in our illustration marks roughly the position of the Monck-Joch, slightly below which is the spot where the avalanche started. The Little Scheidegg, from which the rescue party started, is lower down to the left.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY







THE TREATMENT OF A VIPER-BITE: INJECTING AN ANTIDOTE.

A handkerchief, or other bandage (not string), is bound round the limb above the wound, and an antidote injected by a small syringe. Various specifics are used, including chromic acid, chloride of gold, hypochlorite of lime, and solution of permanganate of potash. Chromic acid is considered the most convenient.

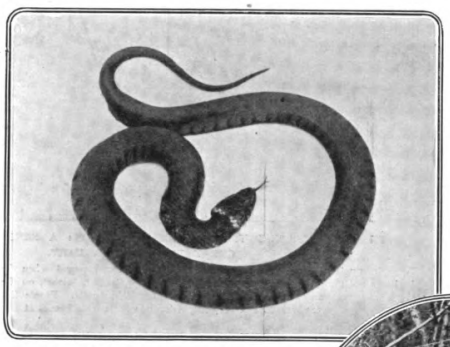
VIPERS IN FRANCE: HOW THEY ARE KILLED AND HOW THEIR BITE IS CURED.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

A CURIOUS MENTAL STATE.

A READER of our science articles suggests that an interesting topic for treatment would be found in the discussion of the peculiar and not uncommon phase of brain-action wherein a person on entering a place experiences the feeling that he has "been there before." The topic has by no means escaped the notice of psychologists, nor has it been neglected by poets and novelists. A few quotations will suffice. Dickens, in "David Copperfield," for example, says: "We have all some experience of a feeling which comes over us occasionally of what we are saying or doing having been done in a remote time, of our having been surrounded dim ages ago by the same faces, objects, and circumstances — of our knowing perfectly well what will be said next, as if we suddenly remembered it." In a passage in "Guy Mannering," Scott says, "How often do we find ourselves in society which we have never before met, and yet feel impressed with a mysterious, ill-defined consciousness that neither the scene nor the subject is entirely new; nay, we feel as if we could anticipate that part of the conversation that has not yet taken place." Thomas Hardy, in "A Pair of Blue Eyes," remarks that "Everybody is familiar with those strange sensations we sometimes have, that our life for the moment exists in duplicate, that we have lived through that moment before or shall again." The poets have had a greater fancy than the novelists for chronicling this past in the present. Rossetti says—

I have been here before,
But when and how I cannot tell;
I know the grass beyond the door,
The keen, sweet smell,
The sighing sound, the lights around the shore.



A HARMLESS SNAKE THAT MAKES ITS HEAD LIKE A VIPER'S: THE "COULEUVRE."

The snake commonly known in France as the "couleuvre à collier," belongs to the Colubrian group. It has an egg-shaped head, but it possesses the extraordinary power, in self-defence, of making its head look triangular, like that of a viper.



A DANGEROUS FRENCH SNAKE: THE POISONOUS VIPER WITH A TRIANGULAR HEAD.

Three kinds of vipers are found in France. They have a flat, triangular head, a short, thick-set body, and a narrow neck. The eyes protrude, and the tail is short and tapering. The usual colour varies from copper-red to grey (according to age and species) with black markings.



THE RIGHT PLACE TO HIT A VIPER: IN THE BACK.

No attempt should be made to strike a viper on the head, as it quickly slips aside, or will perhaps turn round and assume the offensive. A light blow breaks its back and pins it to the spot, where it may easily be killed by crushing its head.

Coleridge has it that—

Some have said
We lived ere yet this robe of flesh we wore.

Tennyson, too, writes—

Of something felt, like something here
Of something done I know not where;
Such as no language may declare.

Or, again—

If one but speaks or bows, or stirs his chair,
Ever the wonder waxeth more and more,
So that we say, "All this hath been before,
All this has been I know not when or where."

The sensation may seize one at any moment, and is not limited to a feeling of familiarity with places, but extends even to persons and words. Authorities have noted the prevalence of this feature, especially in cases of neurotic subjects, and of those who incline to an epileptic tendency, but there is no doubt of the experience of the feeling of the past in the present on the part of healthy normal and perfectly sober-minded people.

As I have said, imaginative persons have seen in such a mental phase a suggestion of a life which has been lived before—a very feeble theory indeed, because its chief support is founded on the notion that the previous existence must have dealt with a similar environment to our present life. I am of opinion that in the annals of physiology we may perchance find a rational explanation of the curious phase of brain-work thus introduced to our notice. The intellectual centres are situated in the forehead lobes of the brain, and the great brain, or cerebrum, is divided into two chief lobes, right and left. Now, as regards centres which form movements, we know that actions of the right side of the body are governed by the left brain-lobe, and vice versa. Further, that the left lobe, which controls the right side of the body, is a better-developed half than its right neighbour is admitted. Its functions are more important, and it has reaped the reward of the selective process which gave us right-handedness with left brainness, so to speak.

Assume now that in ordinary perception and exercise of intelligence both lobes act together in respect of their intellectual work, we then find our normal state. But let us suppose that a slight disturbance of simultaneous action occurs—that, say, there is an almost inappreciable interval of time between the appreciation of what is taken in by the two lobes—then, I think, we have formulated a physical basis for the understanding of how the feeling of the past in the present may be produced. A man enters a strange place; the left and more active brain-lobe takes in his surroundings, so to speak; the right lobe follows in a flash, it may be, but still behind. Thus we get two distinct perceptions instead of the normal one. The second perception is confronted by the first, and so we get a false sense of familiarity. The right lobe finds, in fact, that the left has been "there before it."

ANDREW WILSON.



THE CLEFT-STICK METHOD OF CATCHING A VIPER: A FRENCH GAMEKEEPER EFFECTING A CAPTURE.

A good way of catching a viper is by means of a cleft stick. The cleft is kept open by another stick till the creature is pinned down, then the other stick is quickly withdrawn and the cleft closes tightly on the viper.

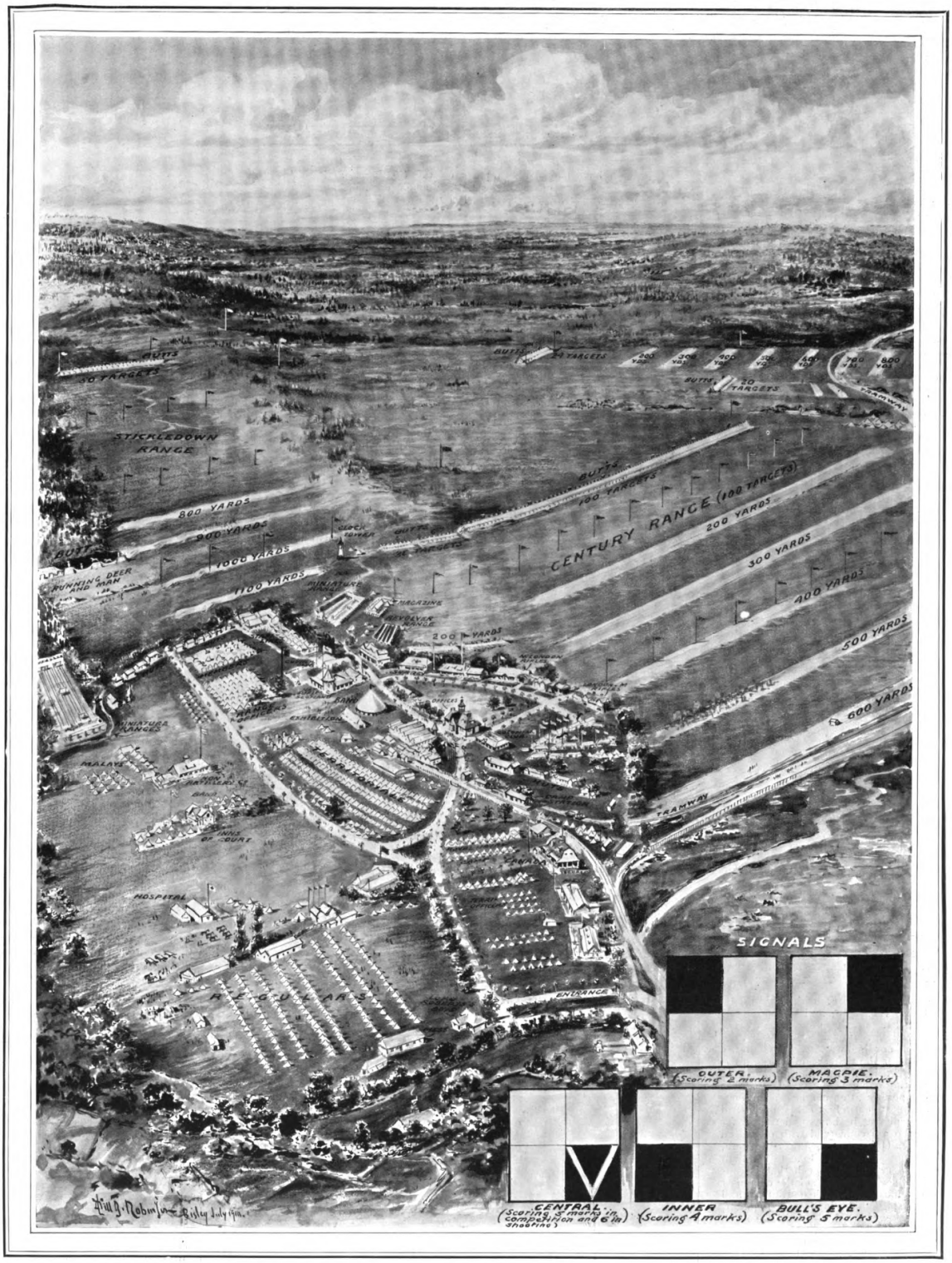


THE NEXT STEP IN THE CLEFT-STICK METHOD: THE VIPER CAUGHT IN THE CLEFT.

The cleft having closed tightly on the viper's neck, the reptile can be dispatched at leisure. This method of catching a viper is useful when it is hiding under rocks and cannot be hit with a stick.

THE MECCA OF THE CRACK SHOT: BISLEY, 1910.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE CAMP AT BISLEY, SHOWING THE DIFFERENT RANGES; AND SOME SIGNALS THAT GIVE PLEASURE (OR OTHERWISE) TO THE MARKSMEN.

Bisley Camp of 1910 is practically of the same size as last year, although for various reasons the number of entries in some of the competitions is somewhat below that of 1909. One notable innovation is the human-figure target that has been introduced on certain ranges in place of the old-fashioned black-and-white bull's-eye target, and in this last also there is an important new feature in the shape of an inner "central" bull's-eye, a small ring marked in the middle of the black, which makes all the difference when the scoring is close. The signalling methods and scoring system are shown in the corner of the drawing, the dummy target being shown at the butts after each shot as usual.

ART · MVSIC · & · THE · DRAMA

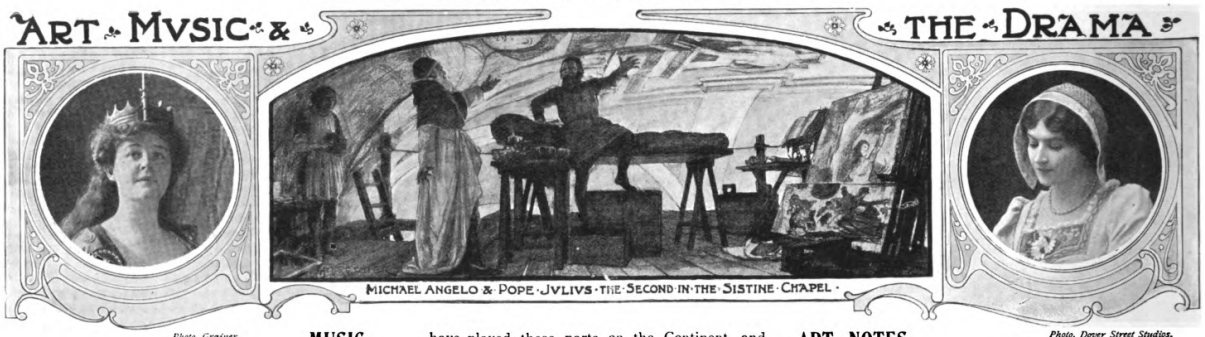


Photo. Grainer.

MISS MAUDE FAY,

Who Took the Part of Diemut in Richard Strauss's "Feuersnot" at His Majesty's last Saturday.

MUSIC.

THE most striking performances of last week in the world of music were those of Mme. Kousnietzoff and Signor Marcoux. Of the Russian soprano no more need be said than that she has drawn crowded houses to "Faust" and given that much-abused opera a fresh lease of life. Her Marguerite is a wonderful performance, the conception of the part being in no way hackneyed, while the singer's voice seems to revel in the difficulties and intricacies of Gounod's score, while expressing its ultimate beauty. Her success at the first performance was eclipsed when the opera was repeated with M. Dalmorès as Faust, and now subscribers are hoping to hear her as Mimi and Juliette. Signor Marcoux, in the part of the Father in Charpentier's opera, "Louise," has struck one of the most genuinely tragic notes that Covent Garden has heard this year; his work as singer and actor is the finest he has given us yet, and raises great hopes for the future. The man who can come after M. Gilibert without raising regretful recollections must needs be a great artist.

At His Majesty's Theatre, the "Feuersnot" of Richard Strauss has been given in London for the first time. It have played these parts on the Continent, and succeed in making a part, a small part, of the music attractive. Mr. Robert Radford's Burgomaster was the best-sung part in the opera, though Messrs Harry Dearth and Lewys James filled small rôles quite happily. The English



Photo. Dover Street Studios.

MLLE. DESTINN AS TESS.

Mlle. Destinn appeared last week as Tess in Baron d'Erlanger's opera of that name, based on Thomas Hardy's famous novel. She preserved the simplicity of the character while singing with the utmost intensity.

version of the text is by Mr. William Wallace, who can hardly be said to have triumphed over the many difficulties that beset the translator of a singularly unpleasing legend. Some of the rhymes are quite painful, and suggest the standard of a music-hall song, even while we remember that translation is a very hard and thankless task.

There is no reason to doubt that "Feuersnot" will find many admirers, but to the writer it is no more than one of a great composer's early efforts in opera that give but few signs to the most sympathetic listener of what was to follow.



MISS NEILSON-TERRY AS PRISCILLA AND MR. DONALD CALTHROP AS SIR AUGUSTUS SHUTTLEWORTH IN "PRISCILLA RUNS AWAY," AT THE HAYMARKET.

is a one-act opera, with libretto by Ernst von Wolzogen, and was produced in Dresden nearly nine years ago. Neither the great strides made by the composer nor his world-wide popularity help to alter the writer's opinion that the story is offensive and the music poor. At first hearing one gets the impression that the composer's attention has been confined almost entirely to his orchestral effects, and that he has small regard for those who are concerned with concerted utterance. Only when Kunrad, the hero, who for once is a baritone rather than a tenor, is making a speech that is supposed to be a vindication of the composer and his music, and when Kunrad and Diemut sing their love-song together, does the music reach the level we associate with the composer. If Strauss had done nothing better for the stage than "Feuersnot" it is hardly likely that he would have gained any recognition in the opera house, and it is an open question whether his latter day genius can make this early work acceptable, or gain for it in England anything more than a very brief hearing.

Mr. Mark Oster and Miss Maude Fay, who fill the rôles of Kunrad and Diemut,



MISS NEILSON-TERRY AS PRISCILLA AND MISS SYDNEY FAIRBROTHER AS MRS. JONES IN "PRISCILLA RUNS AWAY."

ART NOTES.

Photo. Dover Street Studios.

MME. KOUSNIETZOFF

As Marguerite at Covent Garden. She is a Russian singer from the Imperial Opera at St. Petersburg.

NO better memorial of the late Mr. Brabazon could have been devised than the Sussex Gallery of his water-colours. Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. H. Brabazon Coombe, a collection will be permanently housed in a tithe-barn at Sedlescombe. Always withdrawn in his life from the commerce of painting, he was a man of many cities, but more essentially a man of the heath, the hills, and the unrivalled horizon. Under the same roof will be shown many specimens of old Sussex ironwork, in the collection of which Mr. Brabazon was much interested.

The Society of Graver-Printers in Colours holds an inaugural exhibition at 25, Bedford Street. The capture of colour and of the shop-windows by a number of second-rate foreign etchers has, till the present time, given an added value and propriety to the use of black ink. While colour has romped into a discredited popularity as the handmaiden of caricature, of "the real chromolithograph," and, lastly, of a "high art" movement, black-and-white has remained the reputable convention of our staider masters. The new society marks a change. The staider masters have now, it seems, the courage of their colour.



MISS NEILSON-TERRY AS PRISCILLA AND MR. CHARLES MAUDE AS THE PRINCE OF LUCERNE IN "PRISCILLA RUNS AWAY," AT THE HAYMARKET.

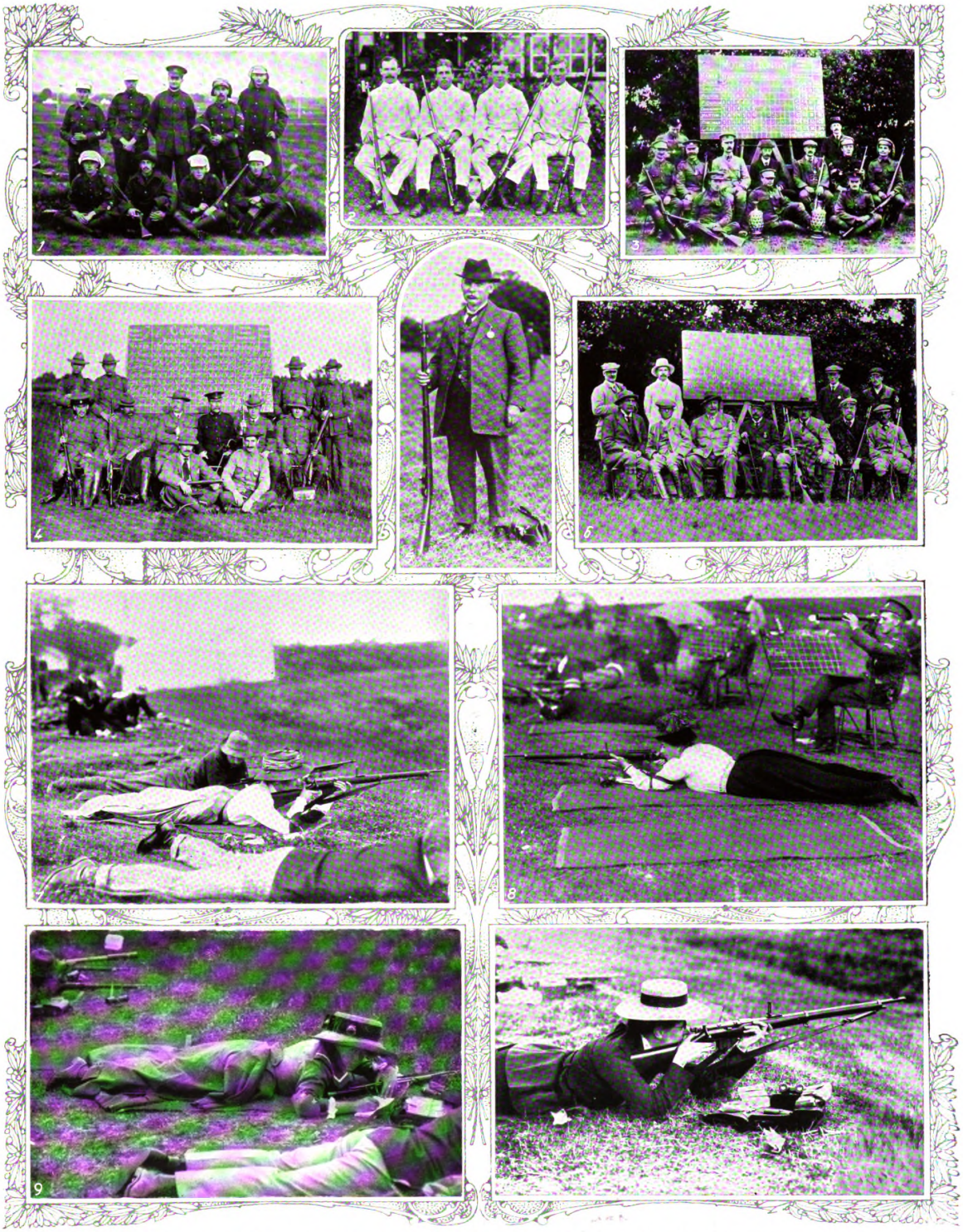
They seek to prove, and to prove almost for the first time, that the graver-printers of England are not shut off from that unending field of reality and imagination. The most significant and satisfactory of the works shown in Bedford Street are by Mr. Theodore Roussel.

A small exhibition of early Persian and Chinese pottery, Persian miniatures, and Chinese Kakemono at Mr. Paterson's Bond Street Gallery makes an interesting supplement to the many collections of Oriental art now in London. No. 22, "a Person seated, holding a Cup, in Blue Dress with Gold Sash," is a beautiful example of sixteenth-century Persian miniature work, once easily obtainable, but lately become rare and valuable. Even so recently as at the sale of Leighton's effects such work fetched but a tenth of what it now commands. Two other miniatures, very similar to those admired and copied by Rembrandt when they were newly painted, remind us how laggard has been our own appreciation. A terra-cotta horse of the second century in the same gallery is finer than the horse of a like design and material just placed prominently in a case at the British Museum.

E. M.

CRACK SHOTS AND WINNING TEAMS AT BISLEY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL AND L.N.A.



1. CHAMPION PUBLIC SCHOOL TEAM: BRADFIELD COLLEGE, WINNERS OF THE ASHBURTON CHALLENGE SHIELD, WITH A RECORD SCORE.
2. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, WINNERS OF THE HUMPHREY MEMORIAL CUP AGAINST OXFORD. (LEFT TO RIGHT: W. H. LIVENS, H. A. C. GOODWIN, C. G. THOMPSON, E. W. SELWYN.)
3. WINNERS OF THE KOLAPORE CUP: THE ENGLISH TEAM.
4. WINNERS OF THE MACKINNON CHALLENGE CUP: THE CANADIAN TEAM.
5. A VETERAN MARKSMAN: MR. THOMAS CALDWELL (ULSTER RIFLE ASSOCIATION), WINNER OF THE HALFORD MEMORIAL.
6. WINNERS OF THE ELCHO SHIELD: THE ENGLISH TEAM, WITH THEIR CAPTAIN, LORD WALDEGRAVE.
7. MISS SEATON, OF THE SOUTH LONDON RIFLE CLUB, FIRING.
8. MISS DOUGLAS, A VISITOR FROM THE MALAY STATES, FIRING.
9. MISS SMITH, OF THE MIDDLESEX AND SOUTH LONDON RIFLE CLUBS, FIRING.
10. MRS. CHAPMAN, WHO IN A REVOLVER COMPETITION AT 20 YARDS MADE A SCORE OF 38 OUT OF A POSSIBLE 40.

Bisley Meeting opened on Monday, July 4, and although the weather during the first four days was very trying, and against accurate marksmanship, owing to the light and the wind and rain squalls, the shooting throughout was of an unusually high average. Among the notable events of the first week of the meeting were the carrying off of the Ashburton Shield by Bradfield College, after a remarkable display of steady shooting; and England's winning of the Elcho Shield. It has been arranged that King George is to visit Bisley to-day (Saturday), and distribute the prizes, coming over from Aldershot specially for the purpose.

LITERATURE



SIR W. A. TILDEN, F.R.S., LL.D.,

Whose new Book, "The Elements: Speculations as to their Nature and Origin," has appeared in Messrs. Harper's Library of Living Thought.—[*Photograph by Russell.*]



AN ANCIENT ARAB LIBRARY



SIR E. DURNING LAWRENCE, Bt.,

Who has a Work on the Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy appearing with Messrs. Gay and Hancock.—[*Photograph by Russell.*]

The City of Chester.

Mr. Francis Duckworth claims for his "Chester" (A. and C. Black) that it is neither guide-book nor history; rather does it seem to him to be a novel without a hero. Sometimes it is easier to write a book than describe it; and, while we do not accept our author's label, we will not attempt to replace it. Mr. Duckworth has essayed the portrayal of his city in a succession of pictures of various phases of its life at various crises of its history. He crowds the streets with the rabble; he sets his company a-shouting in the inns; he makes his mayors strut about in the odour of authority; here the peasant from Blacon appears in red coif, mauve overall, and scarlet hosen; now the pikemen come up at a double to keep the peace; now the monks brawl in the street. It is a Chester pageant, compact in the cover of a book. In his opening chapter Mr. Duckworth is at his best; seeking the essential spirit of the city, he finds it to be interesting; that follows from the very nature of the subject, and if liveliness be any palliation of careless English, slang, and unblushing journalese, Mr. Lawton may take comfort and hold himself excused. The wild phantasmagoria of Balzac's life loses nothing by its presentation in these pages; the only trouble is that it tends somewhat to obscure the real seriousness of his contribution to literature. Mr. Lawton opens with the threadbare contention that the facts of a great artist's life are of vital importance to our understanding of his performance. We take leave to doubt this. The greater the artist the more impersonal his work will be, and in the end it will stand on a plane quite apart from all questions of sordid biographical detail. Mr. Lawton himself admits that Balzac grew more and more impersonal as he progressed, and that, like all the great creators, he drew the type rather than the individual. "The individual dies; the type remains": there, at any rate, we have one of the secrets of immortality. In such a book as this, one would prefer to see all attempts at literary criticism left severely alone. Then one could consider Balzac in his egotism, his magnificence, his squalor, his amiability, and his repulsiveness as he lived; and, setting all that aside, the reader could take up the "Human Comedy" once more, and realise how far above the Balzac of debts and duns, of futile amours and Gargantuan orgies, towered the great anatomist of the human spirit. Turn from the uninspired portraits and the gross contemporary caricatures to Rodin's statue, and there one sees the conclusion of the whole matter. The two views are very well illustrated by a conversation between Victor Hugo and Baroche, the Minister of the Interior, at Balzac's funeral. "Baroche, who attended rather from duty than appreciation, remarked: 'Monsieur Balzac was a somewhat distinguished man, I believe.' Scandalised, Hugo looked at the politician and answered shortly: 'He was a genius, Sir.' It is said that Baroche revenged himself for this rebuff by whispering to an acquaintance near him: 'This Monsieur Hugo is madder still than is supposed.'" Mr. Lawton's book may not do the highest service to Balzac's memory; but it will be eagerly welcomed by those mortals (and they are many) who possess the godlike love of seeing a good man struggling with adversity.



A HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE IN WHITEFRIARS.

Whitefriars is a reminder of the religious life of Chester of the Middle Ages, and the brethren were not apparently a very reputable set. In the streets there were pitched battles between the monks of St. Werburgh and other no more respectable secular religions—the Black Friars and the White Friars. To have been a drunken brawler, haunting grimy thieves' kitchens and gambling hells, himself a thief and murderer, was no disqualification to prevent any given monk being elected Abbot.



THE WATER-TOWER: WITH THE WELSH HILLS IN THE DISTANCE.

"As the Phœnix Tower soaring above its gloomy ravine is a symbol of the city's tragedy in her latter end, so is the Water-Tower of her prosperity and sturdy strength. It was thrown forward like a protecting wing to cover the shipping, but now it is like a despairing arm flung out as if to hold back the receding river. Narrow strips of water gleam here and there, but there are unbroken lines of houses between the Water-Tower and the Dee. One's glance sweeps uninterrupted to the Welsh hills beyond."



THE PHŒNIX TOWER ("KING CHARLES'S" TOWER).

"Royalists and Commons were face to face. . . . The abiding memorial of this unhappy era in the city's history is 'King Charles's Tower.' To most only the view of it from the walls is known. It should be seen from the canal tow-path in the morning light. It springs clear from the canal level a hundred feet or so, its broad base in the gloom, its summit glowing warmly. At such a time it seems fit to bear tragic memories of royalty laid low."

CHESTER.

Illustrations Reproduced from "Chester—Painted by E. Harrison Compton, Described by Francis R. P. Duckworth," by Permission of the Publishers, Messrs. A. and C. Black.



THE FALCON INN.

The Falcon Inn is one of the most picturesque of the famous old timbered inns of Chester, some of which are of historic renown, like the Blue Posts, where Dr. Henry Cole was outwitted by the landlady, in the time of the Marian persecutions, a story that is one of the memorable "Legends of Chester." Not a few of the old taverns were "mere cellars under the Rows, with floors of beaten earth and crassed walls, dark and unsavoury. Here you might take your dinner for 4d. or 6d., paying an extra penny for a flagon of ale."

Romance. His point is well made, even if it is not finally established. Modern Chester he leaves to the illustrator, Mr. Harrison Compton, who, in his turn, leaves the modern Chester of smoke and suburbs to the casual traveller, who unfortunately gets his impressions of the place from the windows of the railway-carriage. Of Dr. Johnson at Chester, and of the scolding he had from Mrs. Thrale because he took Queenie walking on the walls in the evening and risked giving her a cold, there is nothing. But Dr. Johnson does not illustrate the Spirit of the Place, and he is as well away in this case.

"Balzac."

(*See Illustrations on "Scenes of St. Paul's" Page.*)

With all its merits of painstaking minutiæ, Mr. Frederick Lawton's "Balzac" (Grant Richards) remains too much of a farrago, too little philosophic. But it could not fail to be

LIVING HISTORY AT CHESTER.

THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT AT ENGLAND'S BEAUTIFUL WESTERN CITY: SCENES AT A DRESS REHEARSAL.

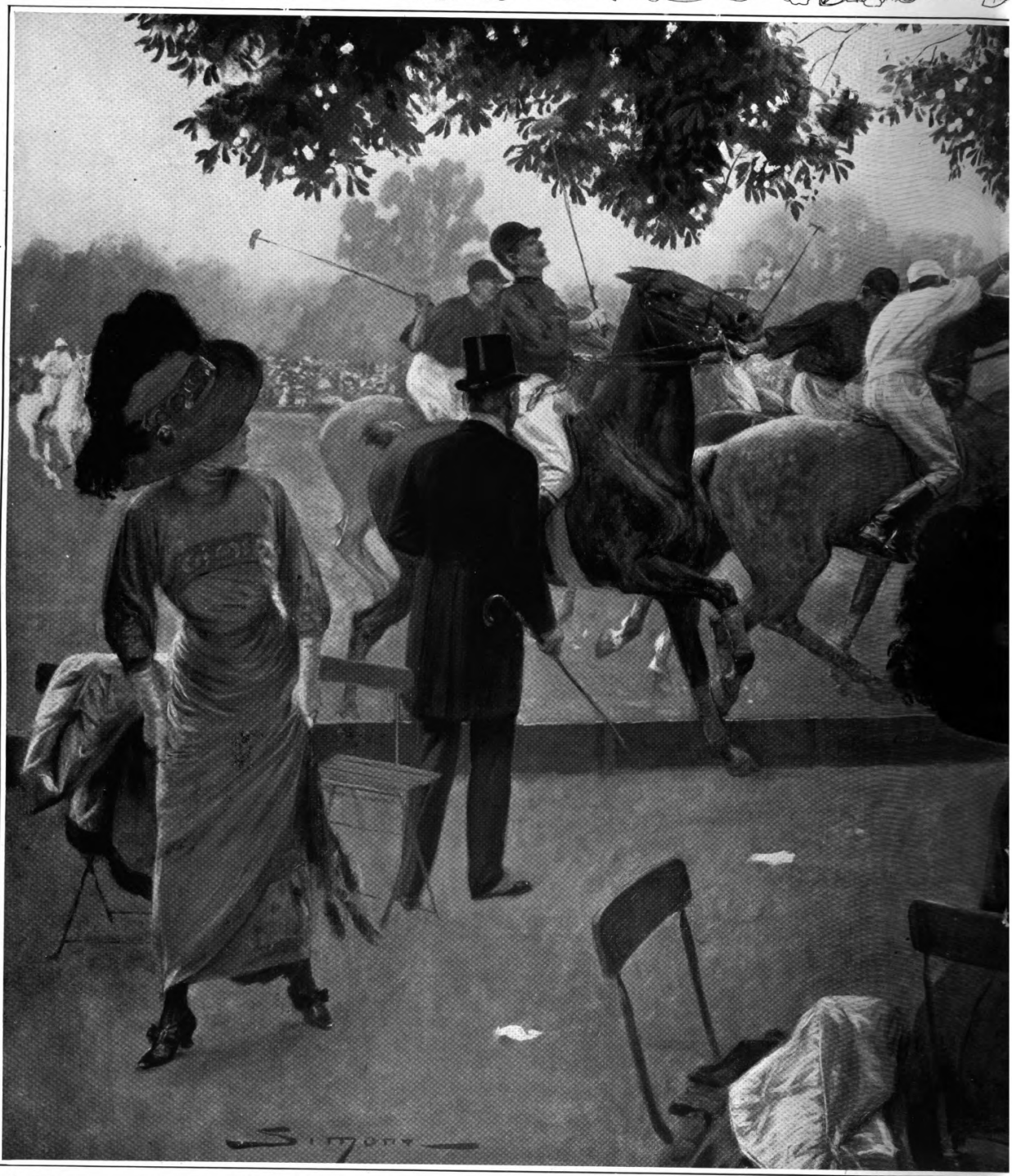


1. EPISODE II.—KING EDGAR'S ARRIVAL AT CHESTER BY BOAT IN A.D. 973.
2. EPISODE IV.—AFTER ARCHBISHOP BALDWIN HAS PREACHED THE THIRD CRUSADE: DICKON, AN ARCHER, TAKING THE CROSS FROM GERALD DU BARRI (GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS), A.D. 1189.
3. EPISODE IV.—BALDWIN, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, INDUCING THE PEOPLE OF CHESTER TO JOIN THE THIRD CRUSADE, A.D. 1189.
4. EPISODE II.—HISTORY OR TRADITION? THE SIX VASSAL KINGS ROWING KING EDGAR UP THE DEE TO CHESTER, A.D. 973.
5. EPISODE III.—THE FOUNDING OF THE ABBEY OF ST. WERBURGH, A.D. 1093: HUGH LUPUS, WHO GAVE THE SITE FOR THE NEW ABBEY: ERMENTRUDE, HIS COUNTESS (REPRESENTED BY LADY A. GROSVENOR); AND HIS HOUNDS.

Chester has followed many other ancient towns by giving a living representation of its history in the form of a pageant, which will take place from July 18 to 23. The pageant has been divided up into an introduction, eight episodes, and a finale. The episodes are as follow: I.—Agricola returns to Deva after defeating the Ordovices, A.D. 78. II.—King Edgar on his imperial progress, with Queen Elfrida, receives the homage of Tributary Princes, A.D. 973. III.—Hugh Lupus, with St. Anselm, founds the Abbey of St. Werburgh, A.D. 1093. IV.—Archbishop Baldwin preaches the Crusade at Chester, A.D. 1189. V.—Prince Edward, first Royal Earl of Chester, and Princess Eleanor, visit Chester, A.D. 1256. VI.—Richard II. is brought a prisoner to Chester by Henry Bolingbroke, A.D. 1399. VII.—King James I. visits Chester, introducing the Midsummer Revels, A.D. 1617. VII.—Siege of Chester, Visit of King Charles, A.D. 1645.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL.]

A WELL-KNOWN FRENCH ARTIST'S IMPRESSION OF THE GREAT HC

PAINTED BY OUR SPECIA

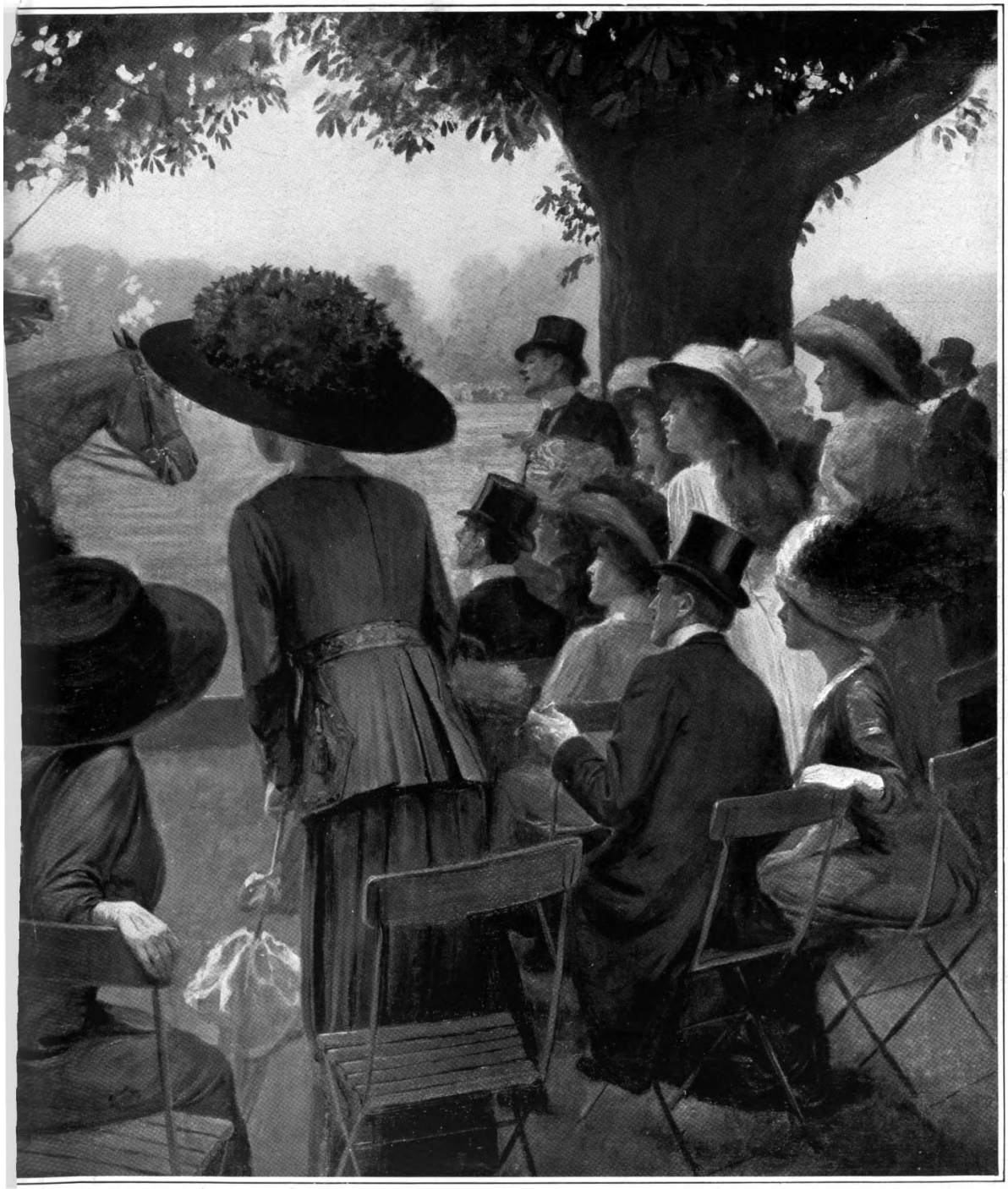


THE BALL GOES OUT: A NERVOUS

Hurlingham, ever since it was first started as a club, has been famed throughout the world as the home of English polo, an honour which it now shares with Ranelagh and Roehampton. The Committee of Hurlingham has always been the arbiter of polo, and the game, in this country and the Colonies, is played under the rules and regulations of the Hurlingham Club. A different set of rules prevails in India. Polo, a very ancient game in the East, dating, in fact, from about 600 B.C., was first introduced into England about 1870 by Captain Hartopp, of the 10th Hussars. It was played at Aldershot and Hounslow Heath, and soon afterwards the

ME OF POLO: AN INCIDENT DURING A MATCH AT HURLINGHAM.

ARTIST, J. SIMONT.



MOMENT FOR THE SPECTATORS.

first polo club was formed at Lillie Bridge. The game flourished there until the advent of the Hurlingham Club. For some days past various regiments have been contesting at Hurlingham in the Inter-Regimental Tournament, and it was arranged that the final should be played off there on Wednesday last. M. Simont's painting, which does not illustrate any particular match, shows a typical incident of this most exciting game. There is occasionally some slight element of danger to the spectators when the ball is accidentally hit over the board that surrounds the ground, but, as a matter of fact, such cases of risk to the onlookers are extremely rare.

OVER £22,500 FOR 13 BIBELOTS: FROM THE SCHRÖDER COLLECTION.

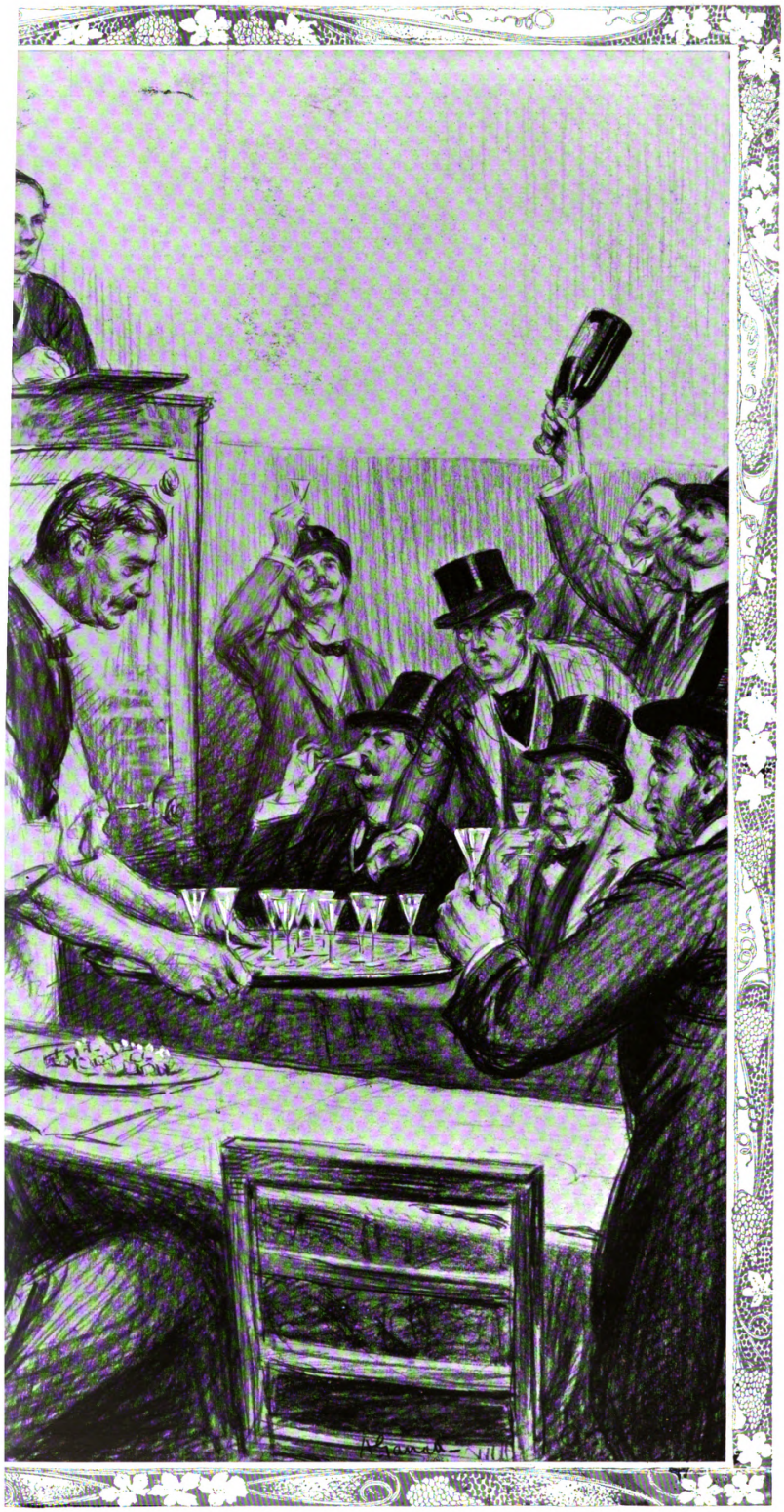


1. A LOUIS XV. GOLD AND ENAMELLED TABLET-CASE, WITH THE THUMB-PIECE FORMED BY A SINGLE DIAMOND (720 GUINEAS).
2. A LOUIS XVI. GOLD SNUFF-BOX, WITH AN OVAL PANEL—VENUS AND CUPID, WITH DOVES. SIGNED "V.E. GEORGES, À PARIS" (£2500).
3. A LOUIS XV. GOLD SNUFF-BOX, WITH SUBJECTS OF PASTORAL LOVERS. SIGNED "GEORGE, À PARIS" (£2100).
4. A LOUIS XV. GOLD TABLET-CASE, WITH FOUR OVAL PANELS OF DOMESTIC SCENES AFTER CHARDIN (2150 GUINEAS).
5. A LOUIS XV. GOLD SNUFF-BOX, WITH A PANEL OF A GIRL SELLING VEGETABLES, AND FIVE SIMILAR PANELS ON SIDES AND BASE, PAINTED WITH CHILDREN AND A SHEPHERD AND SHEPHERDESS, WITH LANDSCAPES (600 GUINEAS).
6. A LOUIS XVI. GOLD SNUFF-BOX, FORMED OF PLAQUES OF LAPIS LAZULI, OVERLAID WITH TRELLIS WORK IN GOLD, THE CENTRE OF EACH PLAQUE AN ENAMELLED PAINTING OF A GENRE SUBJECT AFTER CHARDIN. SIGNED "TIRON ET DUCROLLAY, BIJERS DU ROY, À PARIS" (£620).
7. A LOUIS XVI. GOLD TABLET-CASE, ENAMELLED TO REPRESENT VEINED MARBLE, ON ONE SIDE NYMPHS SACRIFICING AT AN ALTAR, ON THE OTHER A NYMPH AT AN ALTAR (£1750).
8. A LOUIS XV. GOLD SNUFF-BOX, WITH BOUCHER SUBJECTS OF NYMPHS BATHING, BY CHARLIER, FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF HENRY, EIGHTH DUKE OF BEAUFORT (£4000).
9. A LOUIS XVI. GOLD SNUFF-BOX, WITH PANELS OVERLAID WITH FIGURES OF DUTCH PEASANTS AFTER D. TENIERS SIGNED "BANDESON." FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF HENRY, 8TH DUKE OF BEAUFORT (£810).
10. A LOUIS XV. GOLD TABLET CASE, ENAMELLED WITH GARDEN SCENES AFTER LANCRET (£1600).
11. A LOUIS XVI. GOLD SNUFF-BOX, SHOWING AN ENGRAVING OF AMORINI FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE. IN THE CENTRE OF THE LID IS AN ENAMEL PLAQUE PAINTED WITH FLORA AND THE FOUR SEASONS (£810).
12. A LOUIS XVI. GOLD SNUFF-BOX, WITH SIX MINIATURES PAINTED IN GOUACHE BY VAN BLARENBERGHE (£1000).
13. A LOUIS XVI. GOLD TABLET CASE, WITH ENAMEL PLAQUE PAINTED WITH LOVERS IN A LANDSCAPE (£650).

The sale of the late Baron Schröder's magnificent collection of resplendent gold enamelled Louis XV. and Louis XVI. tablet-cases and snuff-boxes, realised prices that would have startled their original owners. The competition was keen and close, and ran rapidly into high figures, two boxes, indeed, realising £4000 each, a price only excelled by the £6400 paid six years ago for the Hamelin snuff-box at the Hawkins sale. Of the thirteen bibelots here shown, Mr. Chas. Wertheimer secured Nos. 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, and 13. Mr. Asher Wertheimer bought No. 1, and Mr. Goldschmidt No. 4. Mr. Bingel bought No. 5, and No. 12 was relinquished to him by Mr. C. Wertheimer at the price it went for, £4000, it being stated to be bought for one of the Schroder family. The prices that were paid for the various items illustrated above are given in brackets after the descriptions.

GLASS OF WINE AT CHRISTIE'S.

DRAWN BY ARTHUR GARRATT.

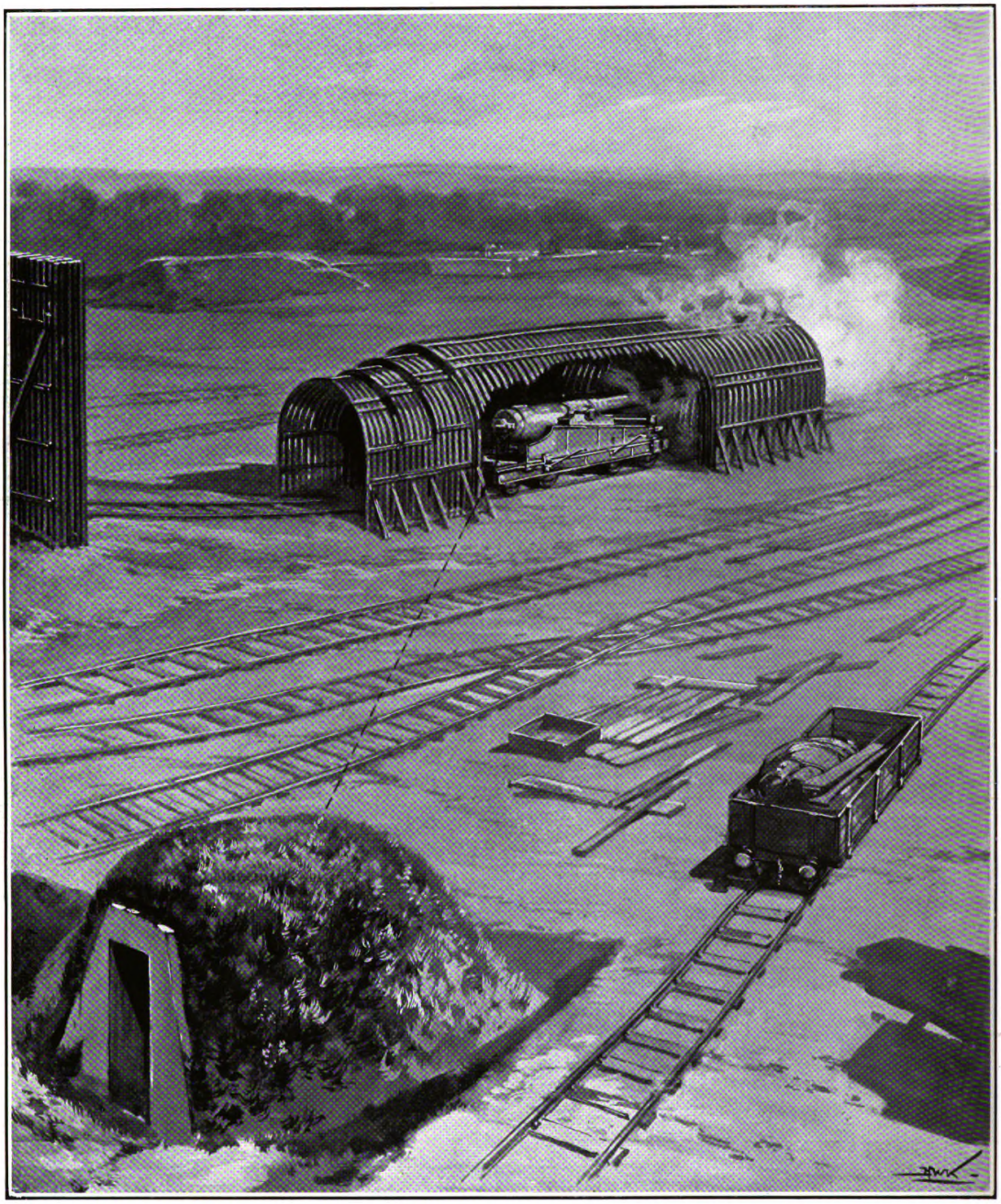


ONNOISSEURS IN WINE SAMPLING A "LOT" AT THE FAMOUS SALE-ROOMS.

s and the dispersal under the hammer of art collections and quaint bric-à-brac; but other things that are rare and costly come within sales of wines from some well-known man's cellar. These, whenever they occur, always attract connoisseurs of the art of good living, known art sales. They are very practically conducted: the bidders sampling each "lot" put up in turn, one bottle or so of each ray of glasses of the wine. All sorts and conditions of "bons viveurs" are at Christie's on these occasions. At one of these wine sales rt were to be seen among those present, tasting and pronouncing judgment; with probably more pleasure than sometimes in court. p of small pieces of bread, to remove the taste of the wine, so that the palate may be ready to appreciate the next lot.

"CAGED" IN CASE OF BURSTING: THE TESTING OF A BIG GUN.

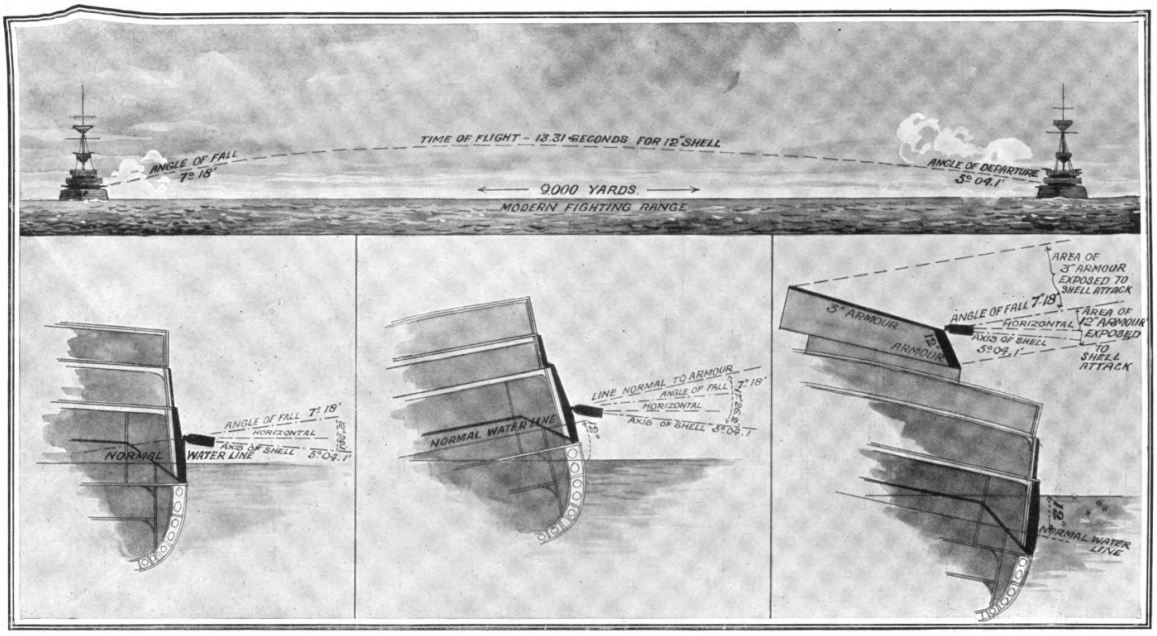
DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.



PUT TO A SEVERE STRAIN: THE METHOD OF ASCERTAINING ANY PECULIARITIES IN THE GUN WHICH MAY BE A SOURCE OF DANGER.

Our Illustration gives a good idea of the method by which the security of ordnance is tested. Before a gun is made, great precautions are taken to test the steel, and the greatest care is exercised to make observations during its manufacture. But by far the most important is the final test after its completion. After leaving the factory, the gun is handed to independent inspectors. It is placed on a "sleigh" consisting of a recoil mounting on a heavy frame placed on two bogies. This sleigh is run under the cage, which is constructed of heavy railway metals in six layers, spaced by similar rails. This cage is strong enough to prevent any fragments from flying out laterally. To prevent pieces from being thrown to the rear of the gun, there is a screen at the top of a slope. Up this slope the sleigh is allowed to recoil after firing, in order to avoid straining it. Thereon it soon comes to a rest owing to its huge weight, and by a system of brakes it is so arranged that it returns to the same place where the gun was fired, ready for the next test. The gun is subjected to a charge giving a pressure of 25 per cent. in excess of that of the service charge, and is fired electrically from the bomb-proof shelter shown in the left-hand foreground of our drawing. The projectile used, which is flat-headed, is fired into a sand-butt in front of the cage. The dotted line in the drawing shows the line of the electric wiring, and a section of the cage has been cut out by our Artist to enable the position of the gun to be easily seen. The actual test consists in the firing of a series of gradually increasing charges, commencing with that to be used when the gun goes into use. The "service charge" it is called, the increase being adjusted so as to give finally, as already mentioned, an increase of 25 per cent. on the pressures given by the "service charge." Should there be any weak portion of the gun, the severity of the extra pressures to which, in succession, the gun is subjected will find it out, and the cage is the provision made in case of such a mishap, to prevent the fragments being scattered to the general danger. Further particulars on this subject are given in another part of the paper.

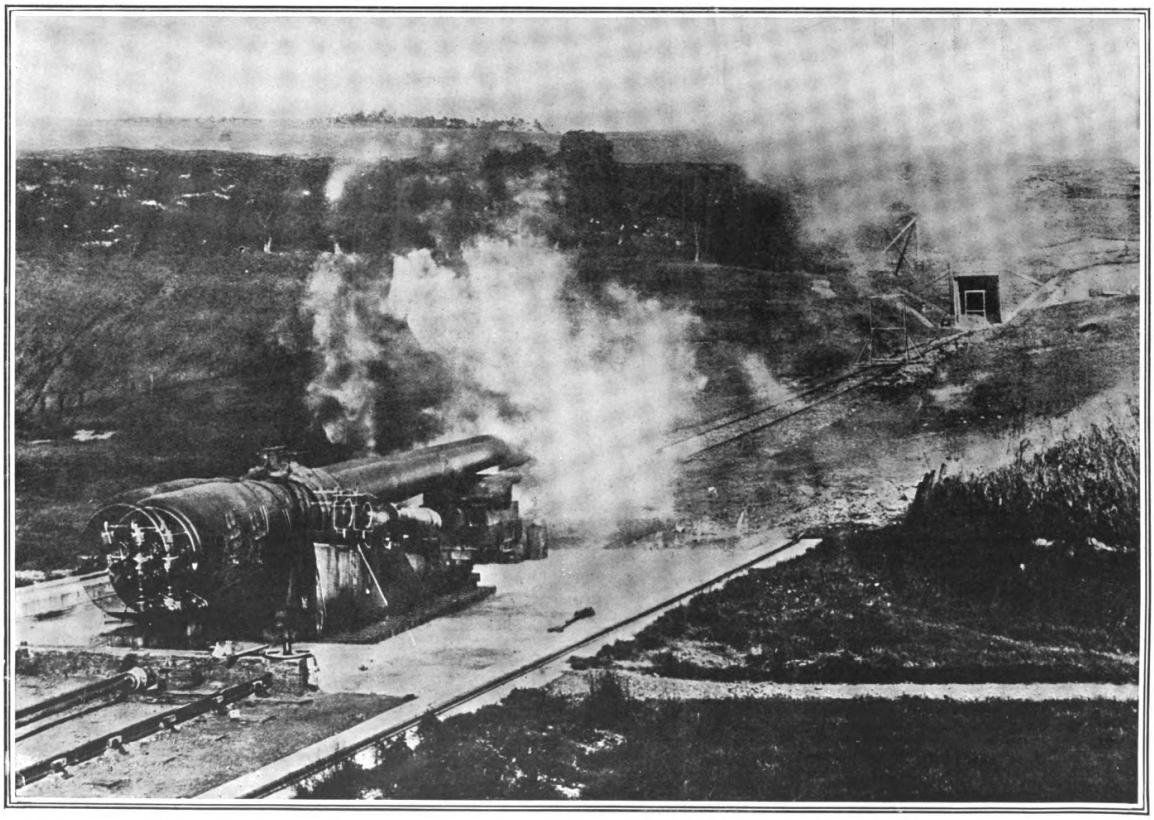
Is 12-inch Armour Necessary for Battleships?



DIAGRAMS WHICH SHOW HOW THE GYROSCOPIC ACTION OF A SHELL PREVENTS A TRUE END-ON BLOW.

It was noticed in the Russo-Japanese War that not in a single instance was penetration effected through the heavily protected portions of battleships, though at range tests 12-inch armour-plate was easily pierced. It is suggested by the "Scientific American" that the absence of penetration is due to the gyroscopic effects of the high speed of rotation (7000) revolutions per minute, of the shell throughout its flight, which maintains its head at the inclination at which it left the gun. In the top diagram is given the angle of departure of the shell and the angle of fall over 9000 yards. In the left hand lower diagram the ship that is hit is shown on an even keel. The gyroscopic effect of the rapid rotation of the shell causes its axis to keep a position parallel to its original plane—that is to say, 5 degrees 04·1 min. The centre diagram shows the position of the head of the shell on contact when the vessel is rolling to leeward. The right hand lower diagram shows that when the vessel is rolling to leeward, the axis of the shell is at an angle of 17 degrees 26·2 min. The right hand diagram is a cross section of an American "Dreadnought" drawn through the centre of a 12-inch turret. This is designed to show that directly the ship rolls heavily, the area of 3-inch armour roof exposed is twice that of the 12-inch armour-protected sides. It being impossible to give in such a small space the whole of the arguments, an explanatory article dealing with this subject will be given elsewhere.

A Double Photograph to Show the Recoil of a Big Gun.



THE CAMERA AS AN AID IN PROCURING GUNNERY STATISTICS: TWO EXPOSURES OF THE FIRING OF A 12-INCH GUN.

The Illustration shows a 12-inch gun being fired, at Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co.'s proof butts, the gun being photographed before firing, and an exposure made on firing, in order to ascertain the movement of the gun. It will be noticed that the projectile had not yet reached the butt in the right-hand margin of the photograph, or there would have been a cloud of sand thrown up by the impact.



ANDREW LANG ON "TREASURE ISLAND" AS AN AMERICAN SCHOOL-BOOK.

HOW venerable a man feels, how well-stricken in years, when he sees a book by his junior published as a school reading-book, with biography and elaborate notes, just like one of Shakespeare's plays! This fate has befallen "Treasure Island," by R. L. Stevenson, who was in the youngest class or form at my school when I was in the highest.

Yes—how amused "R. L. S." must be if he knows it—here is "Treasure Island" in an American school series, "the young one among the swells"; with Milton and Sir Walter, Shakespeare, Spenser, Defoe, and Dryden, Addison, and Byron, and Goldsmith. Not many American classics share the glory. Mr. Clayton Hamilton is the editor.

The American schoolboy learns that for his book as published in a serial, "R. L. S." got two pounds ten for 4500 words. That is a jolly lot better, if I may speak as boy to boy, than one gets for writing works of history in the spirit of elaborate research. "A pound a thousand," my children, is cheap for a novel, but is magnificent compared with the pecuniary rewards of the mere scholar—at least such is my experience. Mr. Hamilton says: "In considering 'Treasure Island' as an English Classic, it is of prime importance that we should remember that the author wrote it for fun, *and expected it to be read for entertainment.*"

In the same way Homer expected the Iliad to be read, or rather heard, "for entertainment"; but critics treat him as if he had been composing a Parliamentary Bill, and not composing it well.

"There can be no doubt that the admirable symmetry of structure" (note these words, my boys!) "which is one of the main merits of the novel, results in great measure from the fact that the author planned it with a map before him"—his own map of Treasure Island. If Homer had begun by drawing a map of the Ægean, the structure of the Iliad would display a symmetry more admirable than it possesses. "R. L. S." did not draw maps for his other romances, and that is why their plots are not so coherent.

I think there are other reasons. The passions and emotions are more complicated; the petticoats come in and increase the difficulties to an extent which the artifices of mathematics are unable to compute.

In "Treasure Island" "the author never halts happenings." Perhaps my ingenious friend would scarcely have regarded that phrase as appropriate in an English classic, and a boy must be pretty clever if he knows what is meant by "vividness of visual appeal." My sympathies are wholly with Mr. Hamilton when he warns not only students, but teachers, that "Treasure Island" "is not a book to be considered too curiously. The best way to appreciate a good story is to let it alone, and not to fuss about it."

These words deserve to be written in letters of gold. "Not to fuss about it." Apply this to "Hamlet," and you take the scanty bread out of the critical mouth.

The notice gives plenty of information, and corrects the grammar of R. L. S. Something "broke out immediately the doctor left the house." "This solecism is one to which British (rather than American) authors seem especially liable." American authors halt that sort of linguistic happening, it belongs right here, but to speak of a deserted mining-camp as "a regaling setting" belongs with Mr. Hamilton, as does the phrase "he took along a copy-book," and "the latter" of three books. The British author would say "the last."

For "R. L. S.'s" errors in seamanship I do not apologise, nor would I ever have discovered them. He might have belayed the binnacle and keelhauled the capstan bars, for me. But as his mistakes were instantly pointed out, it was indolent to leave them uncorrected. Any lubber can see that the same current cannot run at once from north to south and from south to north. But if it did not, the story could not go on, probably.

Will boys detest "Treasure Island" because it is part of their tasks? If I know them, they will, just as Byron, at school, hated Horace. Boys never cared much for "Treasure Island"; it was their elders who rejoiced in it. The style was not a thing which they could appreciate. They vastly preferred "King Solomon's Mines" and "She" to "Treasure Island"; while to these they much preferred any book by the late Mr. Henty, which is a mystery of taste. The only books within my reach, at school, which I never opened, were the books used in the "English class." I cannot remember the names of any of them except "The Sopha," by the ingenious Mr. Cowper.

Would Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler" (with notes on fish and flies) be a popular school-book in rural districts? I wonder? Would the Badminton Cricket Book make cricket unpopular? The boy is a strange being; I suspect that the Cricket Book would bore him as much as Burke on the Sublime.

THE HEAD OF BALZAC'S FAMOUS STICK.

Balzac, in 1836, one day received from an unknown lady admirer a tress of fair hair, whereupon he, "struck with a brilliant idea, announced his intention of ordering Gosselin, the goldsmith, to manufacture a marvellous hollow stick-knob, in which a lock of the blonde hair should be inserted, and all over the top of the knob were to be fixed diamonds, sapphires, emeralds, topazes, rubies, chosen out of the many he had had given him by his rich lady-enthusiasts."

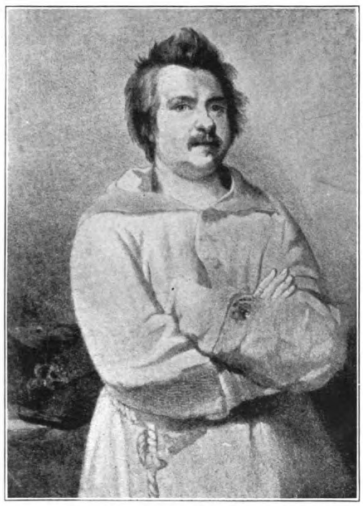
BALZAC.

Illustrations Reproduced from Mr. Frederick Lawton's "Balzac," by Permission of the Publishers, Messrs. Grant Richards, Ltd. (See Review on "Literature" Page.)



PORTRAIT OF MME. HANSKA, AFTER HER MARRIAGE WITH BALZAC.

"She had splendid shoulders, the finest arms in the world, and a complexion of radiant brilliancy. Her soft black eyes, her full red lips, her framing mass of curled hair, her finely chiselled forehead and the sinuous grace of her gait gave her an air of abandon and dignity together."
FROM A PAINTING BY GIGOUX.

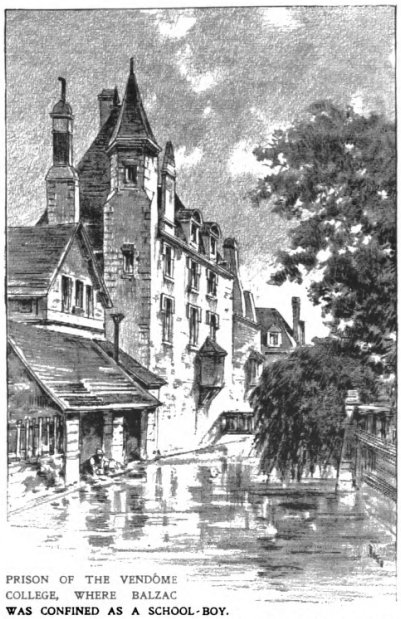


BALZAC.

AFTER A PAINTING BY LOUIS BOULANGER.

Exhibited in the Salon of 1837.

"His portrait by Louis Boulanger, which was painted during the year of 1835, had been ordered rather with a view to advertising him at the ensuing Salon. . . . The likeness produced by Boulanger he esteemed a good one, rendering his Coligny, Peter the Great persistence, which, together with an intrepid faith in the future, he said was the basis of his character."



PRISON OF THE VENDÔME COLLEGE, WHERE BALZAC WAS CONFINED AS A SCHOOL-BOY.

"The major punishment inflicted at Vendôme was imprisonment in the dormitory. . . . Balzac says: 'We were freer in prison than anywhere. There we could talk for days together in the silence of the room, where each pupil had a cubicle six feet square, whose partitions were provided with bars across the top.'"—[AFTER A DRAWING BY A. QUEYROY.]



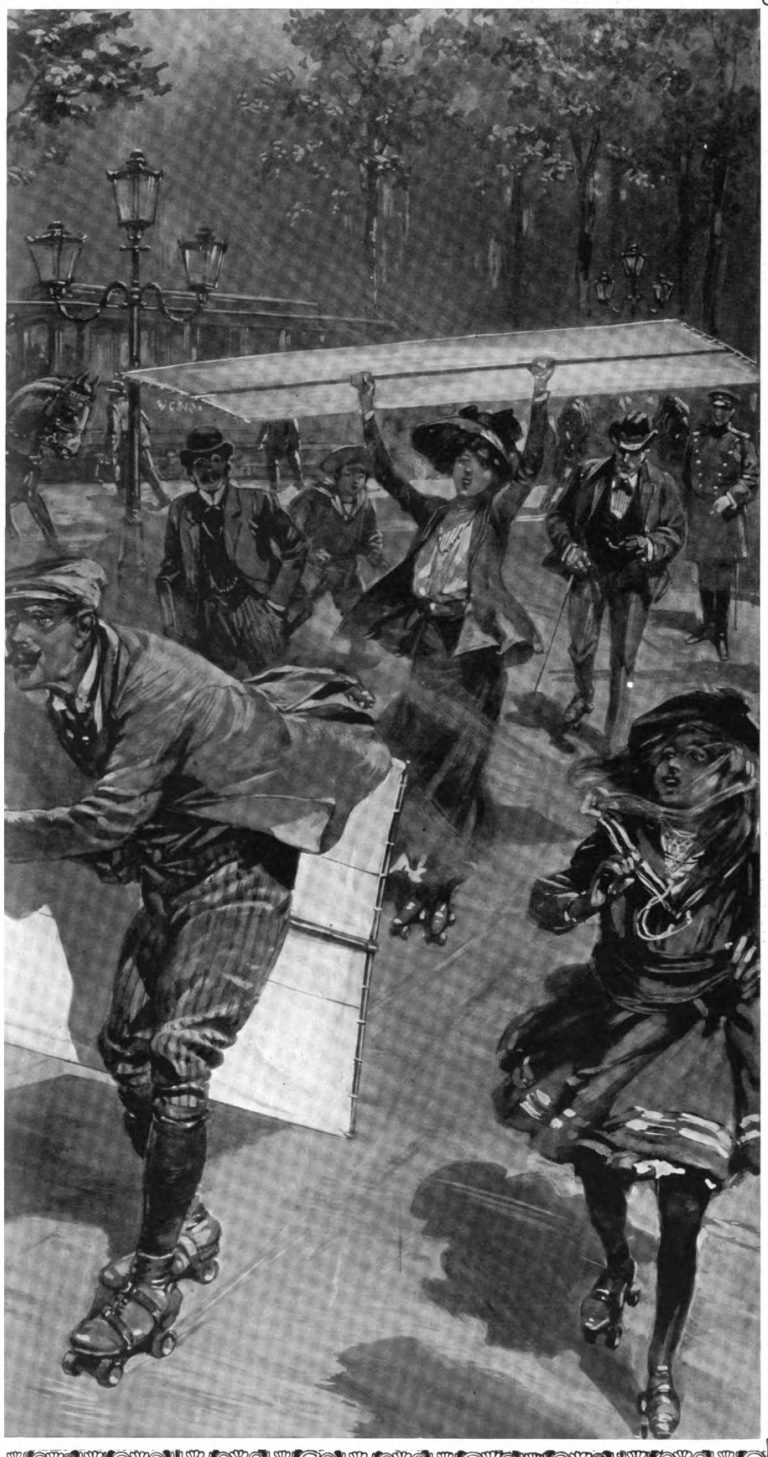
BALZAC.

FROM A CARICATURE OF THE YEAR 1838.

In addition to Dantan's "Comic Statue of Balzac," now in the Musée Carnavalet, Paris, there are a number of caricatures of him. That shown above was drawn not long after Balzac's return home from his Corsican tour, at the time of his "Superior Woman," and the "Firm of Nucingen," a scathing satire on the Parisian stockjobbing world of the day. It represents Balzac at "his Italian-looking brick cottage" at Les Jardies.

HE STREET: ROLLER-SKATING UNDER SAIL.

RAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY E. HOSANG.



WIND ON THE BERLIN STREETS: A NEW PHASE OF ROLLER-SKATING.

with asphalte, which offers an inducement to roller-skaters of which they have been quick to take advantage. Of late there has been a supplies himself, or herself—for some ladies are as keen on the sport as the men—with an oblong-shaped light bamboo frame, covered e frame averages some 5 ft. 9 in. in length, by a yard, all but half an inch, in width. With anything of a breeze the skater spins ahead ng other passers-by is sometimes witnessed. At the same time it is quite easy to stop, by simply holding the sail up horizontally overhead

LADIES' PAGE.

AT the Women's Conference at the Japanese Exhibition last week, Mrs. Despard made a sympathetic speech on the difficulties of poor housewives, and commented on the practice of teaching cookery at public classes with a large variety of appliances and a gas-stove, to girls who will have to prepare the food for their families with the aid of a frying-pan alone over a small and smoky coal grate. Fortunately, however, the enterprise of the gas companies has in recent years, in large towns, to a considerable extent remedied the grate trouble. The companies allow quite poor people, even those living in single rooms, to hire "penny-in-the-slot" meters, and small gas grilling and boiling stoves, and so the housewife of that class has now a chance of emulating the cooking of her French compeer, who works at a neat little charcoal-stove. Gas-stoves are now adopted with great advantage in households of every class. I am myself a first-rate cook, and have enjoyed doing cookery since, as a small youngster, I was allowed to go in the kitchen to make gingerbread and toffee for myself. I consider gas-cookers incomparably superior to coal-heated stoves for small families, and to be without any defect, except that servants will often not be careful enough in the use of the gas—will neglect to turn it out when it is temporarily not required; will allow the jet, too fully turned on, to flare and sing under pots that would really do better with a small supply, and so on. The saving of dirt and trouble is so great that cooks who study even their own interests must do all that they can to make it possible for their work to be carried on by gas. But to cook a large dinner, of course, the coal-heated kitchen range, with its ample hot-plate to keep a dozen or more pans simmering, and its possibilities of roasting and baking several dishes at one time, is indispensable.

With every appliance and convenience, cooking, like all other domestic work, when done not merely as an amusement occasionally because you feel disposed for it, but regularly and ordinarily, is drudgery, monotonous and ever-recurring. It is idle to profess otherwise, for facts have a way of over-riding pretences and crushing them to powder. In a notice of the prospectus of the most recent addition to the Colleges of Housecraft it is said, for instance, that "one of the first lessons learned is that housecraft is not menial work! No woman considers it menial to take care of rare china or to arrange flowers. . . . Therefore" (many people think that two disconnected statements become a logical argument if merely linked by that magic word "therefore"), "if she carry out the more ordinary part, such as the cleaning of boots, stoves, and knives, with the same care and scientific method, she will discover the charm that is attached to housework, and her mind will be disabused of the erroneous idea that such work is unsuitable for an educated woman." This is an excellent example of the futility of talk trying to oppose harsh facts. Of course cleaning the mud off boots and the stains off knives would be waste of an education; it is mere grimy, low-class, hard, manual work, requiring muscle, not science, and devoid of any sort of "charm." Nevertheless, it is possible to elevate even such drudgery to one's mind, when it *must* be done, by remembering that it all serves to a noble and worthy end. As Burns said for the husband, so may the wife feel doubly about her tasks—

> To make a happy fireside clime
> For weans and wife—
> That's the true pathos and sublime
> O' human life!



A PRETTY COUNTRY FROCK.

In delicate tinted linen, trimmed with embroidery, and with vest and undersleeves of tucked muslin. The straw hat is covered with flowers.

It is obviously a duty, and, once the initial difficulties are overcome, it is also a joy, to a mother to nurse her own infant. When this cannot be done, much care is needed. Cow's milk diluted with water, though the best thing, is by no means a perfect substitute. The calf does not need, and is not supplied by Nature with, precisely what suits the human infant. Quite recently, some German scientists believe that they have discovered how to make cow's milk practically identical with mother's milk. A constituent, called "Lact-albumin," the most nourishing part of the milk, is separated by a new process from cow's milk in the form of a soluble powder, to which the name of "Albulactin" has been given. The addition of a proper proportion of this powder to cow's milk, diluted with water, makes it exactly like mother's milk, with the full natural nourishment in it and in a state to be digested at once by the child into small, light curds, instead of forming the hard, large curds that, unaided, the cow's milk forms in a baby's stomach. "Albulactin" has been extensively tried in Germany, with the best results, and can now be purchased here from chemists, and, it is to be hoped, will be found of great advantage to "bottle babies."

"Liberty" is a name we all know stands for refinement and artistic beauty in design and for softness of tint and artistic draping quality in fabric, whether in reference to household furnishings or personal attire. Messrs. Liberty begin their summer sale on July 18, at their well-known premises, filled with charming things, in Regent Street. Quite an assortment of pretty fancy trifles, for bazaars or home use, pin-cushions, candle-shades, frames, and so on, can be picked up on the counters at wonderful sale prices, from sixpence upwards. Muslins, silks, cashmeres, and velveteens for gowns, and tapestries and brocades and other materials for curtains and coverings, are all reduced. The visitor will also find bargains in carpets, furniture, and Japanese goods.

Every lady will appreciate the delicate refinement and sweetness combined of the perfumes prepared by the Crown Perfumery Company; of their many varieties, "Crab-apple Blossom" is a special and exclusive favourite. "Crown Lavender Salts" are most refreshing, and will sweeten and perfume the room if left unstoppered a few minutes. FILOMENA.

"BABY AND I."

AT WHAT AGE should parents begin to clean their little children's teeth? A serious question for every young mother!

Here is a practical answer by Miss Ellaline Terriss (Mrs. Seymour Hicks), who refutes the still popular idea that children's temporary teeth may be left more or less uncared for as they have to be shed. From the time her baby cut its first tooth she began to use Odol in the water with which the little one's mouth was washed, and the sweet little teeth are cleaned, consequently, twice a day with Odol.



Thus Miss Terriss sets a good example. Take it to heart, mothers and nurses!

For on the preservation of the first teeth for their full time the health of the permanent teeth and the shape of the adult mouth depend. More than that, the present and future growth and development of the child depends on the first teeth being able to prepare the food by proper mastication for the body to use. This is impossible if the teeth are allowed to decay, for no child will chew properly if chewing causes pain.

To prevent decay of the teeth the daily cleansing of the whole mouth with Odol is indispensable. Odol arrests absolutely the development of the germs that produce decay.

It is the first and only preparation for cleansing the mouth and teeth which exercises its antiseptic and refreshing powers not only during the few moments of application, but continuously for some hours afterwards. The taste of both flavours, "Sweet Rose" and "Standard Flavour," is so agreeable that, once Odol has been used, children clamour for it, and instead of regarding the cleaning of their teeth as a penance and a misery to be got through as quickly as possible, the little ones hail the sight of the Odol flask as a friend that they may morning and evening enjoy the pleasure its use gives. The solution of Odol should, however, not be made too strong, as the delicate membrane in the mouths of young children is so much more sensitive than is the case with adults. A few drops in a tumbler of water are sufficient to thoroughly cleanse and purify the mouth and teeth.

That Miss Terriss herself attributes the beauty of her teeth to Odol the following words testify, for she says:

"As a sunny smile beautifies a countenance so do shining teeth beautify a mouth. We cannot all have perfect teeth, but we can all have a perfect mouth-wash, and that everyone has who uses Odol. It is delightfully fragrant, reliably antiseptic and imparts a sensation of cleanness which is to be obtained in no other way. Once used it must always be used."



Ellaline Terriss

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

PRICE 1s. PER BOTTLE. OF ALL GROCERS, CHEMISTS, &c.

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FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.
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The Alexander Clark Manufacturing Company

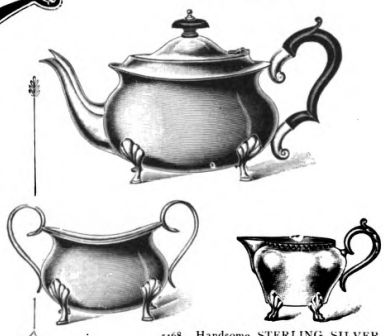
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(Teapot holds 1 pint.)



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(Teapot holds 1 pint.)

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

MOTOR touring, particularly abroad, is growing in favour every day, for early in the season though it be, the returns of the Trans-Channel shipments of cars have already surpassed those of any previous year. Notwithstanding the cost of transit and the super price of petrol, a motor-touring holiday in France will be found to work out about thirty per cent. to forty per cent. less than a similar jaunt in this country. The arrangements, also, by which foreigners are permitted to take cars into France and to tour there have been considerably modified and varied since last year. Individual associate-membership of the Royal Automobile Club costs but one guinea, and the knowledge and experience of the whole touring department is at call for one's safe conduct abroad.

* * * * *

In these days of reliable automobiles, all but the ultra-luxurious can dispense with the paid driver, for on a foreign tour he is even more of a nuisance than at home. So, if the hired man is to be dispensed with, every precaution should be taken to avoid trouble en route. The car should be carefully gone over, and any necessary adjustments made by a competent man, when trouble need not be expected from the mechanical side of the outfit. It is well, however, to take thought as to tyres, for to-day the roads of France and other parts of Europe are certainly more troublesome than are our roads at home. One spare cover only is permitted nowadays. So spare tubes should not be spared, while big reinforced patches and a garter must be taken along. And whether the tyres used are Dunlops or no (they should be for an easy mind) I would strongly urge the use of the Dunlop bolt-protector to all the security bolts.

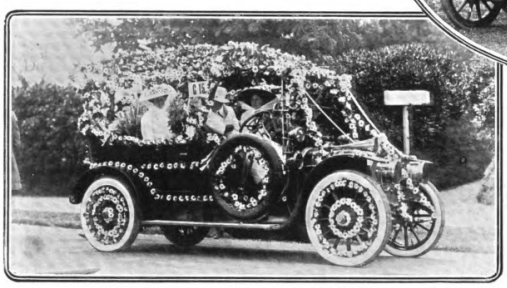
* * * * *

On Thursday morning of last week a 60-h.p. six-cylinder noiseless Napier left the Club House in Piccadilly to make a top-speed, non-stop run to Edinburgh and back to Brooklands, where a speed demonstration was to have been given—the whole, of course, under R.A.C. supervision of the severest. With luck, the big car should easily win through, Alnwick Hill, with its blind take-off, being the only rise likely to give trouble.

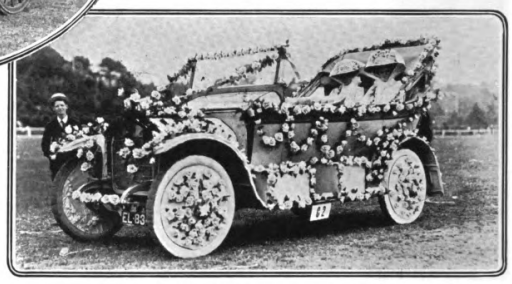


THE BOURNEMOUTH FÊTES: A FAMOUS DAIMLER IN THE BATTLE OF FLOWERS.

This Daimler was the first British car to take part in racing on the Continent (in 1899). It was third in the Paris to Ostend Race. It originally belonged to King Edward, and is now owned by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.



SUMMER IN THE BATTLE OF FLOWERS AT BOURNEMOUTH: MR. H. W. MACLEAN'S CAR.



ROSES IN THE BATTLE OF FLOWERS AT BOURNEMOUTH: MR. LANGLEY TAYLOR'S CAR.



WEARING "THE WHITE FLOWER OF A BLAMELESS LIFE": MR. G. T. EXTON'S "WHITE FLOWER" CAR IN THE BOURNEMOUTH FÊTES.

Photographs by Sport and General.

By the time these lines see the light, all the world and his aunt will have betaken themselves to Bournemouth the Beautiful, where high jinks began on the 6th inst., and still continue. The Motor-Car Battle of Flowers took place on the 8th inst., but to-day sees a much more important function, the Motor Gymkhana, under the auspices of the Royal Automobile Club and the Hampshire Automobile Club—surely warranty sufficient for a well-organised and well-handled meeting. There are over two hundred entries for the various events.

* * * *

The steam interests are, as to some of them, very much up in arms at the harsh and unfair manner in which the new imposts bear upon them. It is suggested that, while the R.A.C. put forward their formula as a fair basis for the taxation of petrol and steam cars

[Continued overleaf.

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The "GRASMERE" Suite
In Inlaid Fumed Oak

comprising 4 ft. Wardrobe with bevelled-mirrored door; 3 ft. 6 in. Washstand with marble top, art-tiled back, ample cupboard, shelves, and towel rods; 3 ft. 6 in. Dressing Chest with landscape glass, drawers and shelves; 2 cane-seated Chairs

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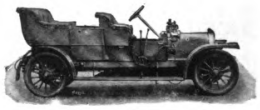
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"A splendid hill-climber."

15 hp.—"Had a splendid trip, 460 miles without any trouble. She is a splendid hill-climber, and, speaking quite candidly, a credit to the firm the way she has been turned out."

(Signed), JOHN MARSHALL.

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EVERY CAR DELIVERED BRINGS A TESTIMONIAL.

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(Regd. Trade Mark)

To have a Car which gives entire satisfaction is indeed a proud possession.

PITLOCHRY, 13/3/10.

20 hp.—"Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that we had a most successful run from Alexandria to Edradynate, via Loch Lomond and Loch Tay. The car ran exceedingly well, and consequently we had a most enjoyable run."—I remain,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. BLUES.

1910 Models

"If good engineering work cannot come out of Scotland, whence may it be expected? I have been particularly taken with the new 15 hp. Argyll. A car that should certainly be inspected." *Sketch, 10/11/09.*

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The very finest rubber grown, pure Para, is the only kind from which

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Red Rubber Tubes

are manufactured.

Para rubber owes its exceptional durability and elasticity to the chemical treatment to which it—and it alone—can be subjected. That is why Michelin tubes never harden and are more durable than the best grey tubes made.

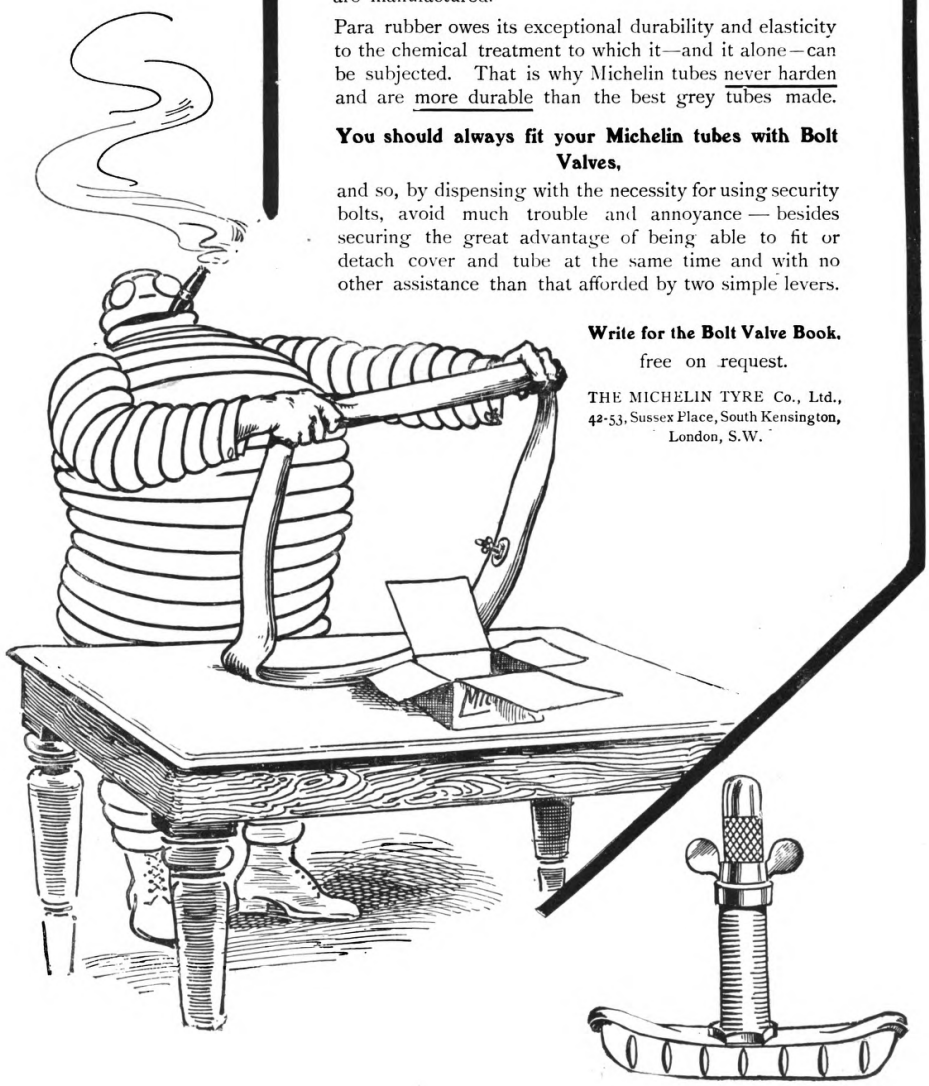
You should always fit your Michelin tubes with Bolt Valves,

and so, by dispensing with the necessity for using security bolts, avoid much trouble and annoyance — besides securing the great advantage of being able to fit or detach cover and tube at the same time and with no other assistance than that afforded by two simple levers.

Write for the Bolt Valve Book,

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THE STRUGGLE FOR THE CHIEF PRIZE AT HENLEY: MAGDALEN AND LEANDER IN THE RACE FOR THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

alike, they utterly failed to produce a formula which would permit steam-cars competing on an equality with petrol-cars in the last Tourist Trophy Race. The whole thing was allowed to go by the board by certain presumed representatives of automobilism, concerning whom something touching on birthrights and messes of pottage might be written.

* * * *

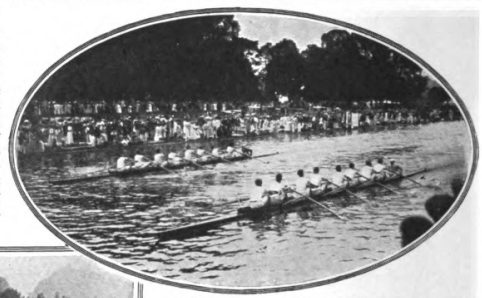
The Star cars, which issue from Wolverhampton, took a double revenge on the Vauxhalls on Saturday, July 2, at Shelsley Walsh Hill Climbs. In the Midland A.C.'s open event the single 12-h.p. Star on formula totalled 2365 marks, and climbed the hill in 1 min. 38 sec.; while the second car, a 20-h.p. Vauxhall, driven by the expert Kidner, made 2282 marks, and time 1 min. 23 2-5 sec. In the Henry Edmunds Hill Climb, a 15.9-h.p. Star was victorious also, vanquishing a 15.6-h.p. Vauxhall (with Kidner again up), a Sunbeam, a Talbot, and a Crossley. The Star's time was 1 min. 30 3-5 sec.—just 1 1-5 sec. faster than the Vauxhall.

A remarkably attractive exhibition of Belgian, or, rather, Flemish Art of the seventeenth century has just been opened at Brussels, under the auspices of the Ministry of Science and Art. It comprises over six hundred examples of Masters of the Flemish School—Rubens, Vandyck, Jordaens, Fyt, Snyders, Teniers, Brouwers, and Van Craesbeek, with some two hundred drawings of the period. A notable display is made of tapestries, sculptures, goldsmith's work (both religious and civil), brass and iron work and armour, lace and embroidery, and coins and medals. Many British and American private collections have contributed, as well as the greater art galleries of Europe, so that a marvellously complete display of the period is made in all branches. The exhibition is installed in the Parc du Cinquantenaire, in a specially constructed range of buildings fitted up in the style of its period. It will be open until the end of October.



Photos. Sport and General.

AFTER THE GREAT RACE: A VIEW OF THE COURSE AT HENLEY AT THE FINISH OF THE RACE FOR THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP BETWEEN MAGDALEN (THE WINNERS) AND LEANDER.



HENLEY, 1910: THE CLOSE FINISH OF THE RACE FOR THE LADIES' PLATE—ETON DEFEATING BALLIOL.

A very generous Benevolent and Pension scheme for their employees has been set on foot by Messrs. Coleman and Co., Ltd., the proprietors of Wincarnis, and its announcement was the event of the day's outing last week at Yarmouth. Employees over sixty-five years old, of ten years' service, are to get five shillings weekly pension; of fifteen years' service, six shillings; and of twenty years, seven-and-sixpence.

Miss Ethel Smyth, who, as announced in the issue for July 2, is the first lady to receive the hood of Doctor of Music of Durham University, is, it is pointed out, not the first lady of all who have had the coveted honour bestowed on them. Dr. Annie W. Patterson, Mus. Doc., B.A., previously won the high distinction at the Royal University of Ireland by examination, and the decree was also previously conferred on Queen Alexandra, *honoris causa*, by the same University.

The London and South Western Railway Company has issued a handy little illustrated booklet, entitled "Fair Normandy's Enchanting Shore," of special interest to intending travellers by the new daylight service across the Channel. It describes the many attractive resorts in this charming holiday ground and the various points of interest en route. Copies can be obtained at the company's offices, or upon receipt of a postcard to Mr. Henry Holmes, Superintendent of the Line, Waterloo Station, S.E.

SMITH'S
Glasgow Mixture



SOLD IN THREE STRENGTHS—
MILD, MEDIUM and FULL
5d. per oz. 10d. per 2-oz. 1/8 per ¼-lb.
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"Glasgow Mixture" Cigarettes 10 for 3d.




BY ROYAL WARRANT
TO H.M. THE KING.
In summer weather,
LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE
tempts the appetite.
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE.

STUDIES IN FRENCH MEN, WOMEN, AND BOOKS.

THIS charming book, "French Men, Women, and Books" (Chapman and Hall), will appeal to all lovers of France, for the writer, Miss Betham-Edwards, has a true intuitive knowledge of "our friends the French." The studies cover a very wide field, and with one exception—a paper on Balzac's relations with Mme. Hanska—deal with fresh and attractive subjects. Particularly charming is the account of the lifelong friendship between that strange, morbid genius, Barbey d'Aurévilly, and his noble-hearted publisher, Trebutien. How different would have been the lives both of Balzac and George Sand could they have met with such a friend and counsellor! French soil seems ever propitious to love, and Miss Betham-Edwards tells her readers of a curious, touching, and yet, in a sense, grotesque love-story, only just given to the world, though the heroine of the tale was a prominent figure in Anglo-French Society for close on seventy years. This was the celebrated blue-stocking Mme. Mohl, who, as Mary Clarke, cherished a passionate adoration for a Parisian writer named Claude Fauriel. The love-letters they exchanged, including that in which the lady made the gentleman a deliberate offer of marriage — which he declined — have now been given to the world: they prove, if proof were needed, how infinitely various are the ways, and the by-ways, of the passion which affects each of its victims so differently. Very striking, and equally interesting from the human point of view, is the fine analysis of the brothers Margueritte's great prose epic on the Franco-German War. Here we feel that the writer's knowledge of the Terrible Year is almost as great, almost as vivid, as that of the two historians who have chosen, wisely, to present the result of their labours in the form of fiction. France has nearly outlived the generation of men and women who lived and suffered through that dread time, and it is well not only that France, but also England, should be reminded of what war, in a near and intimate sense, means to an invaded country. Miss Betham-Edwards in her former works showed a special intimacy with the working side of French thought, and one of her most thoughtful essays is called "A Typical Artisan and the People's Universities," an essay every British social reformer should read and mark. The book is illustrated by eight portraits.



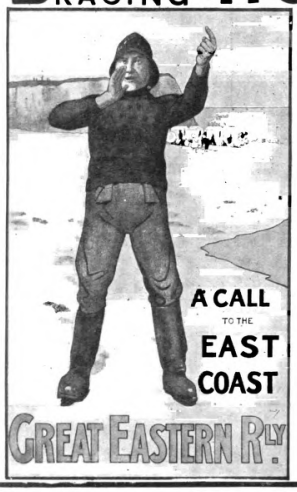
A STREET SCENE IN BICESTER.

Bicester, the famous hunting centre in Oxfordshire, is one of the places that will greatly profit by the "linkings up" and expansions recently carried out by the Great Western Railway; notably by the completion of the new route from London to Birmingham, now opened for passenger traffic, which not only provides the shortest route to the capital of the Midlands, but carries the holiday visitor through a tract of country practically unknown and untouched hitherto by the "iron road."

The Great Eastern Railway Company's full service of express trains came into operation on July 15, and on many of the principal expresses up-to-date restaurant-cars are run. Tourist, fortnightly, and week-end cheap tickets to all East Coast resorts are available for any train.

The Great Northern Railway Company, since July 11, have added three new restaurant-car expresses, giving Bradford a record service from London of three hours and forty minutes—thirty-three minutes quicker than the fastest train by any other route. Leeds also is brought nearer London by five minutes. The new down-train to Leeds and Bradford leaves King's Cross at 2.15 p.m., arriving at Leeds at 5.55 and Bradford at the same time. It only stops intermediately at Doncaster (5) and Wakefield (Westgate) (5.28). The new up-train from Bradford leaves at 1.27 p.m., Leeds at 2 p.m., and reaches King's Cross at 5.25 p.m. A new restaurant-car train runs at 6 p.m. from Bradford and 6.25 from Leeds, arriving at King's Cross at 9.55, after stopping only at Wakefield. These new trains will, in addition, provide extra services for Wakefield and improved services with Halifax and Huddersfield.

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How to Decide Upon the Best Place to Spend Your Holiday.

Write to the Superintendent of the Line, Great Eastern Railway, Liverpool Street Station, E.C., for copies of illustrated and descriptive guides and programmes sent GRATIS.

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CHEAP TICKETS FOR VARYING PERIODS.

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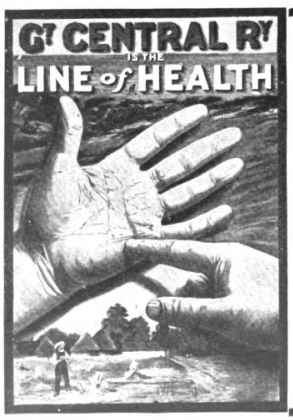
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FROM
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DURING JULY, AUGUST, and SEPTEMBER.

DATES	TO	Fares from
Every **THURSDAY**	Belfast and North of Ireland ...	24/-
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Every **SATURDAY** from July 23rd to September 3rd	Edinburgh and Glasgow ... ... Daylight Express Corridor Excursions.	27/-
Every **FRIDAY and SATURDAY** to Sept. 24th	Isle of Man	25/-
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Every **FRIDAY night and SATURDAY morning** (July 30th and August 6th excepted)	North and Central Wales and Cambrian Coast	19/-
Every **FRIDAY night** to September 23rd	Liverpool District	16/-
Every **SATURDAY morning** to September 24th	Manchester District	16/-
Every **SATURDAY**	Birmingham District	11/-
Every **TUESDAY**	Northampton for the Washington and Franklin Country ... ... Fare, **19/6**, includes Motor Drive and Luncheon.	19/6 Inclusive Fare.
Every **WEDNESDAY** and **SATURDAY**	"A Day in Shakespeare's Country," Rail and Motor Tour to Kenilworth, Guy's Cliff, Warwick, and Stratford-on-Avon.	11/6 Inclusive Fare.

Week-End Tickets—will be issued every Friday and Saturday to many Seaside and Inland Pleasure Resorts, and to a large number of stations in Scotland, available for the return journey on the following Sunday (Train Service permitting), Monday, or Tuesday. Those issued on July 29th and 30th will also be available for return on **WEDNESDAY**, August 3rd.

For details as to Fares, Train Times, &c., obtain Programme at any of the Company's Stations or Town Offices, or write to the Enquiry Office, Euston Station, London, N.W.

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A B C. Programme of Tourist and Excursion Facilities for week-ends and longer periods can be obtained FREE at Marylebone Station, G.C.R. Town Offices, Dean and Dawson, 85, Strand, and London Branch Offices, or by post from Publicity Dept., 216, Marylebone Road, N.W. SAM FAY, General Manager.

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80 MINERAL SPRINGS.
50 TREATMENTS.
FINEST BATHS IN EUROPE.
NEW WING OPENED JULY 2nd.

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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

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	R	TR	TR	R	T	R
HARROGATE .....arr.	2. 32	3. 26	6. 4	6. 41	8. 0	10. 5

	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
HARROGATE .....dep.	7. 0	8. 50	10.10	2. 35	5. 0
	R	R	TR	T	TR
LONDON (King's Cross) .....arr.	11.30	1. 40	2. 15	7. 0	9. 0

R. Restaurant-Car Train. T. Through Train.

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BY THE
QUICKEST AND MOST FREQUENT SERVICE

OLIVER BURY, General Manager.

THE WORLD FAMED

"Angelus" PLAYER-PIANOS



BY ROYAL WARRANT TO H.M. THE KING OF GREECE.

AS SUPPLIED TO H.M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

THE MELODANT
The Wonderful New Expression Device

THE PHRASING LEVER
Gives Freedom And Individuality To The Performer

The perfection to which the Angelus has been brought has been and still is the despair of the many who have sought to copy its marvellous mechanism.

The glorious possibilities of the Angelus have been still further enhanced by the introduction of

THE MELODANT Patent Expression Device, which gives to the Angelus just that exquisite human-like effect and independence of touch which mark the performance of the accomplished pianist. The MELODANT accentuates the melody or theme of the composition so that it stands out clearly in contrast to the accompaniment.

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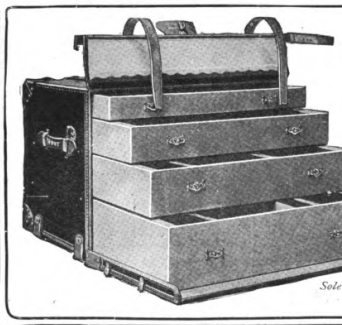
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"THE WOMEN NAPOLEON LOVED."

DID Napoleon ever love anyone but himself? According to Mr. Tighe Hopkins, whose interesting book, "The Women Napoleon Loved" (Eveleigh Nash), is embellished with some charming illustrations, women played a very great part in the great conqueror's life, and that although at no time was love the "occupation" of Napoleon. In a clever preface, entitled "The Feminine Tangent," the English writer analyses his hero's sentiments towards and against the fairer sex, and he quotes what was, perhaps, the truest word ever written by Napoleon in this connection—"I am used to kind, gentle, persuasive women; these are the women I like." Mr. Tighe Hopkins has been forced to make a selection in the long, and, it may be hinted, the ever-lengthening list of those whom Napoleon loved—if one may use such a word in such a connection. The first chapter of the book concerns "episodes of youth," and recalls the little-known fact that in a now-forgotten volume of Memoirs it is stated that the young Napoleon actually made an offer of marriage to Grace Dalrymple, who afterwards became the wife of Sir John Elliott. Josephine's relations to her famous husband are told with a good deal of pungent point; and then in rapid succession we meet with the various women whose names have become immortal greatly because of their association with Napoleon. The longest of these "affairs" was that with the great actress, Mlle. George, whose very curious and over-frank memoirs have only lately been given to the world; but by far the noblest, indeed it might be said almost the only true heroine of romance whom Napoleon loved, was the Polish Countess, Marie Walewska, whom the author well calls "the Iphigenia of the North," for she undoubtedly sacrificed herself for the sake of her country. The portrait published of her in this book is singularly charming, giving an impression of almost Greuze-like grace. She seems to have been truly attached to Napoleon, and there came a very strong link between them in the shape of the little son, born in 1809. He lived to become French Ambassador to this country, and, as Count Walewski, was a well-known and popular figure in the London society of the 'fifties. Mme. Walewska never deserted her imperial lover. She was at Fontainebleau on the night of the first abdication; and she paid a brief secret visit to Elba with her child, being taken, whilst there, by the simple-hearted islanders, for Marie Louise. Finally, she implored the British Government to allow her to rejoin Napoleon at St. Helena. It is melancholy to turn from the touching account of this noble, if erring, woman to that which describes the ignoble Austrian Archduchess who behaved with such utter treachery to the husband whom she had not even the excuse of disliking; for all the documents which have been kept, including numerous private letters, prove that Napoleon's second wife was really attached to him, her selfish heart having been conquered by his devotion and attentions.

A LOVELY SPOT ON THE LAKE OF THE FOUR CANTONS: FLUELEN, NEAR LUCERNE.





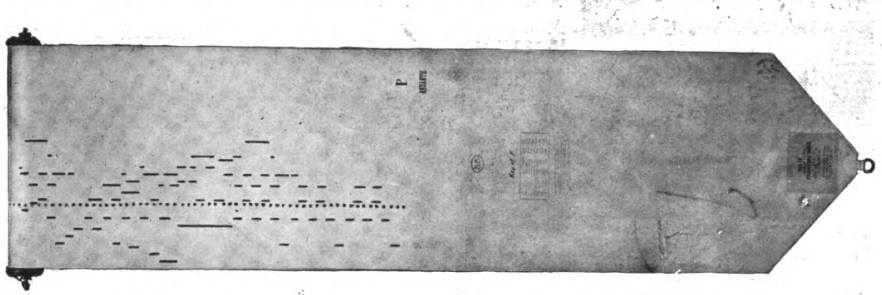
Photos. S. J. Beckett, F.R.P.S.

THE TOURING METROPOLIS OF SWITZERLAND: LUCERNE—THE SCHWEIZERHOF QUAY, AND THE RIGI IN THE DISTANCE.

As the point at which travelling routes in Switzerland converge from north, south, east and west, and as the northern terminus of the St. Gothard Railway, Lucerne has become known as the metropolis of tourists in Switzerland. It is also in itself a most interesting and beautiful place, and is surrounded by some of the finest scenery to be found in the world. By means of the tours arranged by the Regent Street Polytechnic hundreds of Londoners every year visit this delightful holiday centre.

A new turbine steamer, the *St. Petersburg*, specially built for the Great Eastern Railway Company, has just been placed on the Harwich-Hook of Holland service. The first-class accommodation is similar to that of an Atlantic liner. A special feature is the number of private cabins for one or two persons, and particular attention is paid to the heating and ventilation, both the inner and outer cabins on the main and lower decks being ventilated direct from the deck, and heated in winter to a suitable temperature, passengers being able to adjust the supply of air at will. The machinery comprises triple turbine-engines. The *St. Petersburg* is fitted with wireless telegraphy and submarine signalling apparatus.

The "Michelin Guide to Switzerland" (1910 edition), just published, is written in English and French. A feature is the atlas, which includes sixteen town plans and nine special maps, with key chart and eleven maps of the country in sections, which should be of special value to the motorist, as by different signs he can learn whether a road is a main or secondary, or mountainous, or narrow, if the ten-kilometre speed limit is in force, or whether the road is closed to motor traffic. Points of vantage where it is worth stopping to enjoy a view, are shown by green crosses, and the conditions regulating taxes, customs, hotels, and charges, garages, and petrol depots—are also given. Part of the book is devoted to tyre management and repairs, and it is to be had from the Michelin Tyre Company, of Sussex Place, South Kensington, or 105, Boulevard Pereire, Paris.



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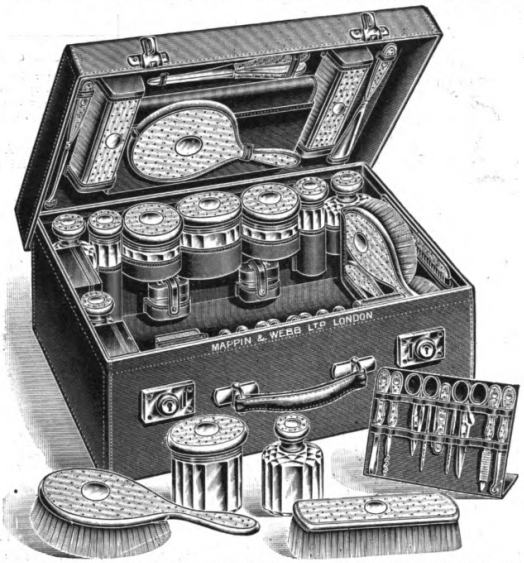
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

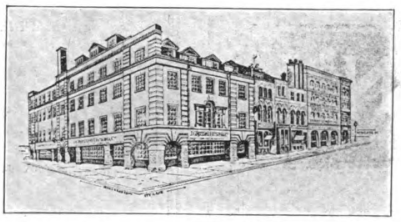
THE will (dated April 12, 1910) of MR. JOHN HARROP, of Green House, Ossett, Yorks, who died on April 28, has been proved by his four children, the value of the estate being £104,557. The testator gives the Horbury Bridge Mills estate to his sons Herbert and George; the Green House estate to his son Herbert; other property at Ossett to his son George; £60 per annum to his niece Emma Harrop, while a spinster; and the residue to his daughters, and the issue of those that may have predeceased him.



A NOTABLE TROPHY COMPETED FOR AT BISLEY: THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" CUP, FOR ALL COMERS.

As in previous years, the "Daily Telegraph" prize, open to all comers, is among the most noteworthy of the Bisley trophies. The inscription reads: "National Rifle Association. Bisley Common Meeting, 1910. Presented by the Proprietors of the 'Daily Telegraph.'" The cup, which is in the Georgian style, is the work of Messrs. J. W. Benson, Ltd., of Ludgate Hill.

The will, and seven codicils, of MR. THOMAS DIXON GALPIN, of Palace House, Kensington Gardens, and Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, have been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £460,606. The testator gives 200 guineas to his daughter Bessie May for the Children's Rest (Putney Heath); 100 guineas each to the Homœopathic Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, the Printers' Almshouses, the Printers' Orphan Asylum, the Booksellers' Retreat, the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, the Somers Town Blind Aid Society, Spurgeon's Orphanage, and the Dorset County Asylum; 50 guineas each to the Hambro Orphanage, the Roehampton Club, the Church Army, the Ogle Mews Ragged School, the Honor Club for Work-Girls, and the Unitarian Christian Church (Wandsworth); £1000 debenture in the British Columbia Land and Investment Agency in trust for each of his grandchildren; many small legacies, and the residue to his thirteen children.



MESSRS. GROSSMITH'S NEW PERFUMERY WORKS.

These new premises and extension of Messrs. J. Grossmith, Son and Company, wholesale perfumers, of Newgate Street, Ivy Lane, and Paternoster Square, were opened on July 7. The firm was established three quarters of a century ago, and won the only prize for British perfumery at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

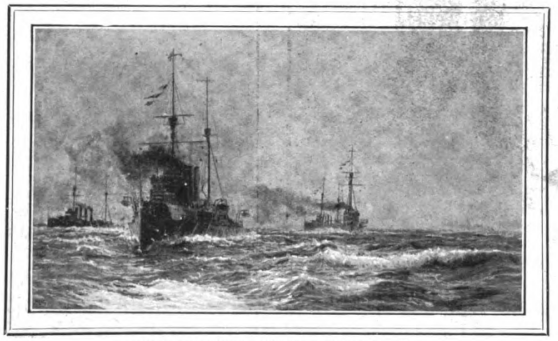
The will and codicil of MR. ROBERT WILLIAM LLEWELLYN, of Court Colman, Bridgend, and Baglan Court, Baglan, Glamorgan, have been proved, the value of the real and personal estate being £427,176. The testator devises the Baglan Hall Estate, in trust, for his son Griffith Robert Poyntz, his mother having the use of the house and furniture during her widowhood. All other his manors, lands, and premises, mines, and minerals he leaves in trust for his son William Herbert Clydwyn for life, and then as he may appoint to his children, but charged with the payment of £2500 per annum to his wife, and £300 per annum, to be raised to £400 per annum on the death of his sister, and a capital sum of £4000 to each of his children — John Blandy, Robert Godfrey, Dorothy Mary, and Eleanor Caroline.

[Continued overleaf.



"BIRTHDAY HONOURS."

Messrs. Joseph Watson and Sons, Limited ("Watson's Matchless Cleanser" Soap), offer "Birthday Honours" (a companion picture to their "Baby's First Tooth" of last year) to those who save wrappers from their prize soaps — "Matchless Cleanser," "Nubolic" Disinfectant Soap, and "Sparkla." The picture is by Mr. G. Sheridan Knowles, R.B.A., R.I., who has long since made his name for his modern and eighteenth-century pictures — a reputation which "Birthday Honours" will enhance. The picture is in photogravure, on fine plate paper, size 23 in. by 28½ in. Full particulars can be had from the "Art Department," Joseph Watson and Sons, Limited, Whitehall Soap Works, Leeds.



MESSRS. PLAYER'S NEWEST WORK OF ART.

Mr. W. L. Wyllie, R.A.'s, fine picture, "The Second Cruiser Squadron in the North Sea," exhibited at the Royal Academy last year, has been reproduced in colours by the proprietors of Player's Navy Cut, as a companion picture to the same artist's "H.M.S. Bellerophon," which they similarly introduced to the public. The reproduction is sold at 1s., and can be obtained from any tobacconist, or from Messrs. Player and Sons, Nottingham. The colouring of the original has been carefully preserved.

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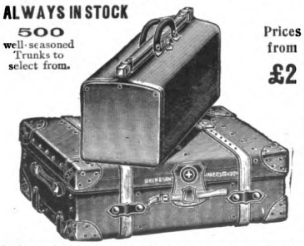
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In a recent competition we offered prizes for the best list of 9 Reasons (in order) for using this the finest Boot Polish made. We now propose to take these Reasons one at a time and offer a first prize of **£2 2s.**, a second prize of **£1 1s.**, and a third prize of **10s. 6d.** for the best Figures of Speech, or, as we have named them, "Ideagrams," which suggest or describe this particular merit. We also offer weekly 9 additional or consolation prizes of our Cherry Blossom Boot Polish Bronzed Metal Caskets, containing large tin of the polish, special plush polisher and pad or cloth. Example: Reason—"It is the most economical to use." Ideagram—"It is the greatest Money Saver."

The First Reason is, "It is the easiest to use." Write your figure of speech on a sheet of paper, with No. 1 above, and name and address below. Enclose a receipt from your Grocer or other Dealer for 6d. worth of Cherry Blossom Boot Polish, at retail prices, in either 2d., 3d., 4d., or 6d. tins, and post to us before July 23. The prize will be awarded immediately thereafter and the result published in this paper on August 13. Next week we shall announce Reason No. 2 for competition, and so on. Competitors may compete each week or as often as they like, and as many times each week as they like, provided they enclose receipt as stated above with each attempt. They must, of course, agree to abide by our decision as to the prizes awarded. Please mark your envelope "Ideagrams."

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One means to that end is 'Cherry Blossom Boot Polish,'
Regarding its value, I all others abolish.
Go, buy it, dear friends—saving cash, time, and labour,
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The Winners of the 5 other prizes of £1 each are:
Miss MacLellan, Craigmore, Isle of Bute.
Mr. J. H. Bryon, Brant, Broughton, Nr. Newark.
Miss Alice Yeomans, 15, Foster St., Lincoln.
Mr. Richard Walton, 18, Anne's Park, Bristol.
Mr. H. C. Bayston, 38, Market St., Watford.

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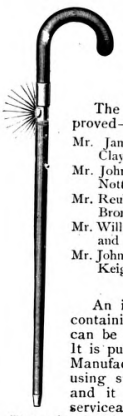
Is the Best Natural Aperient Water. Bottled in Hungary. Used the World Over.

Drink on arising half a glass for

CONSTIPATION

The residue of the property he leaves to his son William Herbert.

The will of Mrs. JULIA SCARAMANGA, of 22, Hyde Park Gardens, and West Hill, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, who died on May 20, is now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £313,799. The testatrix gives £10,000 to the School; and £5000 each to the General Hospital and the Leper Hospital in the Island of Scio; £500 each to the Vicars of St. Saviour's, St. John's, and St. Paul's (Shanklin), and St. James's (Paddington), for charitable purposes; £200 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Consumption Hospital; and very many legacies to relatives and others, and servants. The residue she leaves to her nephew, Constantine Ralli.



The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. James Nuttall Boothman, The Pines, Clayton Green, near Chorley . . £197,979
Mr. John Hedigan, 103, St. Mark's Road, Notting Hill, died intestate . . £157,250
Mr. Reuben Martin, Roebuck House, West Bromwich, died intestate . . . £138,604
Mr. William Jones, 76, Chrisp Street, Poplar, and Earlham Grove, Forest Gate . . £123,735
Mr. John William Hartley, Sutton Hall, near Keighley, Yorkshire £100,053

An interesting novelty is a walking-stick containing a very powerful electric-light, which can be switched on or off instantly as required. It is put on the market by the Alexander Clark Manufacturing Company. The possibilities for using such a stick are, of course, immense, and it goes without saying that it would be serviceable to very many people at night. The price is fifteen shillings, and the charge (which is renewable for a few pence) lasts many months.

We regret that in our last issue a portrait of Canon Teignmouth Shore was given, instead of that of his son, Mr. W. Teignmouth Shore, the well-known novelist and journalist, as the author of a forthcoming book to be entitled "D'Orsay, the Complete Dandy." Those who know Mr. Teignmouth Shore's work will look forward to a graphic presentment of the life and times of the celebrated leader of early Victorian fashion.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

G W B (Sydney).—Your criticism seems quite right, and it is interesting to follow the curiously different effect of the two adjacent squares. But it was evident on Black's 20th move that he seriously imperilled his game, and, as you now show, should have lost it.

E J WINTER-WOOD AND F R GIFFINS.—Problems to hand, with thanks.

H R THOMPSON.—In problem No. 3450, if White play 1. B to Kt 4th, the defence is 1. Kt to R 7th, and we see no mate in two to follow.

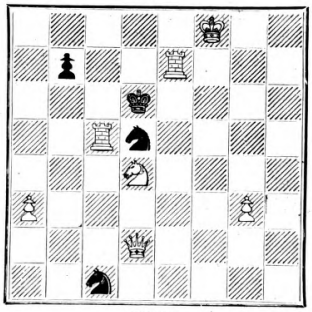
N HARRIS.—Your arrangement is highly ingenious, and we regret we cannot lay it before the author.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3445 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3448 from Salon de Recreo (Burgos), J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), J B Camara (Madeira), and S Foster (Gibraltar); of No. 3449 from Sorrento, S Foster, J B Camara, Salon de Recreo, and J Dixon: of No. 3450 from Loudon McAdam (Storrington), G Bakker (Rotterdam), J F G Pietersen, R Murphy (Wexford), and F W Cooper (Derby).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3451 received from H W Gundry (Exeter), Loudon McAdam, H S Brandreth (Weybridge), J Somes Story (Matlock), J F G Pietersen, R Theobald, F G Crocker (Dumfries), R Murphy, J H H (Goole), Sorrento, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), Albert Wolff (Sutton), G Bakker, J Santer (Paris), H R Thompson (Twickenham), Hereward, E J Winter-Wood, R C Widdecombe (Saltash), J Green (Boulogne), C F Fisher (Eye), F W Cooper, A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), T Roberts (Hackney), T Schin (Vienna), W Winter (Med-stead), C Barretto (Madrid), A G Headell (Winchelsea), T Turner (Brixton), E Ratcliffe (Wendover), Julia Short (Exeter), F W Young (Shaftesbury), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), and R Worters (Canterbury).

PROBLEM No. 3453.—By F. R. GIFFINS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3450.—By SORRENTO.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B 6th	P takes B
2. Kt to B 3rd (ch)	K to B 4th
3. Q to B 7th. Mate.	

If Black play 1. K to B 4th, 2. Q to B 7th (ch); if 1. B to B 5th, 2. Q to B 3rd (ch); if 1. B to Kt 2nd, or Q takes P, 2. Kt to B 3rd (ch), etc.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

Exhibition performance at Berlin. While each player was meeting twenty-one opponents simultaneously, they conducted the following blindfold game between themselves.

(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (Mr. Bardeleben.)	BLACK (Mr. Cohn.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	Kt to B 3rd
4. Castles	Kt takes P
5. P to Q 4th	B to K 2nd
6. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q 3rd
7. B takes Kt	Kt P takes B
8. P takes P	Kt to Kt 2nd
9. Kt to B 3	Castles
10. K to K sq	Kt to B 4th
11. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to K 3rd
12. B to K 3rd	Kt takes Kt
13. B takes Kt	P to Q B 4th
14. B to K 3rd	P to Q 4th
15. P takes P *en passe.*	B takes P
16. Q R to Q sq	

As might be expected between two masters under such conditions, the score is entirely book, being the Rio variation of the Ruy Lopez. The moves are identical with those of the fourteenth game of the match between Lasker and Tarrasch. In the eighth game, the latter played 16. Q to R 5th, in the tenth game he played 16. Kt to K 4th, so presumably the text move represented his final opinion of what was best.

16.	R to K sq
17. Q to B sq	Q to R 5th

A disastrous sally, which, though excused by circumstances, makes White's brilliant combination in reply all the more admirable.

18. R takes B	P takes R
19. B to Kt 5th	R takes R
20. Q takes R	Resigns

It seems scarcely possible that, in four moves from a book position, disaster so complete could have occurred.

Anyone wanting a list of the numerous holiday facilities provided by the London and North Western Railway Company, should write at once to the Enquiry Office, Euston Station, for a programme of excursions from Euston during July, August, and September, and a copy will be sent post free.

The Great Central, among the other railway companies, publishes a guide to holiday resorts and rural retreats. It cannot appeal in vain to the Londoner, and the style in which the brochure—with illustrations and maps—is presented cannot fail to attract and be in itself of interest. Appended to its descriptive pages are lists of seaside, farmhouse, and country lodgings, hotels, boarding-houses, and other useful information. The beauties of the country traversed and ideal nature of the places to visit en route will surprise most people. The Great Central's connections with shipping lines enable it to offer special facilities for foreign travel in addition. Send a postcard to the Great Central Publicity Department, 216, Marylebone Road, N.W.

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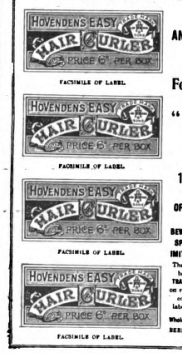
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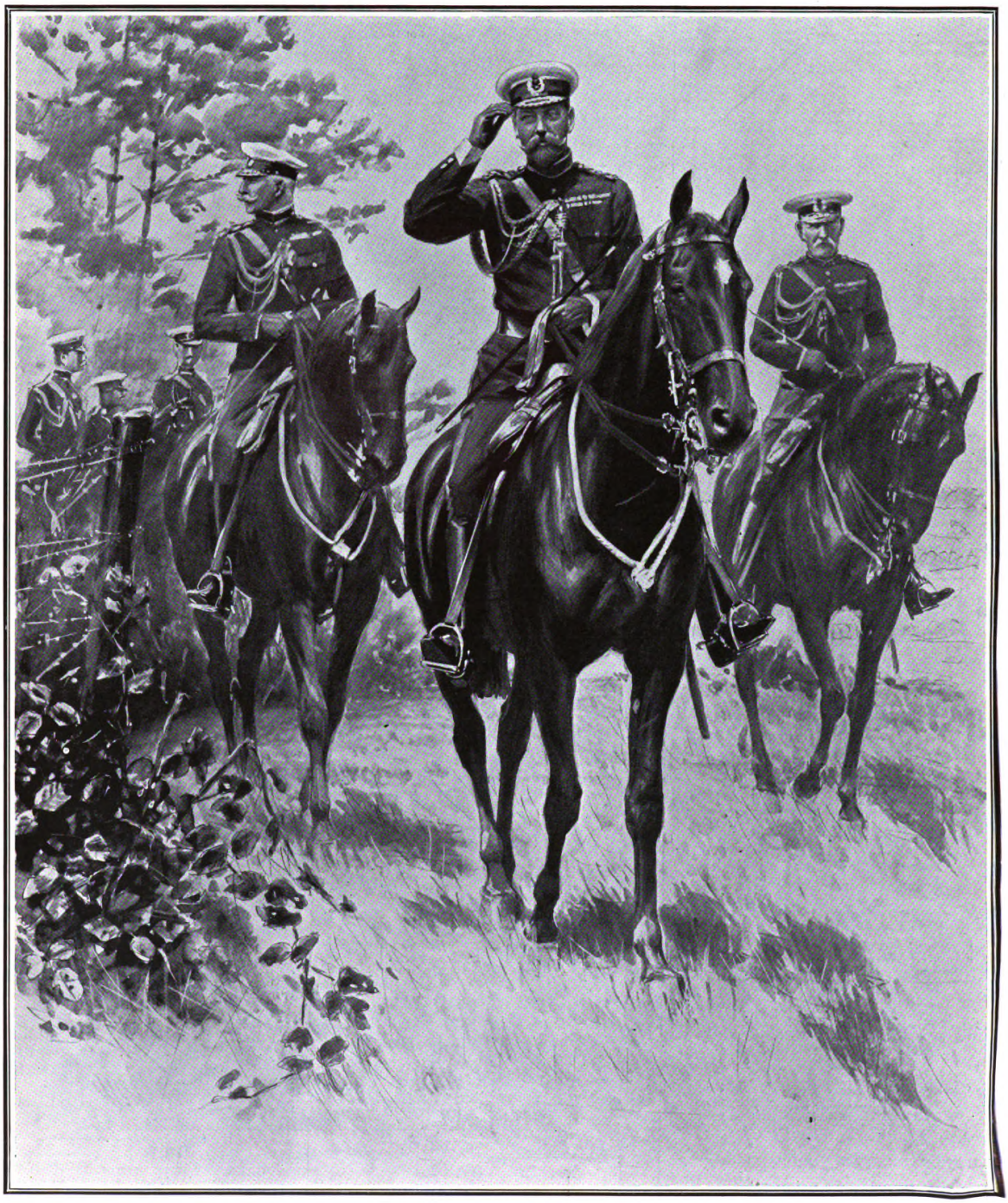
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THE KING AS HEAD OF HIS ARMY: HIS MAJESTY IN THE UNDRESS UNIFORM OF A FIELD-MARSHAL AND ON HIS BLACK CHARGER.

King George is showing himself a keen soldier, and the characteristic thoroughness with which his Majesty deals with everything that he undertakes was strongly evidenced during the memorable week that he has just been spending at Aldershot. Turning out daily at an early hour, the King went everywhere on horseback, and personally inspected everything. He showed a close personal interest in the soldiers by visiting their barracks and making informal inspections of the men "at home," as it were, also going over the hospitals and the training-schools and establishments. His Majesty also watched the field-firing practice of the troops at close quarters, alighting from his charger and following the soldiers on foot as they advanced firing at "dummy" targets, and accompanying the final attack until the "cease-fire" sounded. On one occasion also, during field operations, his Majesty, observing that the men seemed very hot in their service kit, had one man brought to him, and personally examined the details of the kit and the weight of the equipment. From Aldershot his Majesty has now gone to see his seamen at the great fleet muster in Mount's Bay. All the world knows there is no keener sailor than King George. In our drawing, his Majesty is seen accompanied by the Duke of Connaught ien.—[DRAWN

HARWICH ROUTE
TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.30 p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train with Dining and Breakfast Cars. Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.
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* NORWEGIAN FJORDS .. .. No. 6.—July 28 to Aug 10.
§ THE BALTIC and RUSSIA .. .. Cr. C. Aug. 6 to Aug. 29
* NORWEGIAN FJORDS .. .. No. 7.—Aug. 12 to Aug. 25.
* DALMATIA and VENICE .. .. No. 8.—Sept. 9 to Oct. 8.
* TURKEY, ATHENS, &c. .. .. No. 9.—Oct. 13 to Nov. 5.
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A NEW LINK IN HISTORY.

(*See Illustrations.*)

SINCE the excavations in Crete, which changed the Minoan myths into historical fact and revealed the existence of a great island empire that existed in the Ægean long before Greek civilisation began, there have been few discoveries of greater interest and importance than those which have recently been made by Professor Garstang at Meroë, in the Sudan.

Professor Sayce in 1909 located the site of the city of Meroë on the east bank of the Nile, between the Fifth and Sixth Cataracts, and the excavations carried on by Professor Garstang at the end of 1909 enabled the details of the Ethiopian capital to become known. The Temple of Amon, where the Ethiopian Kings were crowned, was also discovered. Even more interesting is the excavation of the beautiful Sun Temple, which was discovered at the edge of the khor, or meadow, thus confirming the account of Herodotus, who tells us that Cambyses sent to the Ethiopian King to inquire about "the Table of the Sun" in a meadow "in the suburbs of the capital, where cooked meats were set each night." There is no doubt that this building is referred to in the Homeric legend that Zeus and the other gods feasted every year for twelve days among the blameless Ethiopians. Many other buildings were also explored, and the Temples of the Lion and the Kenisa were discovered. It may be noted that the lion emblem was of frequent occurrence, and may probably have been the totem of the district. Many beautiful objects were dug up by the expedition, including forty inscriptions in the hieroglyphics of Meroë, two royal statues, and a great many vases of a new kind of pottery, objects of wood and glass, tiles and pottery. Especially interesting was the pottery, which is almost as thin as biscuit china, and gives evidence of Roman influence. Professor Sayce found Greek inscriptions showing how the city was destroyed at the end of the fourth century A.D. by a King of Axum, since which event the city was unoccupied. There still remains much to be done, of course, but meanwhile, all who are interested in history owe a debt of gratitude to Professors Sayce and Garstang for their wonderful discoveries, which have been undertaken under the auspices of the Liverpool University Institute of Archæology, and other benefactors. An exhibition is now being held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries in Burlington House, at which the results of the first season's excavations may be seen.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

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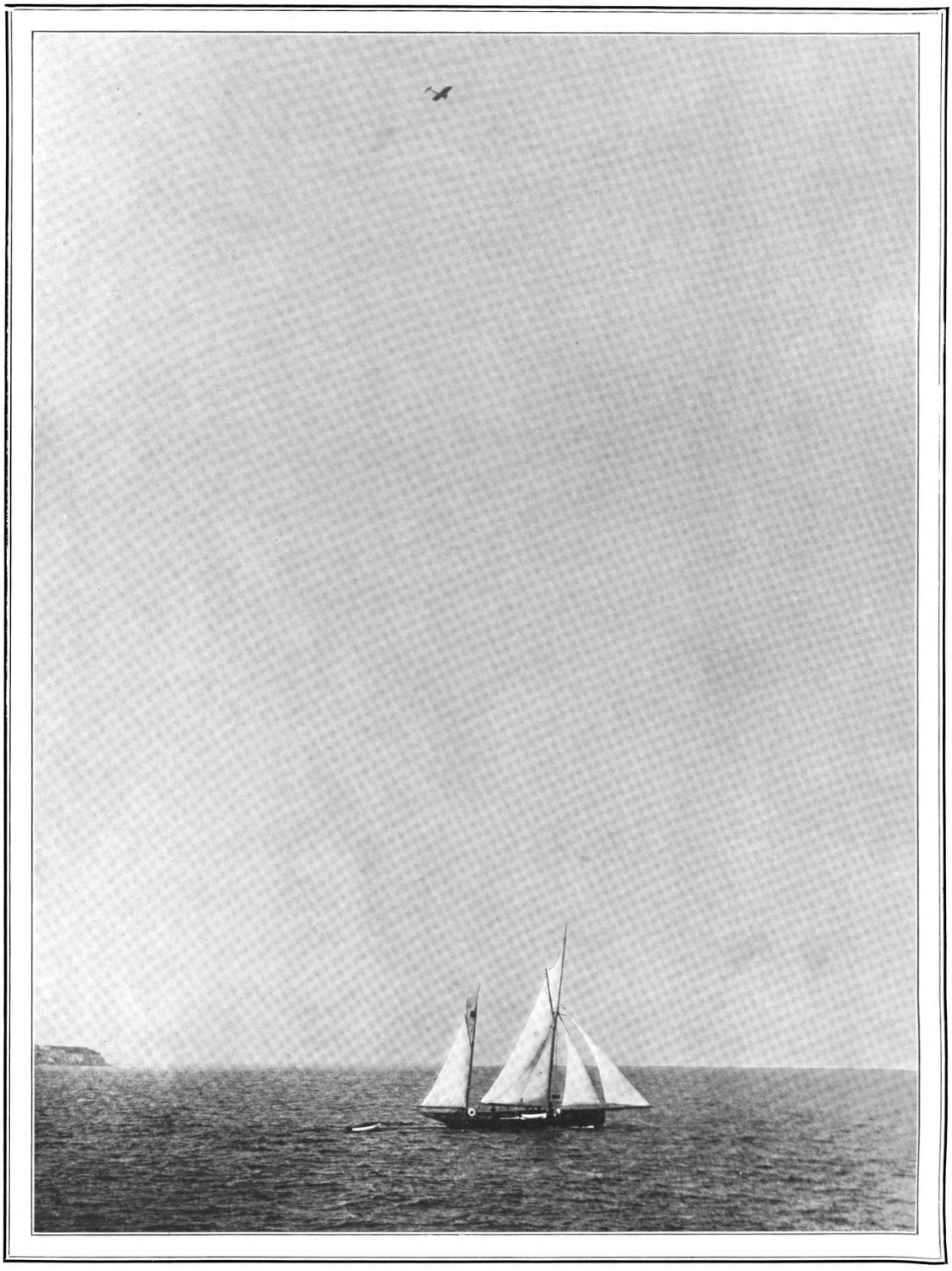
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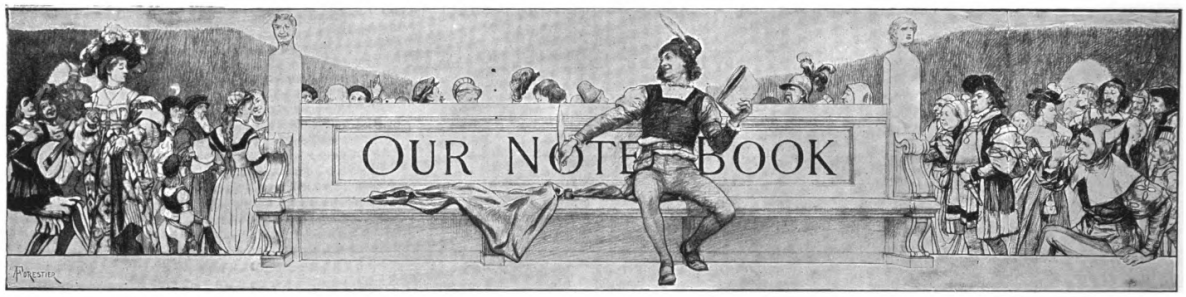
THE WHITE WINGS OF THE AIR AND SEA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



THE OLD AND THE NEW: MORANE USING THE NEWEST MEANS OF LOCOMOTION TO FLY OVER ONE OF THE OLDEST—A SAILING-VESSEL.

Our photograph brings together in striking contrast the earliest and the latest forms of sails, which, in two different elements, man has invented for purposes of locomotion. The origin of sailing-boats goes back into a very remote period of human history. In the use of aeroplanes mankind are only just beginning to feel their new-fledged wings. This particular photograph, which was taken from Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht "Erin," shows Morane, the champion airman of the Bournemouth meeting, flying over the sea in his Bériot monoplane. M. Morane, it may be mentioned, won the three chief prizes at Bournemouth—namely, the contests for over-sea flight, height, and speed. The total amount of his prize-money was £3525.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT is proverbial, of course, that England is politically attached to that process which some call proceeding step by step, and others call taking two bites of a cherry. We may indeed question the universal truth of this description. Englishmen, after all, have done one or two violent and definite things. King Charles the First's head, I regret to say, was not sawn off slowly, but struck off sharply, with what the curate in "The Private Secretary" called a good hard knock. The English aristocrats of the Revolution did not nibble at James II. like a cherry; they dropped him like a hot potato. Neither did they nibble at William of Orange like a cherry; rather, they swallowed him—like a pill. The massacre of Wexford and the slaughter after Culloden left nothing to be desired as far as thoroughness is concerned. The late Cecil Rhodes was an Evolutionist in a foggy sort of way; but the Jameson Raid was not at all evolutionary. And whenever there has been the smallest chance of tyrannising over anybody in Ireland the English Parliament has displayed a bounding swiftness and dazzling rapidity of action which confounded and rebuked those who had sneered at its slowness in all other matters. But though we may have shown some slight haste in the meaner matters of fear or avarice, we can honestly claim that we have shown a responsible and judicial slowness in the higher department of human good.

It may also be doubted whether this custom of gradual change is quite so practical as some have represented it. The disadvantage of going step by step is that when you have made one step you are often forcibly prevented from making the next, as any philosopher may discover who tries to go step by step through somebody else's cornfield. The philosopher had much better make one wild leap and land in the middle of the corn. No one ever really knows how long an experiment will be allowed to last; no one really knows how much sustained public force there is behind any trend of reform, or when it may suddenly give out. It is all very well to talk of revolution as a leap in the dark; but every step of reform is a step in the dark, and I would as soon leap over the edge of Shakespeare's Cliff as step over it. The result (at the bottom) would be much the same. And we do constantly find in English history that calamity has overtaken these partial proposals before they achieved their final object. Many who abolished public executions believed that this would lead to the abolition of all executions. But I think there can be no doubt that it has led rather to their perpetuation, on the principle that what the journalistic eye does not see the humanitarian heart does not grieve over. A political compromise is like two children tugging at a cracker till it comes in two in the middle. One child gets one half, but the other half flies further away. In short, the situation is a paradoxical one, which can only be conveyed in such forms of speech as are mysteriously called Irish. The real objection to taking two bites of a cherry is that you only get one bite.

That is the real difficulty of the few democrats who are in favour of Female Suffrage. Mr. Shackleton's Bill, recently discussed in the House of Commons, was, of course, a perfect example of our cautious and compromising kind of legislation. It makes a man smile to remember how all the old ladies who appear to conduct the Jingo and anti-Socialist newspapers set up screams of terror at the sight of the Labour Members, as the Marats and Couthons of a new Terror. The old ladies may rest in peace. Many other people are indeed becoming bored with the half-hearted fictions of Parliament. Mr. Balfour may let off an intelligent observation which in that atmosphere sounds as startling as a pistol-shot. Mr. Asquith may, and almost certainly does, welcome the horseplay of the Suffragettes as some sort of relief to the suffocating tedium of party politics. But so long as there is one Labour Member left in the House, the old flag of the British Constitution will still be flying. So long as the Labour Party remains, there will be at least one solid block of slow, reverent, and strictly Conservative compromise. There they stand, a wall of able, honest, successful, and profoundly respectable men, a permanent barrier against the anger of idealists, the wild free-thought of Bishops, the fantasticality of aristocrats, and the fighting dogmas of the Catholic Irish. The Labour Members seem to be the only people left who believe in the party system. Neither the Liberals nor Conservatives believe in themselves; but the Labour Party believes in both of them. And Mr. Shackleton rose full of all the old English constitutional idea of obtaining perfection piecemeal, standing for the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. As a personal taste in bakery, I think it depends which half. In a fairy-tale of my childhood, a wicked stepmother sought to persuade a good princess to share an apple with her, on the seemingly plausible principle that half an apple is better than no fruitarian diet. But the princess rapidly discovered the principle to which I refer—that it rathe depends which half—for the half she got was full of deadly poison.

Supposing (for the sake of argument, for I cannot conceive it to be very likely) that Mr. Shackleton's Bill does obtain further facilities and passes the House of Commons; and supposing (again for the sake of argument, though this is immeasurably more likely) that it passes the House of Lords, it will then be regarded by all such simple Suffragists as have any democracy in them as the beginning of Suffrage legislation. I am almost certain it will be the end of Suffrage legislation. The vague mass of mildly idealistic men and women who have supported the movement in order to see something happen will fall away, having seen something happen. The very prominent and wealthy women will be quieted and will silently strengthen their position, as all their class has done for the last four hundred years. And the working-women will remain like the working-men—full of faith, hope, and charity towards a race of politicians very much lower than themselves.

The essence of the position, therefore, amounts to this. If you are on the side of woman against man, or (in other words) if you are a criminal lunatic, you should welcome Mr. Shackleton's Bill because some women get something which some men dislike their having. If you hold a more decent opinion, that, upon the whole, the tyranny of the world is that of male over female rather than that of rich over poor, then you may welcome Mr. Shackleton's Bill as a sort of symbol. If you think (as many do, both rich and poor) that England is on the whole better governed by rich men than by Englishmen, then you should take Mr. Shackleton's Bill into your arms like a new-born babe and cherish and strengthen it above all things. But if, by any wild chance, you originally became a Suffragist because you believed in the ultimate rule of the people, then you ought to stamp it down into the mire.



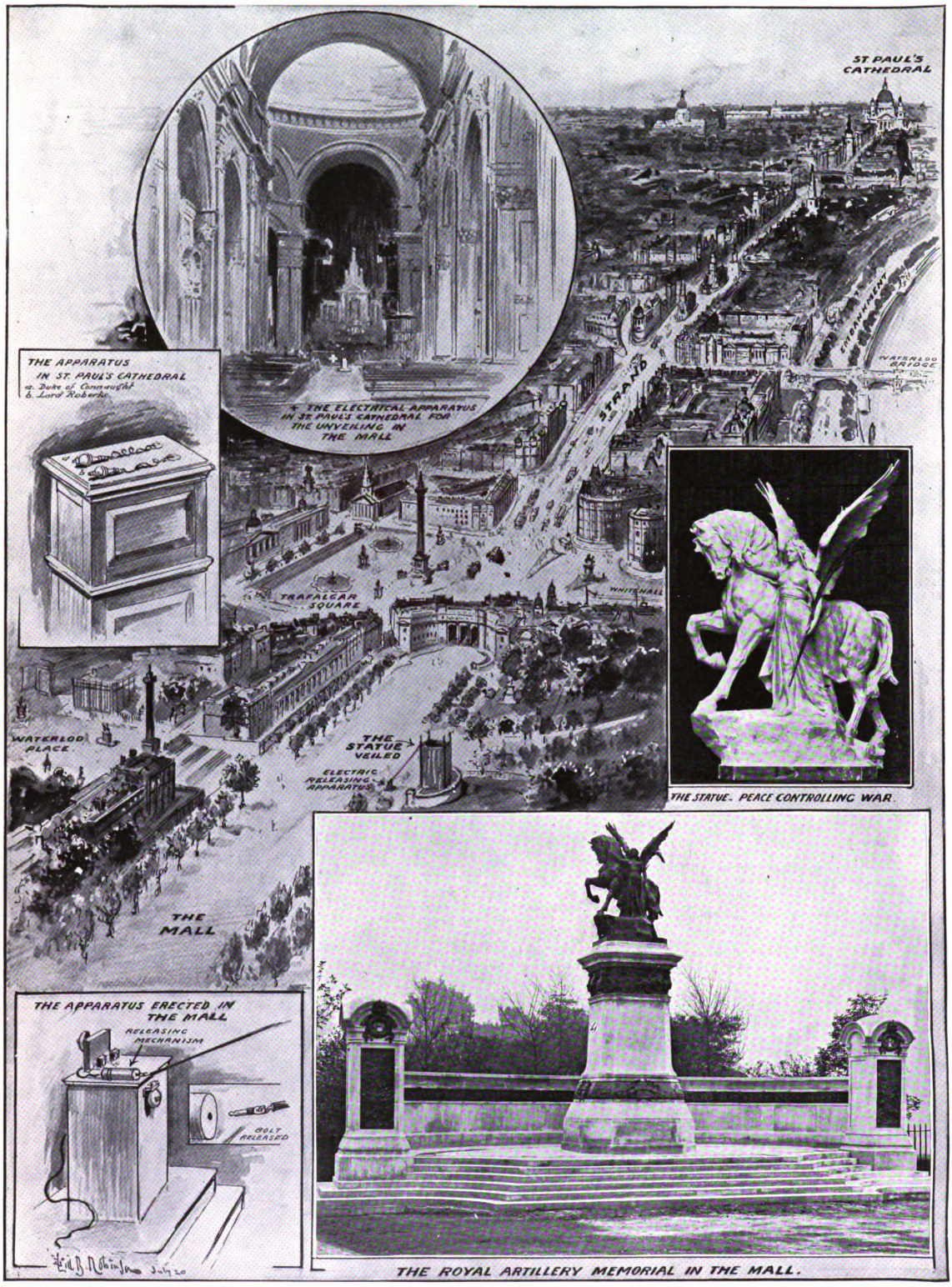
Photo. Brocherel.

ONE OF THE ONLY TWO PLACES IN THE WORLD WHERE A CARPET OF FLOWERS IS MADE: A FLOWER-CARPETED ROAD AT GENZANO, IN THE INFIORATA FESTIVAL.

On another page we give Illustrations of the carpets of real flowers that are made for the procession of the Sacred Host on the feast of Corpus Christi, at Orotava, Teneriffe. The only other place at which carpets of flowers for a similar purpose are made is said to be the village of Genzano, near Rome, one of whose streets, carpeted with flowers, is shown in the above photograph. The festival of flowers at Genzano, known as the Infiorata Festival, dates back to 1778, but has been in abeyance since 1895 until it was revived this year. The people whose houses face the street decorate them and carpet the road in front with flowers in various designs.

IN TWO PLACES AT ONCE: AN INTERESTING DOUBLE CEREMONY.

DRAWINGS BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.



UNVEILING AT A DISTANCE BY ELECTRICITY: A DIAGRAMMATIC DRAWING SHOWING HOW THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT UNVEILED THE ROYAL ARTILLERY WAR MEMORIAL IN THE MALL WHILE ATTENDING THE SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S.

Wednesday's ceremony of unveiling the new memorial, opposite the Duke of York's Steps in the Mall, to the officers and men of the Royal Artillery who fell in the South African War, was remarkable from the fact that it was held, so to speak, in two places at once. The Duke of Connaught, standing in St. Paul's Cathedral, where it was necessary for him to attend the service, manipulated a specially constructed apparatus (as shown in the two upper Illustrations) communicating with another apparatus (shown below) placed close to the memorial. This second apparatus was fitted with releasing mechanism, which, on the apparatus in St. Paul's being manipulated, caused the covering to be drawn away from the memorial. The sculptor who executed this fine monument is Professor Robert Colton, A.R.A. The group of bronze statuary on the central plinth represents War (as a charger) controlled by a winged figure of Peace holding a palm-branch. The friezes representing the Artillery are also in bronze. It is interesting to recall that King Edward took great interest in this memorial, and had promised to unveil it. He had the sketch model of it brought from Burlington House to Buckingham Palace during last year's Exhibition of the Royal Academy.

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS



Photo. Lafayette.

THE HON. ALAN R. BOYLE,
Who met with a serious accident at Bournemouth Aviation Meeting.



Camera Portrait by E. O. Hoppé.

LIEUTENANT FILCHNER,
Leader of the German Antarctic Expedition, who will work in agreement with Captain Scott.

Personal Notes.

The Hon. Alan Reginald Boyle is the fifth son of the seventh Earl of Glasgow, and was born in 1886. He has taken up aviation, and is a very promising young airman. At Bournemouth he met with an accident after a flight, caused by the front landing-wheels of his Avis monoplane sticking in the soft earth, and the aeroplane, in consequence, turning right over. Mr. Boyle's injuries consisted of concussion of the brain and facial bruises. Happily, the concussion is not considered a bad case.

Mr. Robert Loraine, the well-known actor, was one of the competitors in the oversea flight to the Needles and back at Bournemouth aviation meeting. In spite of threatening weather, he attempted the flight, but was almost at once caught in a tremendous rain-storm, and lost to sight entirely. For an hour and a quarter no news of him could be got, and search-parties were going off, hardly expecting to find him alive, when a telegram came from the Needles Lighthouse that he had been seen near the cliffs, and then a telephone message that he had landed on the downs near Alum Bay. Mr. Loraine became interested in flying after seeing M. Blériot start across the Channel.



Photo. Bettini and Grossi, Rome.

PRINCESS MILENA OF MONTENEGRO,
A Future European Queen.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

MR. ROBERT LORAINE,
The well-known actor, who made an adventurous flight from Bournemouth to the Isle of Wight in a storm, and was given up for lost.

The Marquess of Northampton was specially nominated by King George as Ambassador Extraordinary to announce his Majesty's accession to the President of the French Republic. Accompanied by the members of his special suite and personally attended by M. Mollard, "Introducer of Ambassadors" and Master of the Ceremonies at all great State functions in France, the Marquess drove from the British Embassy to the Elysée, and there had audience of M. Fallières, delivering King George's message of affection to the French people and determination to maintain the Entente Cordiale, good wishes that President Fallières warmly reciprocated in the name of France. The Marquess of Northampton, who was born in 1851, was himself formerly in the Diplomatic Service. He was for two years private secretary to Earl Cowper when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1880-2), under Mr. Gladstone's Administration, and sat in the House of Commons from 1889 to 1897, for the Barnsley Division of Yorkshire, as Lord William Spencer Compton.

Lieutenant Filchner, the leader of the German Antarctic Expedition, came to London to tender Captain Scott the best wishes of the Berlin Geographical Society and to discuss with him their respective plans for work in South Polar regions. As the result of the meeting, it has been agreed that there will be no rivalry or clashing between the exploring parties. There will be only one main German expedition, the aim of which is to be the exploring of the seas and land round the South Pole rather than any attempt to get to the Pole itself. Should the expeditions meet, it is arranged that they will work together and may even use one another's depots. Lieutenant Filchner proposes to start next April, and a Norwegian sealing-ship of very strong build has already been secured. The navigating officers and scientific staff of eleven experts to accompany the expedition have mostly been selected, the captain and first officer being both men with Antarctic experience. Lieutenant Filchner says that he is prepared to spend three years over his explorations. He was one of those at Waterloo Station to bid Captain Scott farewell when he started last week.



Photo. T. J. Damon.

MOUSSA KIAZIM,
The newly installed Sheikh-ul-Islam: the Head of the Moslem Faith.

The Sheikh-ul-Islam is the Archbishop of Canterbury, so to speak, of the Moslem faith, the arch High Priest and head of the Sacred College. In grave national emergency, he would place the sacred green banner of the Prophet in the hand of the Sultan, as Commander of the Faithful, and proclaim a Holy War, summoning all Moslems throughout the world to take up arms. Moussa Kiazim, a Senator of the Turkish Parliament, was installed as Sheikh-ul-Islam on July 12. He has distinguished himself in the Turkish Upper Chamber as a fearless and energetic speaker, and a zealous champion of the Constitution, from the standpoint of the Sheriat, or Sacred Law.

On the occasion of his jubilee as a ruler, on August 15, Prince Nicholas of Montenegro is to assume the status and title of King, and Montenegro will follow Servia and Bulgaria into the circle of European kingdoms, the name of the old Principality of the Black Mountain being at the same time changed to the ancient name of the country—"Zeta." The ruler of Montenegro was first acknowledged as a sovereign Prince by Russia in 1852, and the present ruler, Nicholas I., assumed the style of Royal Highness in 1900. Prince Nicholas was born in 1841, and succeeded his uncle, Prince Danilo I., in 1860. He is Colonel of the Russian 15th Rifle Regiment, and of the 9th Regiment of Servian Infantry. Among his Orders are the Black Eagle and the St. Andrew of Russia. His heir is Prince Danilo, born in 1871. In honour of his accession, it is given out, King Nicholas proposes to establish a special Order of Knighthood.



Photo. Bettini and Grossi, Rome.

PRINCE NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO,
Who is to be Proclaimed King Next Month.

Princess Milena of Montenegro is the wife of Prince Nicholas, and, with her husband, will on August 15 assume royal rank as a Sovereign, and become the Queen of Zeta—a title that of itself suggests romance. She was born at Cevo in 1847, and is the mother of nine children—three sons and six daughters. One of her daughters is the Queen of Italy, two others have married Russian Grand Dukes, and one is married to Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg. The two youngest are unmarried. On becoming Queen, her Majesty, it is said, intends, with her husband, the new King, to remodel the Court at Cettinje on the lines of the Court of Vienna, where, after that of Spain, the most elaborate and complicated system of etiquette of any European Court prevails.



Photo. Central News.

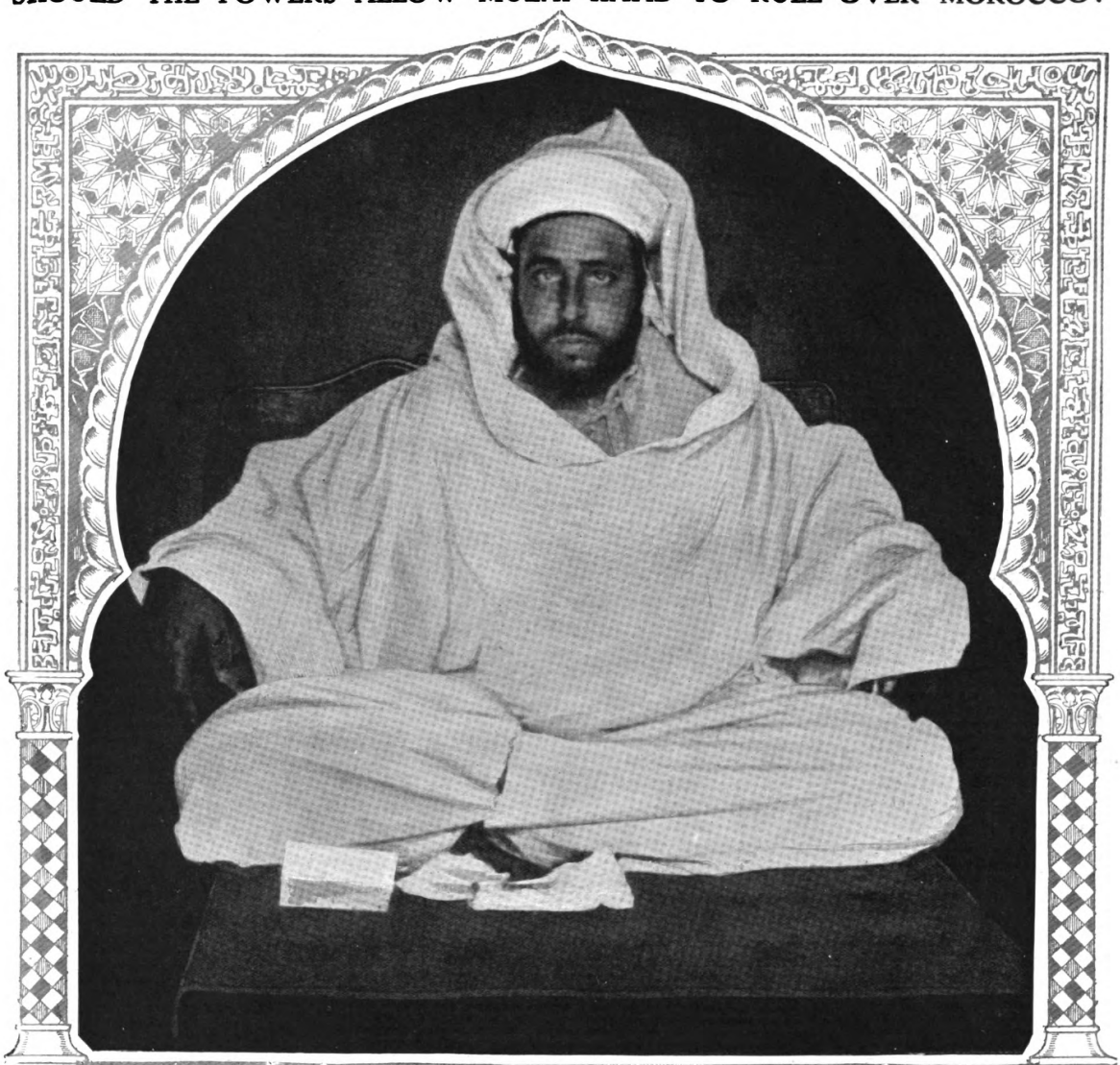
THE MARQUESS OF NORTHAMPTON'S VISIT TO PRESIDENT FALLIÈRES.
King George's Ambassador Extraordinary, with M. Mollard, driving to the Elysée to make formal announcement of the New Reign.

The Fleet in Mount's Bay.

Mount's Bay has never before been the setting for such a spectacle as will be witnessed there next week when his Majesty holds his informal review or "inspection" of the great fleet that has just concluded the summer manœuvres of 1910. There will in all be upwards of four hundred ships of war present, every kind of fighting

[*Continued overleaf.*

SHOULD THE POWERS ALLOW MULAI HAFID TO RULE OVER MOROCCO?



MULAI HAFID'S rule has been marked by the most outrageous cruelties from the outset. Immediately on assuming power, he began by mutilating and torturing his prisoners, and his abominable brutalities evoked outspoken protests from the Consuls of the Powers at Fez, who drew up a Collective Note demanding that in future all punishments involving mutilation or a lingering death should cease. To that Mulai Hafid's practical answer was the putting to death by throwing to the lions of his hapless State prisoner, the pretender El Roghi, who had for some time past been undergoing a cruel punishment, being carted about on show, cramped up in an iron cage.



ONE of the worst cases of torture laid to Mulai Hafid's charge, the details of which have just come to light, is that of the wife of Ben Aissa, the late Governor of Fez, who himself had died from the tortures that were inflicted on him. The object of the torturing was to discover Ben Aissa's supposed hidden treasure. Six weeks after the infliction of the torture, the poor woman's right shoulder was dislocated, possibly broken, and much swollen, causing intense pain. Her right arm hung almost useless, and the hand was apparently permanently closed. It showed scars and unhealed wounds—the effect of chains or ropes—and her legs and feet were also scarred.

EL ROGHI, THE MOORISH PRETENDER, BROUGHT TO FEZ IN A CAGE.

MULAI HAFID THE CRUEL: THE MOORISH RULER WHO HAS TREATED BEN AISSA AND HIS WIFE WITH GREAT BARBARITY.

Fresh instances have been brought to light of the atrocious cruelties that are being inflicted on his unlucky subjects and captives by the inhuman Sultan of Morocco, Mulai Hafid. The mother of Ben Aissa's wife is the last victim to be discovered—alive, just alive, after upwards of five weeks in close confinement in a dark cell, in heavy fetters. Ben Aissa's ill-fated wife herself is believed to have undergone a month of these tortures. People acquainted with Moorish customs have been able to gather from her condition what she has undergone. First, they say, her right hand was sewn up in a damp raw hide, which, by contracting, crushed the hand and rendered it useless. Then she was hung up by ropes or chains fastened to her forearms and wrists, which had to bear her whole weight, the strain cutting deeply into the flesh, and her legs and feet were at the same time chained. We owe a debt to the "Times" for having so persistently shown up the cruelties practised by Mulai Hafid. Attempts were undoubtedly made to conceal these cruelties, and the credit of exposing them is due to the pertinacity of the two ladies of the Fez Medical Mission—Miss Mellett and Miss Denison, who would not be put off until they had made a medical examination; also to the efforts of Madame Murat, the wife of a French doctor, and of Mr. Macleod, the British Consul at Fez.

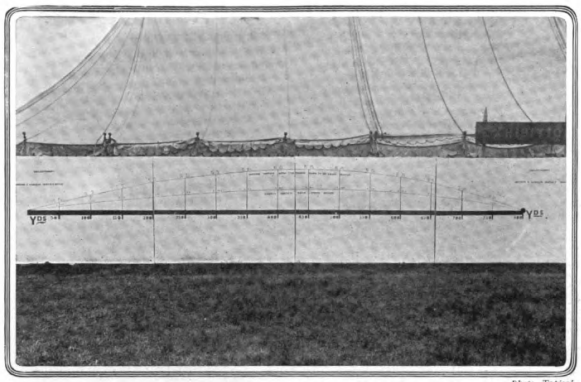


Photo. Topical.

THE SUPERIORITY OF GERMAN OVER BRITISH SERVICE RIFLES DEMONSTRATED AT BISLEY: A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE OF TRAJECTORY.

This diagram, framed on a large scale, was exhibited at Bisley to show the difference in an 800-yards' flight between the British and German service bullets. The upper curve shows the trajectory of the British bullet; the lower that of the German. Under the upper curve are the words: "British service rifle cartridge Mark VI. 215-grain bullet"; under the lower curve the words: "German service rifle Spitze bullet." The line representing the 800-yards flight in the diagram is divided into sections representing 150 yards each.

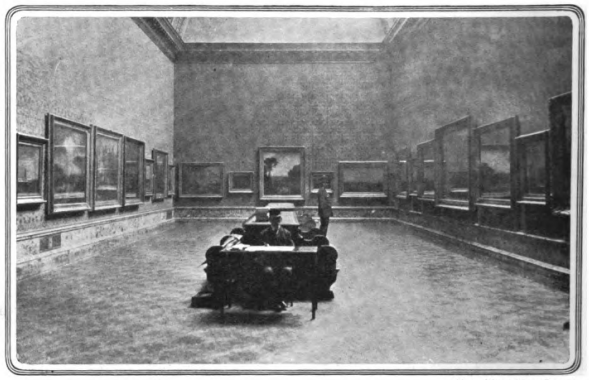


Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE GLORY OF TURNER AT LAST FULLY REVEALED: A ROOM IN THE NEW TURNER WING AT THE TATE GALLERY.

The new Turner Wing of the Tate Gallery, built through the munificence of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, affords a setting for the masterpieces of the great painter which at last enables his genius to be fully appreciated. The wing consists of two great galleries containing the principal oil-paintings, and a number of smaller rooms holding a selection from the water-colours and sketches, of which Turner bequeathed to the nation nearly twenty thousand. Some of Turner's pictures still remain at the National Gallery. Two of these, he stipulated in his will, should always hang between two works by Claude Lorrain.

ship, from the newest Dreadnought battleships to fast destroyers and submarines; all the West of England will be there to see the marvellous sight. The King and Queen, who left London on Thursday, remain in the Solent and off Cowes until Monday, when the royal yacht proceeds direct for Mount's Bay and will anchor there in the middle of the fleet. It is expected that his Majesty will make a stay of three days, and go on one of the days to sea on board one of the new Dreadnoughts — the *Vanguard*, *Collingwood*, and *St. Vincent* are the newest—in order to witness battle-practice or firing practice in service conditions. There will also probably be—again following King Edward's precedent—a Royal Levée, or reception of Admirals and Captains, on board the royal yacht, and the review itself will be a day's performance.

The New Turner Wing at the Tate Gallery. The new Turner Wing which has been added to the Tate Gallery, at Millbank, consists of, in addition to the two magnificent galleries containing the principal oil-paintings, a number of smaller rooms, very skilfully designed so as to display to the best advantage the pick of the water-colours and other drawings. All the Turners, however, are not at Millbank. There yet remains at the National Gallery a room full of them, including the famous "Sun Rising in a Mist," and "Dido Building Carthage." In his bequest of these two canvases to the National Gallery, Turner added the condition that they should for all time be hung between Claude Lorrain's landscapes, "The Marriage of Isaac and Rebecca" and "The Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba." But the Tate Gallery has Turner's popular masterpieces, "The Fighting Téméraire," "The Death of Wilkie," "Richmond Hill," "Crossing the Brook," and many more.



AFTER THE DOGS — THE MOTOR-'BUS: AN INCONGRUOUS SIGHT ON THE GALATA BRIDGE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople has got rid of its dogs, in the main streets at any rate, but a new terror has taken their place. This most romantic of cities, under the modern régime, is emulating London or Paris, and is quite proud of its new system of motor-omnibuses, which, under English and Greek management, has come into use this month. The first day's receipts, £200, were given to a popular fund for the Turkish fleet.

Parliament. Although in the recent debate on naval construction the House of Commons did not experience the thrill which it received when the same subject was discussed last year, it was disquieted by the comparisons with Germany. The Prime Minister, who intervened promptly in order to suppress a Radical revolt against what Mr. Dillon considered a monstrous programme, recognised the duty of the Government to maintain an ample Navy "with a margin of security"; but, according to Unionist critics, the margin was not sufficient. Mr. Balfour contemplated the possibility of our having only three more Dreadnoughts than Germany at the end of 1912. While we would then have twenty, Germany might have seventeen; and the Leader of the Opposition said he did not believe that a single Power had ever been within that percentage of the strength of the British Navy. Lord Charles Beresford, in the most effective speech he has delivered in the present Parliament, pointed out that in 1913 our strength in Dreadnoughts might be less than that of the Triple Alliance. Although there was no trace of panic in the House, those figures and warnings produced a grave impression. Of the seventy members who voted for the reduction of the Estimates, only twenty were Liberals, the others being Nationalists and Labourists. There was a more troublesome and threatening revolt of Ministerialists during the consideration of the Scottish Estimates, a considerable number from beyond the Tweed speaking with great impatience and irritation of Lord Pentland's dilatory and feeble management, and a new demand was made for some sort of Scottish Home Rule. All the tact and amiability of the Master of Elibank were required to appease his friends. Supply has now been completed, the Appropriation Bill is passing through its various stages, the Accession Declaration is to be considered next week, and the adjournment will take place in the early days of August. The business of the Commons, if all go as the Government hope, will be practically completed by the end of the present month; and, indeed, many members have paired already. Liberals hope to hear on Monday a statement from the Prime Minister with regard to the Conference on the Constitution. To that day questions on the subject have been postponed.

The Hon. G. E. Boscawen. Col. W. Campbell. Sir A. Bigge. Lord Annaly. The Duke of Connaught. The King. Lord C. Fitzmaurice. Major C. Wigram. Capt. B. Way. Capt. Balkeley.



Lady Eva Dugdale. Sir C. Frederick. Gen. Robertson. Gen. Sir H. Smith-Dorrien. The Queen. The Duchess of Connaught. Lady Smith-Dorrien. Gen. Robb. Capt. Arthur Wood. *[Photo. Topical.*

THE VISIT OF THE KING AND QUEEN TO ALDERSHOT: THEIR MAJESTIES IN A GROUP AT THE ROYAL PAVILION.

During their stay in Aldershot last week, the King and Queen made a thorough inspection of the camp. His Majesty, on his departure, issued a special message to the General Officer Commanding in Chief, General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, in which he expressed his satisfaction with all he had seen, both in the field and in barracks.

THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. Central News.

THE OXFORD UNDERGRADUATE WHO WON THE KING'S PRIZE AT BISLEY: CORPORAL F. R. RADICE, WHOSE SCORE WAS FIFTEEN POINTS HIGHER THAN THE PREVIOUS BEST.

Corporal Radice, of the Oxford University Officers' Training Corps, won the King's Prize and Gold Medal with a score fifteen points higher than the previous best for the great competition. He also won the Silver Medal. He is a Brasenose man and in his third year, and was a Bedford School boy. He is the grandson of an Italian colonel of Garibaldi's time who was exiled for his political opinions and became a Professor at Trinity College, Dublin.

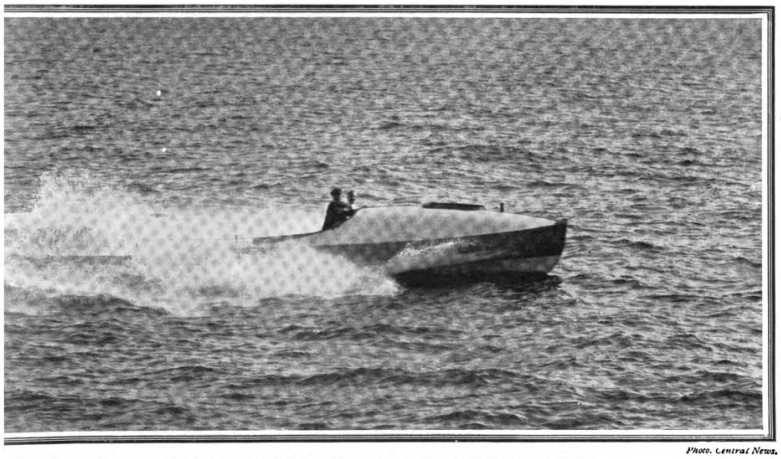


Photo. Central News.

FORTY MILES AN HOUR: SIR JOHN THORNYCROFT'S "MIRANDA IV." AT HIGH SPEED.

little boat that caused such a surprise for Londoners a few days ago, by making a run through the water between Blackfriars and Westminster she covered the distance between Waterloo and Hungerford (Charing Cross) Bridges in thirty-four seconds, and in sixty seconds was past ordinary river traffic. "Miranda IV." is 26 ft. long, with a 100-h.p. eight-cylinder Thornycroft engine, and weighs less than a ton and a speed she skims over the water, touching it only at one place—nearly amidships. At lower speeds she travels like any ordinary boat. She motor-boat meeting at Bournemouth, held under the auspices of the Motor Yacht Club last Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.



Photo. Trampus.

EATHS: THE WRECKAGE

IE DISASTER.

hed by peasants at work, when the shattered framework drop isted steel wires, balloon-cloth, tims' bodies lay near by.



Photo. Chesterfield.

FEATHERS FOR THE FLYING-MAN: COUNT DE LESSEPS ENROLLED AS AN INDIAN "BRAVE" BY THE IROQUOIS.

The unusual honour has fallen to Count de Lesseps of being adopted by the Iroquois Indians of Canada as a "brave." It was the outcome of their admiration at his flying from Lakeside across Montreal. The ceremony of adoption was carried out with full tribal formality of war-dance, peace-pipe, and the presentation of eagles' feathers.



Photo. Topical.

THE GERMAN AERONAUT KILLED, WITH FOUR OTHERS, IN THE AIRSHIP HE DESIGNED: HERR OSCAR ERBSLOEH.

It is thought that the envelope exploded from internal pressure caused by sudden increase in temperature when the airship emerged from mist into sunshine. There was no evidence that the benzine tank had exploded. The "Erbsloeh" belonged to the non-rigid type of airship, resembling in essentials the Clément-Bayard airships, though smaller, and was driven by a 125-h.p. Benz motor.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE HAND OF MAN.

IF there is any one portion of the human anatomy usually seized upon as distinctive of man, it is certainly his hand, which is selected as a testimony to the evolution which has lifted him high above his neighbour animals. I am not here concerned with brain-powers and intellectual attributes, but am simply selecting from the ordinary phases of man's structure a distinctive feature of typical kind. We start the consideration of man's hand as we begin the study of his whole anatomy, on the basis that, though he is the head of the animal creation, he is of it and not outside it. His body is built up on the identical ground-plan we see in fish, frog, reptile, bird, and mammal, man being one of the latter class. Below the purely human adaptations we see in skull, haunch, spine, and other parts, there lies the animal scaffolding. The type of all vertebrate bodies is the same. Evolution modifies this type in wondrous ways, now to suit it for a life in water, as the fish or whale; now to fit it for flying, as the bat and bird; and now to give us the fleet mammal we see in the horse, or the much-modified body which the giraffe owns.

The hand represents one of the specialised features of human-kind. Sir Charles Bell long ago declared that we ought to define the "hand" as belonging exclusively to man. What he ought to have said was that a highly perfect hand was a human characteristic, for practically nearly every vertebrate possesses a hand. That of the bird is hidden from view under the muscles and other structures of the wing; but we see that of the frog readily enough. The bat's hand, with its four fingers enormously elongated to support the flying-membrane, and its short thumb, is easily discerned. The horse's hand has but one fully developed finger, the third, and vestiges of the second and fourth digits; and the hoof of the animal is simply the largely developed nail of the third finger. The hands of the apes are evidently nearer our own in point of general conformation, and are useful instruments in every sense of the term, but it is in man alone that the acme of hand-development is reached, and that this living instrument becomes the symbol equally of the power of the blacksmith and of the delicate manipulations of the watchmaker or microscopist.

The hand of man consists of the wrist-bones (or carpus), numbering eight, of the palm-bones, numbering five, and of the digits, composed each of three bones, save the thumb, which possesses two joints only. What is special to the human hand is, first, the great length of the thumb compared with the size and dimensions of the hand. The thumb reaches to the knuckle-joint of the forefinger, while it is much shorter even in the anthropoid apes. Then we have to take into consideration its great mobility, along with the high development of the muscles in the ball of the thumb, which have the function of bringing the thumb well into the palm of the hand, so as to "oppose" the other fingers. For man's thumb-tip can be easily opposed to the tips of his other fingers, singly or cumulatively; and it is safe to say this is a peculiarly human power, possessed by no ape, and giving to man's hand its characteristic features and dexterity. In the foot of the ape, as everyone knows, the great-toe can be opposed to the other digits; and so the foot comes to function as a species of hand. It is interesting to note that in the early life of infants, a greater mobility of the big toe is seen than pertains to a later age. Again, we have to regard man as possessing long legs and short arms, whereas the apes, as a rule, show an opposite condition of matters. No doubt the long arms of the monkeys are related to the arboreal or tree life they lead. Another fact of great interest, in view of the axiom that infantile states reproduce traces of an animal's ancestry, is found in the observation that the young infant has a grasping power in its hands far in excess of that needed, and is capable of clinging to an object sustaining its weight for a relatively long period.

Doubtless the evolution of man's hand was contemporaneous with the development of the brain-centres which govern limb-movements, and which, in turn, represent the servitors of higher centres themselves. Darwin points out that, as man's ancestors became fighters with stones, clubs, and other weapons, the jaws and canine teeth would decline in size, and show forth the characteristic feature of humanity, in the highest races of which the jaws retreat and the brain comes forward. But the high import of man's hand is found in the phrase "handiwork" itself, a term as distinctive in its way of human development as is man's brain-endowment. Are the hand-functions declining, in view of the daily development of machinery? is a question which, of late days, has been debated. Probably the answer should be given in the affirmative, in so far as the idea that the hand is less needed as an all-round instrument than it was in the days of our forefathers. A shoemaker to-day, as a rule, is only part of a big machine represented by the boot-factory. Other operatives do a certain piece of work only, and even then it is a machine they guide. The "handiwork" idea is perishing under the universal employment of machinery to execute every task which deft fingers in past days could alone accomplish. We shall have only a few vocations left in which the hand of the individual worker will do something more than turn on and off the power of lathe or loom. But the surgeon's *tactus eruditus* will still be with us, and the artist's hand will still figure forth the ideals his brain conceives. There are few survivals, however, of handiwork. Even our letters no longer bear the characteristic impress of the hand: the machine has ousted the pen. ANDREW WILSON.



Photo. Fleet.

DEALING WITH A VENOMOUS CORRESPONDENT: THE SECRETARY BIRD KILLING A MOCCASIN.

One of the famous secretary birds of the Bronx "Zoo," in the United States, is here shown in the act of killing a deadly moccasin. This snake, also called a water-viper, is found in swamps in the warmer parts of America. The secretary bird is, of course, a fearless foe of all snakes.

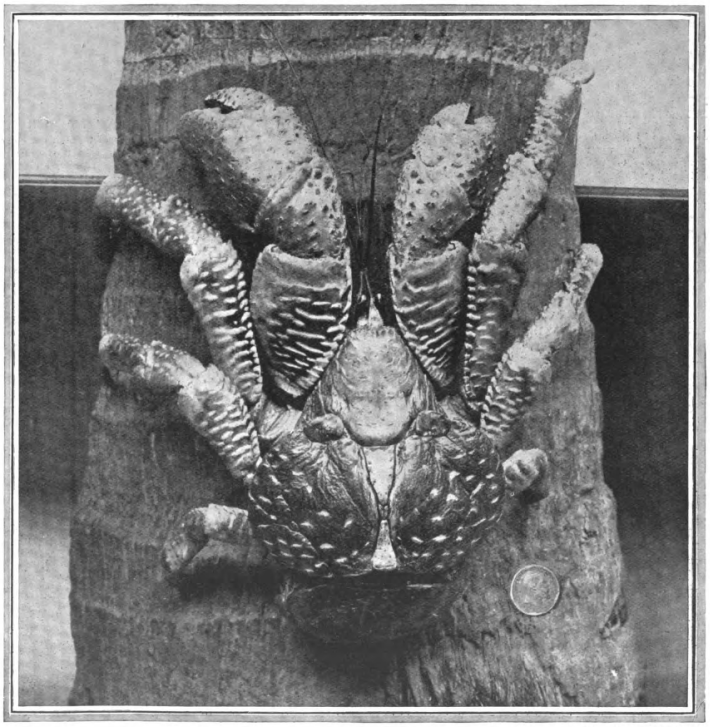


Photo. Chas. F. L. Clarke.

A GIANT CRUSTACEAN THAT CLIMBS TREES: THE ROBBER CRAB, SHOWING ITS RELATIVE SIZE TO A HALF-CROWN.

A TREE-CLIMBING CRAB.

IT was long an open question whether the land-crab, known as the Robber Crab (*birgus latro*) could really climb trees or not. This question is set at rest by photographs such as the one given on the opposite page, which shows a specimen of this interesting crustacean caught in the act of climbing. The size of the creature is indicated by the half-crown included in the photograph adjoining hereto, in order to show their relative dimensions. In climbing, the crab scarcely uses its large claws, but clings to the tree with the sharp points of its walking-legs. It can also climb almost vertical rock-faces. It feeds on cocoanuts, fruits, and carrion, and will carry off anything it can find, such as tools or clothes.

ALMOST WORTHY OF THE IMAGINATION OF H. G. WELLS.

PUBLISHED BY THE COURTESY OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; FROM A PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY DR. C. W. ANDREWS, F.R.S., F.Z.S.



THE COCOANUT-CRABS OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND: TREE-CLIMBING CRUSTACEANS MAKING A RAID ON A SAGO-PALM.

The robber or cocoanut crab, has been known for some centuries, but until lately doubts have existed whether these crustaceans actually climb trees to reach the cocoanut. The photograph taken by Dr. C. W. Andrews on Christmas Island should do away with all uncertainty on this point. The appearance of these giant creatures crawling through the woods is decidedly creepy, and reminds one of the gruesome stories of H. G. Wells. The animals, however, are easily frightened, and scuttle off backwards at the slightest alarm. They do not live only upon cocoanuts, but feed on fruits of various kinds, especially those of the sago-palm, while carrion of all sorts—even the bodies of their own relatives—does not come amiss. At one time, when rats swarmed in the forest at night, the crabs restricted their depredations to the daylight hours; but now that rats have almost disappeared, even at night, camp utensils are not safe from their claws. In fact, they have been known to carry away cooking apparatus, bottles, and clothes. The robber-crab's method of carrying cocoanuts is to strip them of their husks, and then to hold the nut under some of its walking legs, while it retires raised high on the tips of those of its legs not used for this purpose.



MR. GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM,
Whose new story, "The Major's Niece," which is running in the "Cornhill," is to be published in volume form.
Photograph by Russell

MRS. PENNY,
Who has written a new Indian novel, entitled "Sacrifice," to be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

ANDREW LANG ON THE ETON AND HARROW MATCH.

"THE Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing-fields of Eton," the Duke of Wellington is reported to have said; "which proves," wrote a schoolboy in his exercise, "that the Duke was not even aware that the victory was gained on foreign soil." So much for the spirit of scientific history.

It is very easy to make too much of the training afforded by our amusements. It can never pretend to take the place of military training. But as the interest excited is as keen as if the result of a match were important, as excitement may bring with it abject demoralisation or "funk"—the pallid cheek, the parched tongue, the wavering hands, and the trembling knees—training which teaches boys to conquer their bodies, even at a game, is not without value. I do not mean that a cricketer who is confident in all extremes will be courageous when bullets are screaming and men falling around him. I know a British General who seems to love to be under fire, after much experience of being hit, and who yet professes a nervous dread of being struck by golf-balls on the links. A man may stand bravely up to Mr. Knox's bowling, and yet desire to take cover under a hot fire.

Yet, as far as it goes, the tenacity, the superiority over their nerves, displayed by the Eton boys in their recent victory over Harrow bears a close analogy to tenacity in battle. They did not know when they were beaten, yet they were at least as much beaten as the Allied forces were at Waterloo about 5.30 p.m., June 18, 1815.

Like most people whose early education has been neglected, I am on the side of Eton at cricket; the reasons why it would take long to tell. So, when Harrow made 237 in their first innings, and Eton, when darkness fell early on the first day of the match, had lost five wickets for 40, I funked. I abandoned hope. "They will be all out for 80," I thought, "and perhaps in the second innings they may reach 150; it will be a licking by an innings." So I did not go to Lord's on the second day, to shiver and blink in the frosts and darkness of our July. I was properly punished. Eton made only 67 in their first innings. In their second, three of the four first men contributed only 21. Then their captain and fast bowler, Mr. Fowler, made top score, 64, aided by Mr. Birchenough with 22, and Mr. Wright with 26. Then came the day of small things—a six and a duck. But Mr. Boswell, the last man and not out of the first innings, perseveringly accumulated 32. Harrow would need to go to the wicket again, for half a dozen runs, when the last man, Mr. Manners, came in. *His* legs were not trembling. Companioned by Mr. Lister Kaye (13), he hit about him like—like Richard Cœur-de-Lion in a mellay, and got 40 not out in half an hour. There is nothing more stimulating in cricket than a long stand and hard hitting by the two last men. Every mortal present, with a heart in his or her breast, was counting every run: Harrow people, of course, without anxiety; Eton people with scarcely even "a wild surmise" of victory. Defeat might be mitigated, that was all that could be said, when the end of the innings (219) left Harrow with only 55 runs to get for a win. They could not spend more than four wickets over the task.

But Mr. Fowler's blood was up. He takes a very long run, he bowls with all his body and soul, and his first ball overthrew the stumps of Mr. Wilson, who got fifty-three in the first innings.

"Another for Hector!" The others came as boldly forward as the foster-brothers of Eachan in the Clan battle on the Inch of Perth (who all fell, leaving Eachan not out) "They went to the wars, but they always fell," says the sad old burden of the Celtic song. Mr. Fowler's ball "raged like a fire among the noblest names." Six champions bit the dust before Mr. Fowler in a short half-hour.

The two last men, like those of Eton, batted manfully. They had to bring up the runs from thirty to fifty-four for a tie, twenty-four runs had they to make. They were cool, they were plucky. Neither the pace of Mr. Fowler nor the dodgy twists of Mr. Steel (son of A. G.) did them dismay.

The heart was in the mouth of every spectator; they were wild with hope and fear—and all about nothing, says the wise man, who misses his chances of getting fun out of life.

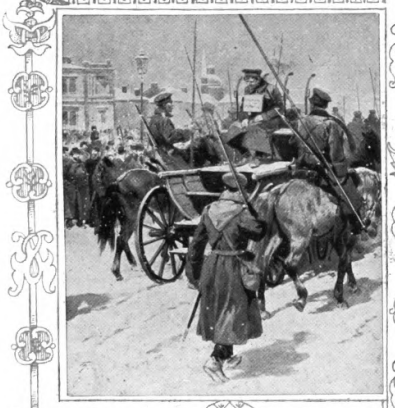
The boys brought it from 24 to 20, from 20 to 15—why should they not achieve the adventure?—from 15 to 10, to 9, and then finis comes! Mr. Alexander is caught in the slips off Mr. Steel, and all is over but half an hour of shouting and dancing and derray. Well played, Fowler! Well played, Manners! Well played, Graham and Alexander of the hardy hearts! *Dulce est desipere in loco.*



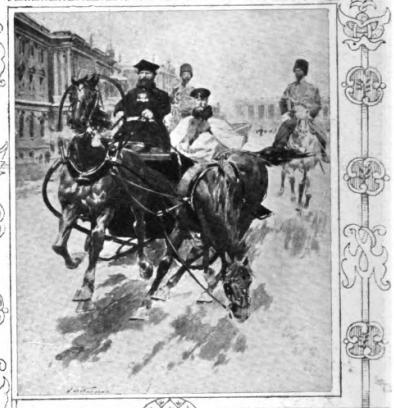
IN THE ANCIENT COURT DRESS OF THE MUSCOVITE EMPIRE: THE TSAR AND TSARITSA AT A HISTORICAL COSTUME BALL AT THE IMPERIAL PALACE.

THE COLOUR OF ST. PETERSBURG: SCENES IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

Our illustrations are reproduced (by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. A. and C. Black) from Mr. G. Dobson's book, "St. Petersburg," illustrated from paintings (many in colour) by F. de Haenen. With regard to the coloured frontispiece, "Sledging with the 'Pristyazhka,'" it may be remarked that the side-horse is used chiefly for effect, and for the same reason is trained to turn his head outwards. Two Cossacks of the Guard follow the imperial sledge.
(*Continues below.*)



A GRUESOME SPECTACLE THAT HAS BEEN ABOLISHED IN ST. PETERSBURG: A PUBLIC PROCESSION TO THE GALLOWS IN FORMER TIMES.



THE TSAR FOLLOWS A FAVOURITE FASHION: SLEDGING WITH THE "PRISTYAZHKA," OR SIDE-HORSE.



AN EPIPHANY CEREMONY IN ST. PETERSBURG: THE TSAR AT THE BLESSING OF THE NEVA BY THE ARCHBISHOP.



A RUSSIAN EASTER CUSTOM: SERVANTS OF A HOUSEHOLD PRESENTING EASTER EGGS TO THEIR MASTER AND MISTRESS.

(*Continued.*)
The ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva (shown in another Picture) takes place on January 6, the Feast of the Epiphany, in a temporary pavilion at the river's-edge in front of the Winter Palace. The Tsar witnesses the immersion of the Metropolitan's Cross through a hole cut in the ice, and is then supposed to take a drop of the water thus consecrated. (See Review on "Literature" Page.)

A CARPET OF FLORAL DESIGN IN REAL FLOWERS.

PETAL INSTEAD OF METAL: ROADWAYS COVERED WITH A CARPET MADE OF THE PETALS OF FLOWERS.



1. MAKING A CARPET OF FLOWERS: THE WORK IN PROGRESS. 2. PUTTING IN THE BORDER OF THE FLOWER-CARPET.
3. THE FINISHED WORK: A CARPET OF FLOWERS COMPLETE.
4. HOW THE PATTERN IS MADE: FILLING IN THE FRAMEWORK WITH PETALS. 5. LIKE A LARGE PAINT-BOX: SORTING PETALS OF DIFFERENT COLOURS.

A custom observed annually at Orotava, Teneriffe, and in only one other place in the world, it is said—an out-of-the-way village in Italy—is the making of a great carpet of flowers, in honour of the festival of Corpus Christi, the carpet being used for the passage of the procession bearing the Sacred Host. The procedure in making the carpet is remarkably interesting, as our Illustrations show. The ground is first of all covered over with small twigs. Then, on that, are laid down the frames for the special design. Next flower-petals—already carefully sorted out and set ready in baskets, each colour by itself—are filled into the framework, exactly according to the patterns. The frames are finally lifted off, leaving the carpet a finished work of art. On the festival day it is placed in position ready for the religious procession.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]

Art · Music · & · the · Drama



JAN VAN EYCK · INVENTING · OIL COLOURS · & VARNISH ·



DUE TO CREATE THE PART OF MLLE. SILBERKLANG IN MOZART'S "IMPRESARIO," AT HIS MAJESTY'S TO-NIGHT: MISS BEATRICE LA PALME AS ADÈLE IN "DIE FLEDERMAUS."

Miss Beatrice La Palme is to create the part of Mlle. Silberklang in Mozart's "Impresario," which it was arranged to produce to-night, and next Saturday that of Lisa in Mr. Clutsam's "Summer Night." She has already sung successfully during Mr. Beecham's Opera Comique season at His Majesty's, as Adèle in "Die Fledermaus," Despina in "Cosi Fan Tutte," and Suzanna in Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro."

Photograph by the Dover Street Studios.



· VELASQUEZ · & PHILIP IV · BEFORE THE · ADMIRAL'S · PORTRAIT ·



AS URSULA, THE COOPER'S WIFE, IN STRAUSS'S "FEUERSNOT," AT HIS MAJESTY'S: MISS EDITH EVANS.

ART NOTES.

THE façade of Buckingham Palace, though singularly blank to the eye, yet bristles with architectural problems. In the first place, it faces, as Mr. Lutyens has pointed out, in the wrong direction. On the easterly winds of London come the smuts—the eastern aspect of St. Paul's is black with them; on the south-westerly winds come the cleansing rains, and all the south-westerly corners of Wren's stone towers are whitened by them. The contrast of white and black as you make your way round a City church may strike you perhaps as ugly, perhaps as beautiful; but in either case it is eventful, and even useful in marking the contours of pillars and capitals. But the front of Buckingham Palace offers no contrasts; it has given its whole plain face to the smuts. Moreover, during the most of a summer day it is cast into formless shadow; while every tree in the Park and every pebble in the Mall is moulded by light and shade, the Palace is featureless and yet aggressive It is thus that it is seen by all the world when all the world is stepping westwards in the evening, whether from the Commons or the counting-house.

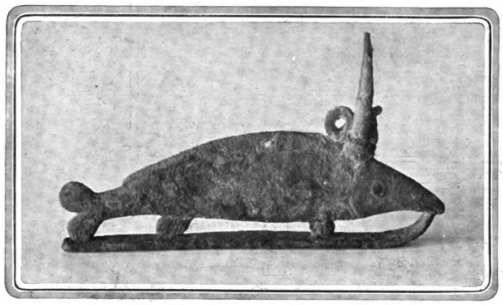
But let Mr. Bottomley and Mr. Lewis Harcourt arise early and walk to the Palace when the sun is still on it from the east, and they will find, instead of a building inanimate and artless, one that makes the best show it can of vitality and expression. The thing is still mean, it is true, but not inanimate. This only proves that the architect who undertakes the refacing of the Palace has a thankless task. He has the wrong aspect. He must build into the shadow, and give lodging to the dirt of the town, not only on ledges and in crevices, but across the whole width and height of his design. The best thing, then, to do is not merely to reface the Palace, but to pull down the front which faces the east. The whole plea of corrective architecture, however, is questionable. Ten years of destructive and reconstructive work could change the bad looks of London into good looks only according to the notions prevailing during such ten years. But historically such alteration would be deplorable. And where would be an end?

The collection of Chinese bronzes at Mr. Larkin's gallery, in Bond Street, is rich in "museum" pieces. Some of them, it is suggested, were looted from Pekin, and are certainly of a sufficient importance to indicate that China's parting with them could scarcely have been voluntary. Italy has in the past exchanged great heirlooms for sufficient sums of money; but China does not usually scatter even crumbs. One marvels that she has not bidden her Ambassador to visit Mr. Larkin with a cheque-book and recover at the point of the pen what was lost at the point of the bayonet. In nearly all the bronzes, which are for the most part vessels used in the ritual of ancestor-worship, the *patina* enlivens the somewhat sluggish and heavy beauty of the designs. The soft green and peach-reds that exude from the metal in the course of the centuries seem not at all to interfere with the craftsman's schemes of gold and silver inlay, but rather to add to the splendour of the colour-effects.

E. M.



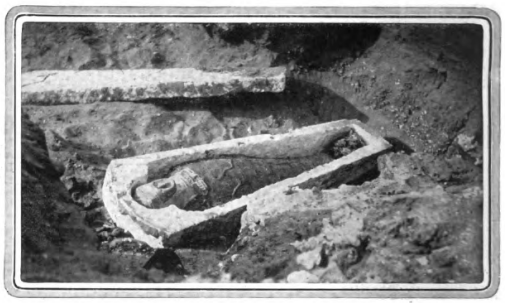
EXCAVATING THE ROYAL TOMBS OF EGYPT: WORK AT THE TOMB OF KING PERABSEN.



A FISH ONCE WORSHIPPED IN ANCIENT EGYPT: A BRONZE OXYRHYNCUS ON A SLEDGE.

THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND EXCAVATIONS AT ABYDOS: OBJECTS EXHIBITED AT KING'S COLLEGE.

The excavations at Abydos and Sidmant, on behalf of the Egypt Exploration Fund, some of the results of which have been on exhibition at King's College, Strand, were carried out under the direction of Prof. E. Naville. King Perabsen belonged to the Second Dynasty. The head of the bronze fish is surmounted by the attributes of the Goddess Hat-hor. The oxyrhyncus was worshipped in very late times in Egypt.



UNEARTHED AFTER NINETEEN CENTURIES: A MUMMY OF ROMAN TIMES IN A SARCOPHAGUS.



THE "HARMLESS NECESSARY" ANIMAL SACRED TO THE EGYPTIANS: A LARGE VASE CONTAINING SEVENTY-THREE MUMMIFIED CATS.



AS WALPURG, THE POTTER'S WIFE, IN STRAUSS'S "FEUERSNOT," AT HIS MAJESTY'S: MISS CAROLINE HATCHARD.

MUSIC.

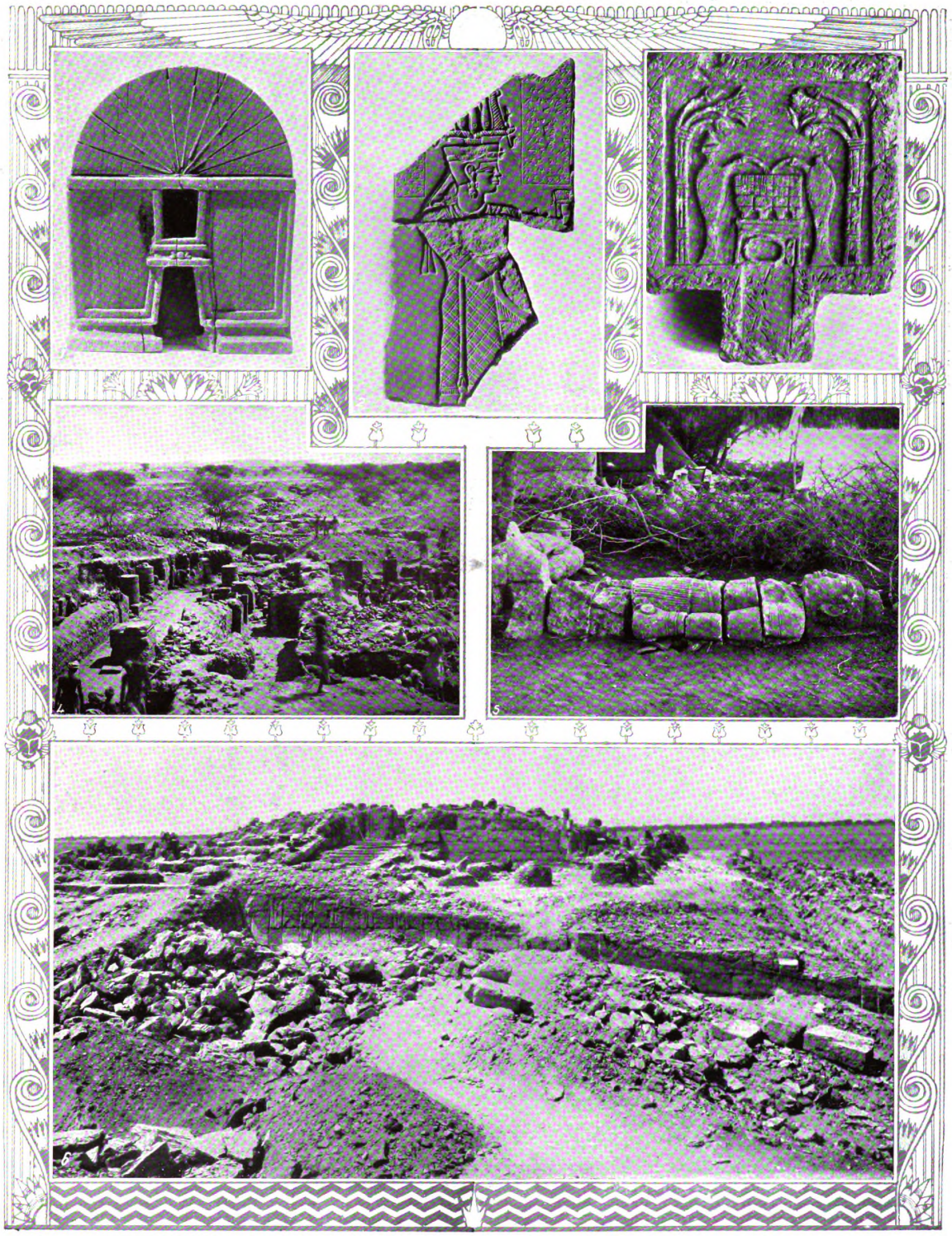
YET another week and the musical season will bring its varied achievements to a close. Already the signs of the year may be read in the diminished number of concerts, the warning notice of "last nights" on the opera programmes, and the publication of arrangements for the sixteenth season of Promenade Concerts at the Queen's Hall, which will be inaugurated on Aug. 13. Among the late concert-givers are the three brothers Cherniavski, who drew a considerable audience to Bechstein's last week. The brothers, who are all very young, play 'cello, violin, and piano, and they were assisted by Mme. Marie Hooton, who sang English folk-songs. The concert-givers have more than the normal equipment of talent and of taste; their ensemble playing is very satisfying, and when time has matured their playing they may aspire to the front rank. Already they can interest an audience that is accustomed to hear the best of everything.

The concert-halls have been kept fairly busy of late by the recitals designed to show the talent of the pupils of well-known London teachers. To the full extent that such recitals encourage pupils to persevere and give them confidence they are to be commended; to the extent they may encourage pupils to give recitals on their own account, and join the congested ranks of the soloists, they are to be deplored. Conditions are obviously unreal. The patrons of these concerts are for the most part friends or relatives of the pupils, and naturally their estimate of youthful talent is hardly critical or unprejudiced. Under these circumstances, applause calls for serious discount.

At the opera-houses only one novelty has been produced, and this at Covent Garden, where "Habanera," the long-promised work by Raoul Laparra, has been mounted at last. The composer, who is responsible for the libretto and has been conducting the rehearsals of his work, is quite a young man and came from the Basque Provinces to study in Paris. We hope to write at length next week of his lyric drama in three acts Mr. Clutsam's one-act opera, "A Summer's Night," founded upon a story in the "Heptameron" which the composer has adapted, should have been given on Saturday last, but the unfortunate illness of Miss Maggie Teyte compelled postponement. In the meantime, Mr. Beecham has persuaded all the company engaged in presenting "Feuersnot" to sing with better regard for tune, and those who have heard the opera two or three times declare that it improves with each hearing. Miss Edith Evans is to sing the music of Diemut this week; and when "A Summer's Night" is given, Mozart's delightful little trifle, "The Impresario" ("Der Schauspieldirektor") will be added to the programme.

WHERE ZEUS FEASTED WITH THE BLAMELESS ETHIOPIANS.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN, DESCRIBED BY HERODOTUS, AND THE GREAT TEMPLE OF AMON AT MEROË.



1. A VERTICAL SUN-DIAL, AND A MODEL OF A TEMPLE PYLON. 2. AN ETHIOPIAN KING FROM MEROE. 3. A VOTIVE ALTAR WHICH WAS FOUND AT MEROE.
4. THE HIGH ALTAR: THE EXCAVATION OF THE HIGH ALTAR AND THE HALL OF COLUMNS IN THE GREAT TEMPLE OF AMON. 5. THE STATUE OF AN ETHIOPIAN QUEEN.
6. THE SUN TEMPLE, WHICH HERODOTUS DESCRIBES AS "THE TABLE OF THE SUN" IN A MEADOW "IN THE SUBURBS OF THE CAPITAL, WHERE COOKED MEATS WERE SET EACH NIGHT."

At an interesting exhibition which was lately inaugurated by the Countess of Derby in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House, Piccadilly, under the auspices of the Institute of Archæologists, Liverpool, the result of Professor Garstang's excavations at Meroe, the ancient capital of Ethiopia, were shown to the public. Of especial interest were his excavations of the great Temple of Amon, and the Table of the Sun. With regard to the latter building, the Homeric legend tells us that Zeus and the other gods feasted every year for twelve years among "the blameless Ethiopians," and Herodotus writes that the ambassadors of Cambyses, sent to the Ethiopian king, were especially instructed to inquire after this wonderful Table of the Sun set in a meadow outside the city, a location which Professor Garstang has shown to be perfectly correct. The topmost terrace of this temple, with the altar for the offerings, lay open to the sky. Its main walls and hall, from the outer pylon to the great stone wall four yards in thickness, and over twelve feet high, can be traced for 400 feet. (An article dealing with this subject will be found elsewhere.)

WHERE THE TWO GREAT RIVALS RAN A DEAD HEAT: SANDOWN AS THE ROOKS SEE IT.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MELTON PRIOR.

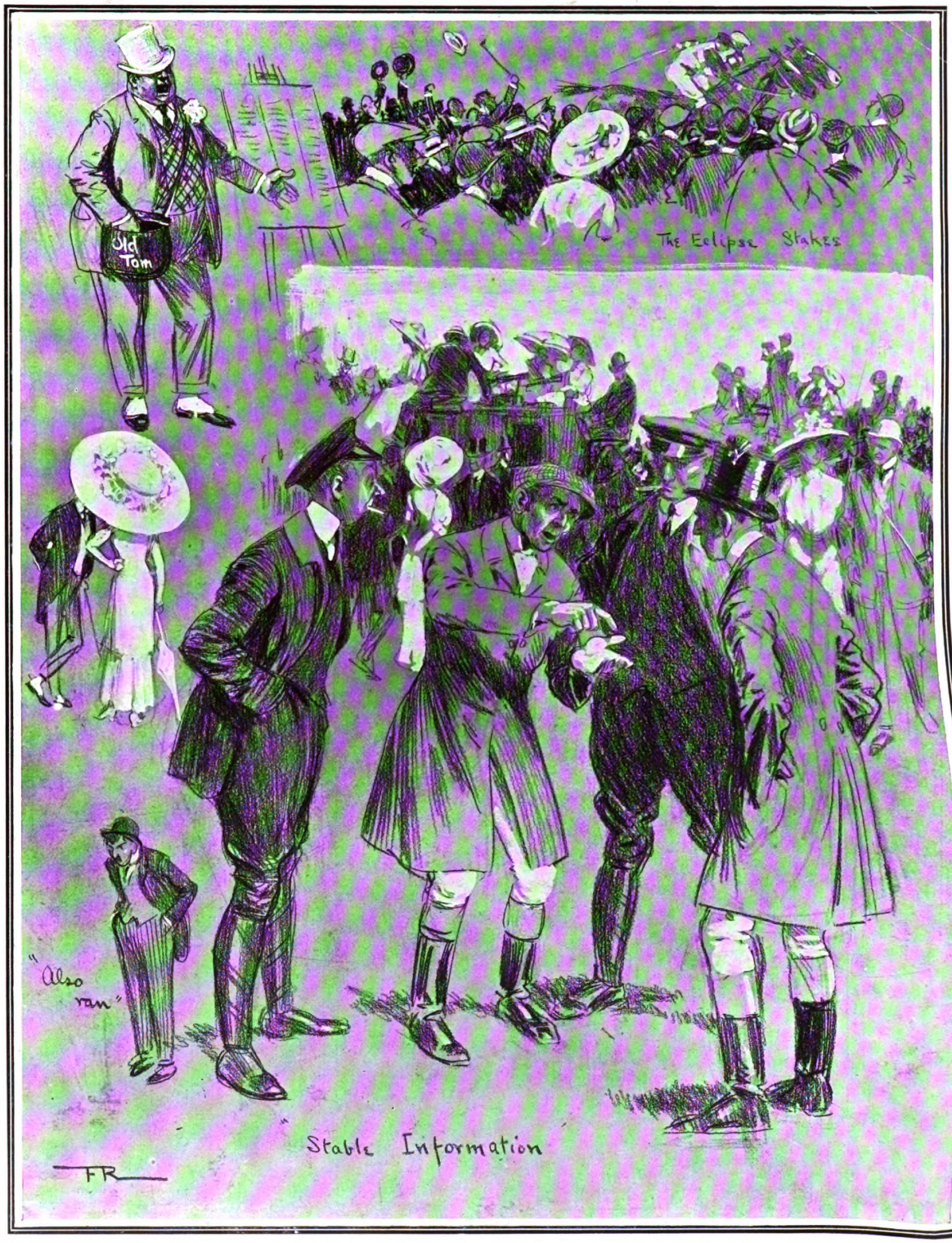


WHERE THE MOST POPULAR OF THE £10,000 RACES IS RUN: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SANDOWN PARK AND THE COURSE FOR THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

The Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park, one of the great annual events of the Turf, always attracts the finest horses of the year, and may well be called the most popular of the races with £10,000 as the stakes. The names of many famous horses are included in the list of past winners of the Eclipse Stakes. Among them may be mentioned Bendigo, Orme, Isinglass, Sir. Frusquin, Persimmon, Flying Fox, Diamond Jubilee, Ard Patrick, and Bayardo. The time of the race this year was 2 minutes, 10 seconds, the length of the course being a mile and a quarter.

SANDOWN'S GREAT MEETING: "ECLIPSE DAY."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK REYNOLDS.

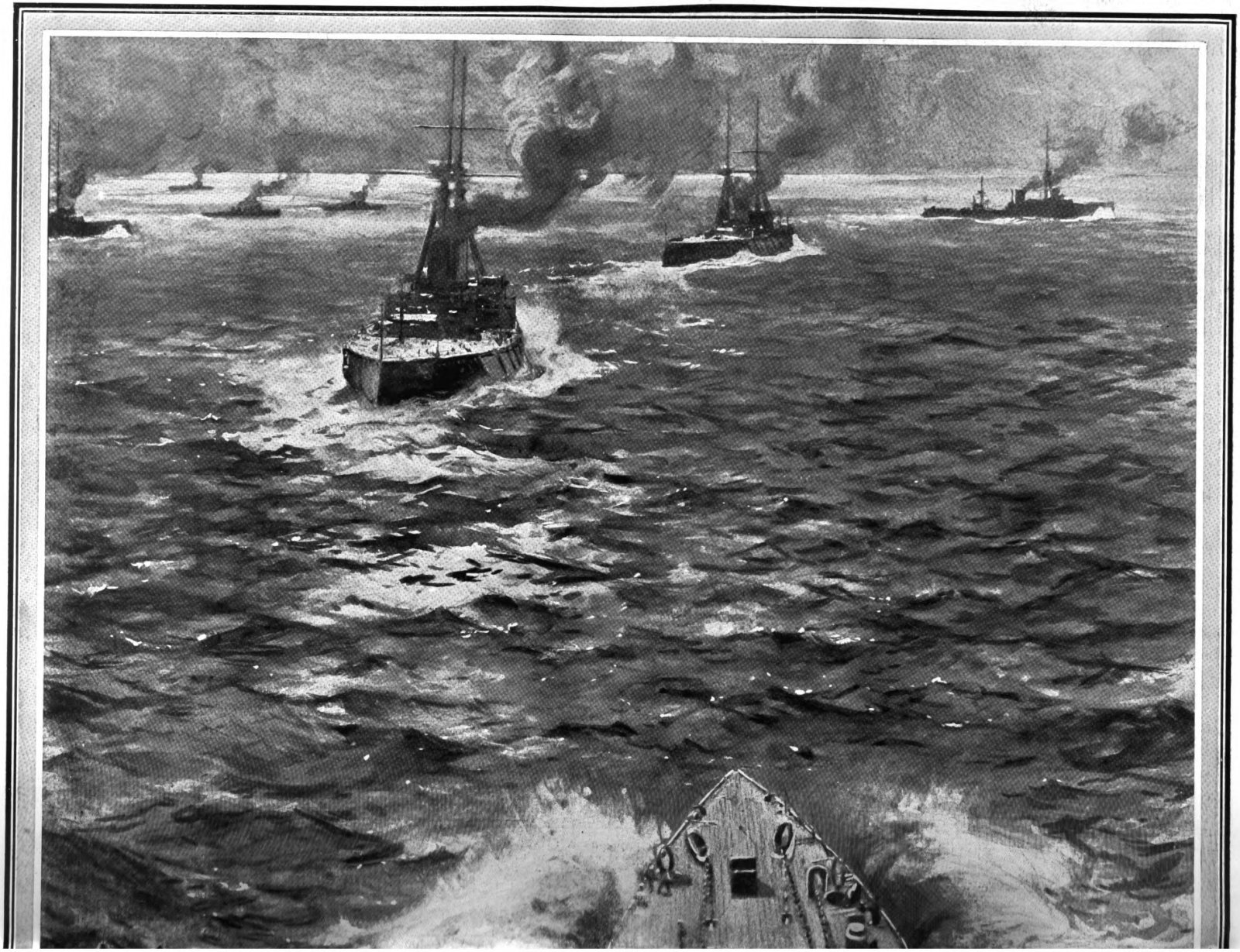


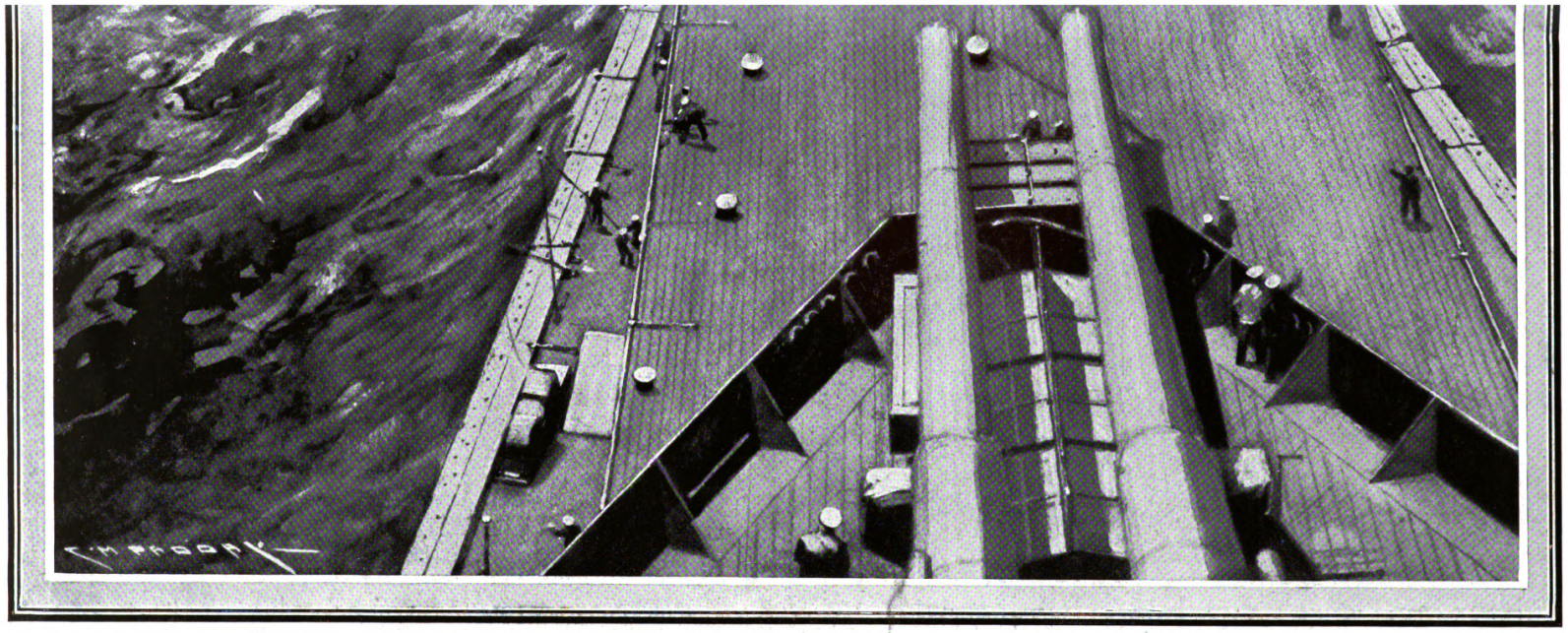
THE HUMOROUS SIDE OF SANDOWN: SKETCHES ON THE COURSE.

One of the most exciting races ever seen in the Eclipse Stakes was witnessed last week at Sandown, when Lord Rosebery's Neil Gow and Mr. "Fairie's" Lemberg ran a dead heat. As each horse had previously beaten the other this season, Lemberg having won the Derby and Neil Gow the Two Thousand Guineas, the result of the Eclipse Stakes leaves them still in a position of undecided rivalry as far as the number of their victories in the classical English races is concerned. Our Artist has not attempted to illustrate the fashionable side of Sandown, but has sketched incidents that have struck his sense of humour.

SEEN THROUGH THE "EYE" OF A DREADNOUGHT.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. M. PADDAY, FROM THE CONTROL-TOP OF H.M.S. "SUPERB."



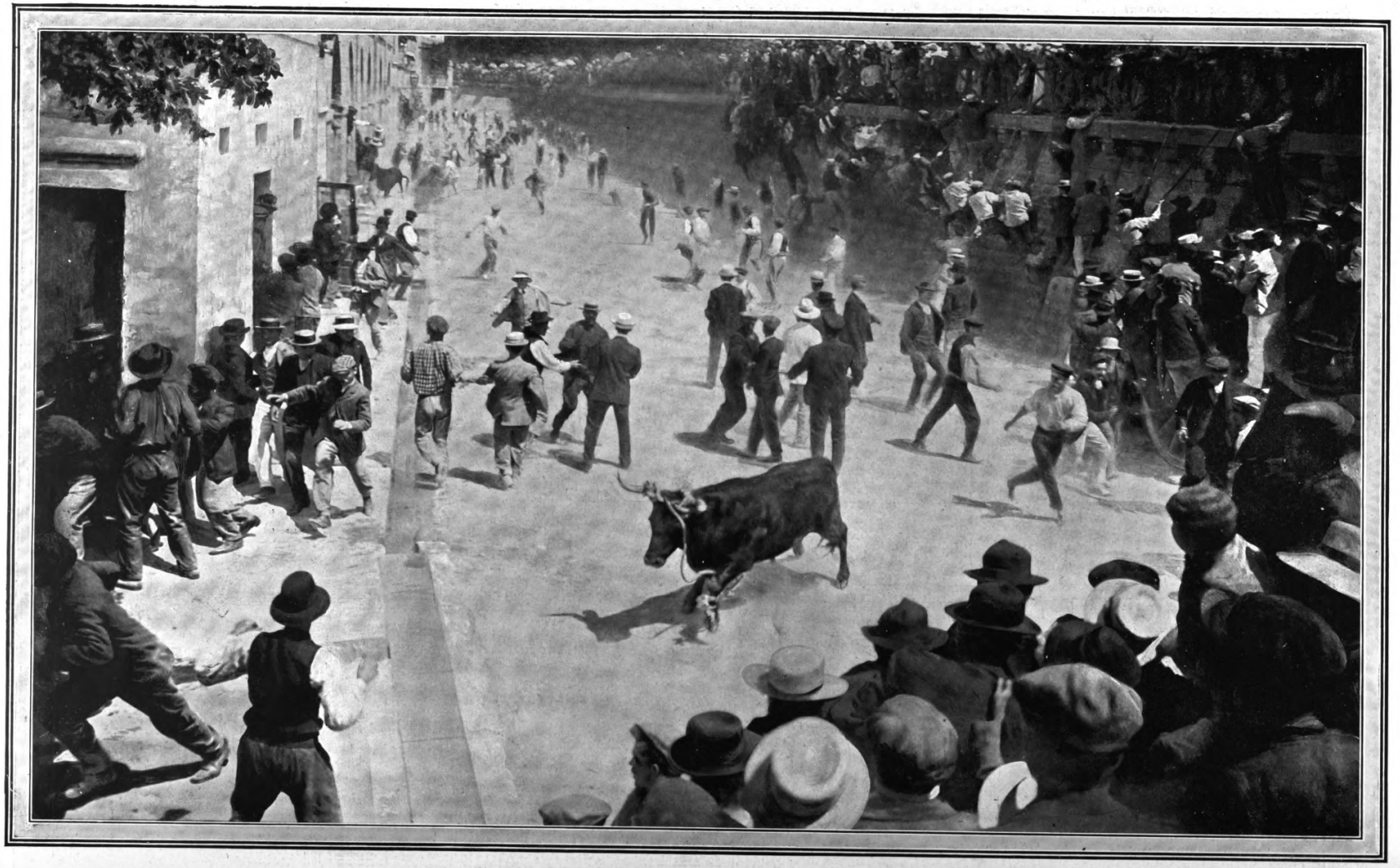


CLEARING FOR ACTION: THE GUNNERY LIEUTENANT'S VIEW FROM THE CONTROL-TOP OF A DREADNOUGHT.

The fire-control top, or platform, has taken the place of the old "fighting-top" of our earlier warships. It may be termed the "eye" of the modern battleship, for by its instrumentality the sighting and laying of the guns will be carried out in battle, at any rate during the all-important earlier stages of the firing—at from 8,000 to 12,000 yards, the accepted range for Dreadnought battleships. In action the gunnery lieutenant, or "range officer," of the ship would be stationed in the control-top with a party of picked men, for whose use the top is fitted with an array of special telescopes, telephones, and electric gear for transmitting information to the admiral and captain in their conning-towers, and to the turrets and all guns elsewhere, giving variations of range, checking every shot fired, and reporting all other details of the practice made. From the control-top also, by means of special electric mechanism, it is possible actually to train and fire any of the guns below, the range officer aiming with a telescope attached to a small electric motor, which works a corresponding motor below attached to the training-gear of the gun. One moves as the other does, up or down, to right or left, until the cross-wires in the telescope, which is automatically adjusted according to the range get "on" the enemy. Then the officer presses a button, and the gun - or guns, the ship's whole broadside can be so directed and fired if required—is discharged on the instant.

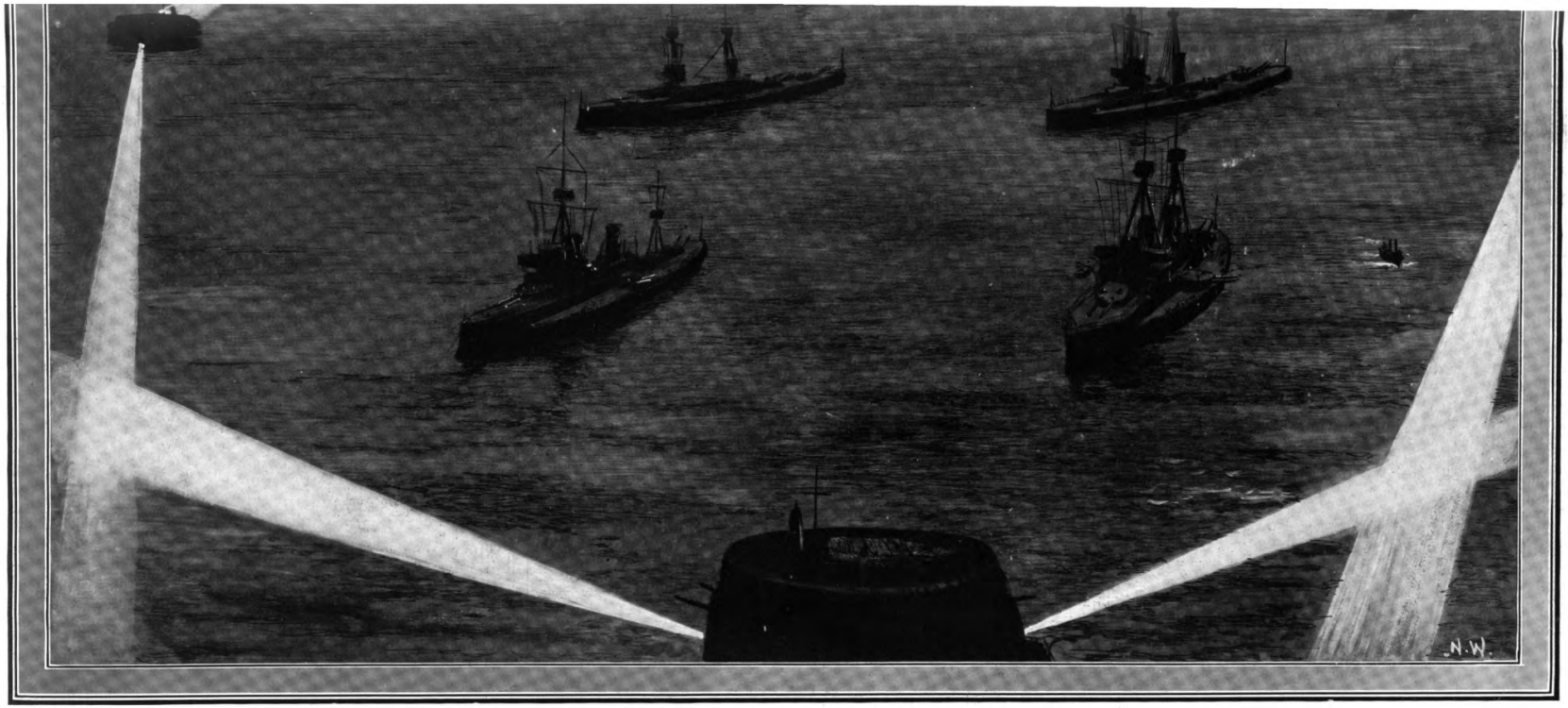
THE BULLS OF BEAUCAIRE: THE "ARRIVÉE DE TAUREAUX"

ON A FESTIVAL DAY IN A TOWN OF SOUTHERN FRANCE.



A BLOODLESS BULL-FIGHT, WITH THE MAIN STREET AS A "RING": A CURIOUS SPORT IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

The "arrivée de taureaux" on festival days is one of the traditional amusements of the small towns of the South of France. At Beaucaire, a town situated opposite Tarascon, of Tartarin fame, and celebrated for its magnificent castle of Montmorency, the sport has a special prominence. On a summer's morning a cart containing five bulls selected from the half-wild herds of the Camargue, is driven into the main street, the side streets being strongly barricaded. The beasts are then let loose, and, excited by the cries and shouts of the crowd, rush about prepared to toss anybody who comes in their way. It is the object of all the youth of the town to avoid the horns of the infuriated creatures, and by bloodless means to reduce the animals to a state of helplessness. Our photograph shows that the valour of the inhabitants is tempered by discretion, as many of the amateur bull-fighters have provided themselves with means of escape. That the scene is one of animation is readily seen by our Illustration.



FOR THE SAFETY OF BATTLESHIPS AT ANCHOR: SEARCHLIGHTS TO PREVENT A SURPRISE ATTACK BY TORPEDO-BOATS.

Night, of course, in war-time, must always be a peculiarly anxious time on board ship, particularly when at anchor, whether singly or with several ships in company, because of the opportunities that offer for a sudden attack by hostile torpedo-boats dashing in at high speed, and hidden in their approach by darkness until nearly the last. The Illustration shows a method first tested in the French navy, which has special advantages over the ordinary method of the vessels using their own searchlights—a course apt to betray the exact whereabouts of every ship. A squadron is seen at anchor in a fortified but open roadstead, and the searchlights are in the covering forts, being so placed as to surround the ships with a complete ring of light, spread across every passage of approach. The light is projected very low down, and must be kept close along the surface of the sea, so that there may be no dark patches through which an enemy could slip. A similar experiment was tried successfully in the Mediterranean by the French fleet during manœuvres, utilising the cruisers of the squadron, posted in a ring round the battleships as outlying forts, to cross searchlights and surround the battleship squadron with a wide belt of light.

LITERATURE



MR. C. LEWIS HIND,

Whose New Book, "Turner's Golden Vision," is to be published by Messrs. Jack, with Fifty Coloured Plates from Turner's Pictures.

Photograph by Russell.



EGYPTIAN SCRIBES



MAJOR E. H. RICHARDSON,

The well-known trainer of blood-hounds, whose book, "War, Police, and Watch Dogs," is to be published this autumn by Messrs. Blackwood.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

Letters of John Stuart Mill.

Nowadays, we are so corrupted by slipshod writing that a first glance at the "Letters of John Stuart Mill" (Longmans) proclaims them slightly forbidding, pompous, and almost archaic in style. The impression comes with something of a shock, but the cure for that is to read on patiently for a little, an exercise that brings its own reward: for the English is so admirable, although always precise and somewhat formal, that there is at length nothing but pleasure to be derived from the reading of the two volumes. Every page is not, however, likely to be equally welcome to the general reader, and to the reader untrained in philosophy a great deal will of necessity remain unintelligible. That is the worst of philosophy; not only has it no finality, but it depends upon a jargon, and every school has a jargon of its own. There is an excellent short account, by the editor, Mr. Hugh Elliott, of Mill's family history, and of his truly extraordinary education, compared to which the education of Richard Feverel seems a very mild affair. John Stuart Mill, like Meredith's hero, was the victim of his father's peculiar notions, and it is to his credit that he came out of the ordeal as he did. For once the faddist was justified. He had found the right material. The future philosopher began learning to read when he was two years old; he began Greek at three; at seven he had read all Herodotus and Xenophon's "Cyropædia" and "Memorabilia," with a great deal besides. His early reading was wider than Macaulay's, but the elder Mill managed to load his "awful cargo of cram" so skilfully that the boy was none the worse. These letters reveal the man, in whom intellect did not wither emotion. His principal correspondents were Carlyle, Sterling, Ward, Mazzini, Villari, John Austin, and Alexander Bain. To those trained in the Bain tradition, the book is of extraordinary interest for its criticism of Bain's own writings, grammatical and philosophical, particularly the passages on the counter-relativity of knowledge. Miss Mary Taylor contributes a note on Mill's private life, a piece of special pleading, which may or may not be called for.



MRS. JOHN STUART MILL.

FROM A CAMEO.

"In 1830 he was introduced to Mrs. Taylor, and thus commenced the great affection of his life. After twenty years of the closest intimacy, the death of Mrs. Taylor's husband left her free to marry Mill. But during this time Mill's reputation suffered greatly through his connection with her. His father expressed his strong disapproval. When they ultimately married they withdrew almost entirely from society." Mrs. Mill died at Avignon in 1858.

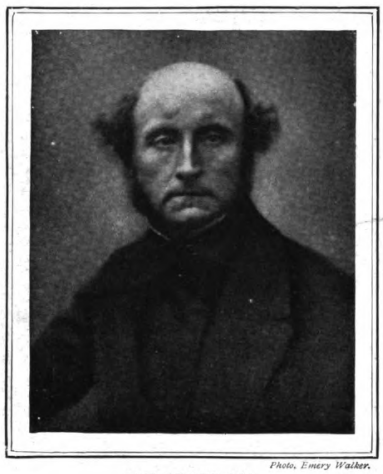


Photo. Emery Walker.

JOHN STUART MILL.

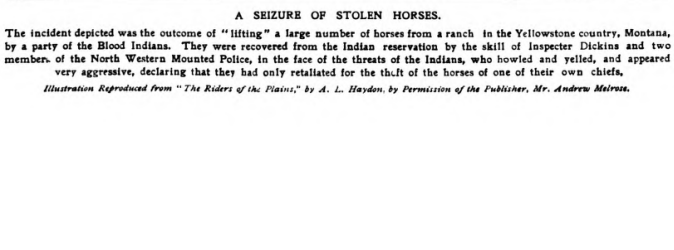
FROM A DAGUERROTYPE.

"Emotional fervour was the origin of his social and political interests. A disinterested desire for the improvement of the condition of humanity was one of the fundamental sentiments of Mill's mind. He was a humanitarian of the highest type."

Three Illustrations from "The Letters of John Stuart Mill." Edited by Hugh S. R. Elliot. Reproduced by Permission of the Publishers, Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co.

"The Riders of the Plains."

The Royal North West Mounted Police have found their historian at last, and a very sympathetic one. Mr. Haydon, author of "The Riders of the Plains" (Andrew Melrose), has followed the life of the R.N.W. Mounted Police in all its phases; he has enjoyed special facilities for obtaining accurate information and turned them to good account. His narrative of stirring times tells of the trouble with the old chief, Sitting Bull, and of the North West Rebellion, of the special work in the Yukon and the South African War, and no man with red blood in his veins can read the record of the Mounted Police without feeling an enthusiastic admiration for the splendid men who serve their country in such fearless fashion, living and enjoying as strenuous a life as falls to the lot of frontiersmen in any part of Great Britain's mighty Empire. They preserve law and order in the Yukon, and throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan, and yet they are less than seven hundred all told. But for splendid gifts of courage, tact, and endurance, the ground could not be covered, the task could not be accomplished. It is the moral force recognised by all evildoers of whatever nationality that makes a few of the R.N.W.M.P. so effective in any emergency. To read Mr. Haydon's work is to enjoy a romance of nineteenth and twentieth century civilisation, told without any attempt at exaggeration, a narrative of hard work faithfully accomplished in the highest interests of civilisation and progress. The maps, diagrams, and photographs that accompany the narrative add considerably to its value, and the "whole-hearted admiration" with which the author dedicates his volume to the force will be shared by all who read his book. Only men between the ages of twenty-two and forty, sound in wind and limb, of good moral character, unmarried, and of good physical development, can join the N.W.M.P., so that it consists of those upon whom the authorities may depend in emergency to go anywhere and do anything. Mr. Haydon's book should not be overlooked by Imperialists; it might even help to reform Little Englanders.



A SEIZURE OF STOLEN HORSES.

The incident depicted was the outcome of "lifting" a large number of horses from a ranch in the Yellowstone country, Montana, by a party of the Blood Indians. They were recovered from the Indian reservation by the skill of Inspecter Dickins and two members of the North Western Mounted Police, in the face of the threats of the Indians, who howled and yelled, and appeared very aggressive, declaring that they had only retaliated for the theft of the horses of one of their own chiefs.

Illustration Reproduced from "The Riders of the Plains," by A. L. Haydon, by Permission of the Publisher, Mr. Andrew Melrose.

"St. Petersburg."

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

After thirty years' residence in St. Petersburg, Mr. G. Dobson has put the city into a book, and with the help of Mr. de Haenen's illustrations made his "St. Petersburg" (A. and C. Black) a lively and informing monograph. "On one side the sea, on the other sorrow, on the third moss, on the fourth a sigh," was the brightest thing Peter the Great's Court jester could say of his master's enterprise; "Let the Tsar found new towns; we shall have the glory of taking them," observed Charles XII. when the news of the city's building reached him. Floods were to destroy it; isolation was to smother it out of existence. Isolation, however, has done little more than protect it from the inconsequent tourist and the inconsequent literature of the tourist. More unnecessary books are published in England on Japan, Egypt, or Greece in a year than on Russia in twenty-five, and the present volume has the touch of rarity that makes us spin the pages with an agile thumb from one interesting illustration to another before joining Mr. Dobson in the letterpress. The fairness of the author (even the policeman is written of in mildness) is shared by the artist. Only in one picture, "On the Road to Execution in Former Days," is there any touch of the sensationalism that distorts the Russia of the English Press. Mr. de Haenen has wisely sought his inspiration in the normal life of the city, and admirably has he set down his impressions of types and places. The students, the *dvornik*, the workmen, the Cossack, the peasant, and the Tsar all appear in admirable, casual portraiture. We see the interior of the Duma, with its women shorthand reporters, of the palaces, of the tea-shops. Mr. de Haenen has been particularly happy in the colour arrangement in the charming pictures, "A Servant in Summer Dress" and "A Russian Wet-Nurse."



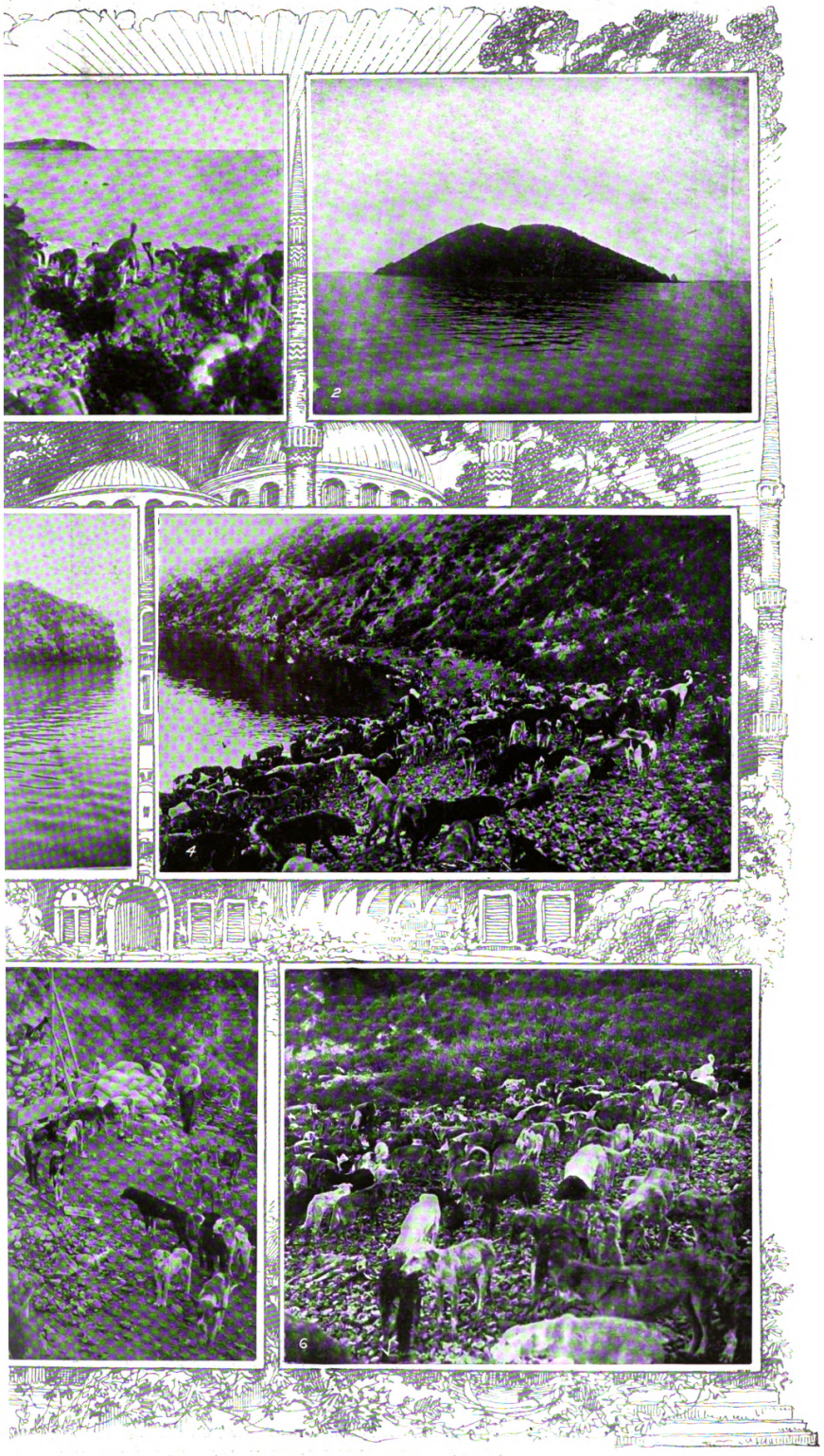
HELEN TAYLOR.

FROM A SILHOUETTE.

From 1866 onwards Mill received much assistance in the transaction of his correspondence from his step-daughter, Miss Helen Taylor, who kept house for him, after her mother, Mrs. Mill's, death in 1858. "In many cases his letters were written entirely by Helen Taylor, and occasionally by Helen Taylor and Mill together, but in every case the letter was subsequently copied by Mill and despatched in his name, with no indication of its true authorship."

ISLE OF DOGS: A CANINE DEVIL'S ISLAND.

ANTINOPLE'S STREET-DOGS: THE ISLE OF OXIAS, IN THE SEA OF MARMORA, MOUS SCAVENGERS OF THE TURKISH CAPITAL HAVE BEEN REMOVED.



2. THE ISLE OF OXIAS FROM A DISTANCE. 3. TRYING TO AVOID THE FLIES: DOGS AT THE WATER'S-EDGE.
OR VISITORS TO THE ISLAND. 5. THE FEEDING-PLACE. 6. A DREARY WAITING.

the Isle of Oxias, a deserted islet in the Sea of Marmora, where the dogs have been turned loose, to exist as they can, though provided e by a vote of the Turkish Government under pressure of public opinion. Oxias is in itself a picturesquely situated and well-wooded little ting on, are often paid just now by the people of Constantinople. The dogs, numbers of which are at all times to be seen in the daytime in order to avoid the tormenting flies and gnats, and to keep cool under the burning sun which beats down fiercely on the exposed shore— with visitors come near, showing evident signs of joy at again seeing human beings. Water is supplied them from wells in the island. The poor beasts, it is said, make wild rushes for the cans at the time for watering every day. They must look back upon their mangy Constantinople streets as a paradise compared with their present quarters.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY RECORD PRESS.]

THE LIGHT SIDE OF THE CHESTER PAGEANT: BEHIND AND BEFORE THE SCENES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHIDLEY, SUPPLIED BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



1. A CHARMING REHEARSAL IN THE PERFORMERS' FIELD: MISS RUTH CHARRINGTON AS DEVA, WITH HER NYMPHS. 2. IN CAP AND BELLS: A CHESTER JESTER AND HIS ASS.

3. THE DEE REPRESENTED BY A GROUP OF WATER-NYMPHS: DEVA AND HER ATTENDANT SPRITES IN THE PERFORMANCE.

4. THE NEEDS OF THE PRESENT MAKE THEMSELVES FELT AMID THE TRAPPINGS OF THE PAST: TEA IN THE PERFORMERS' FIELD.

5. A CITY ON TWO LEGS: THE HON. C. T. PARKER, IN GORGEOUS ARMOUR, REPRESENTING CHESTER.

The Chester Pageant this week yields to none of those that have preceded it, either from the point of view of romantic interest or picturesque effect. It opens with the tramp of the Roman legions and shows the heroic Agricola and his camp at Chester, which gave the old city on the Dee its name. The second episode (in which Miss Ruth Charrington and her attendant nymphs impersonate the Dee) recalls the familiar old story of King Edgar being rowed on the river by eight vassal kings. The gift of St. Werburgh Abbey to Chester by Hugh Lupus, the founder of the ancient Grosvenor family, forms the subject of another episode, in which the part of the Lady Ermentrude, Earl Hugh's wife, is appropriately taken by Lady Arthur Grosvenor. The fourth episode displays a stirring incident—Archbishop Baldwin preaching the Third Crusade; and the fifth shows the coming-in-state of Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) to the city as the first royal Earl of Chester. Other tableaux are the coming of the hapless Richard II. to Chester; James the First's welcome there, and the midsummer revels of the earlier Stuart days in "Merrie England," and the dramatic battle-scene of the loss of Chester to the King in the Civil War. In the grand finale all the performers take part.

PIGEON-FLYING: THE BELGIAN'S SUBSTITUTE FOR HORSE-RACING.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A FORESTIER.



A SPORT THAT INTERFERES WITH POLITICS: A GREAT PIGEON-FLYING COMPETITION NEAR BRUSSELS.

It is claimed by Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, in his book upon Belgian "Law and Labour," that politics of any sort are absolutely ignored during the summer, when every Belgian thinks of nothing but pigeon-flying. Our Artist, describing the occasion which he illustrates, writes as follows: "Several thousand pigeons were let off. Truck-loads of baskets were brought containing pigeons coming from different countries, but chiefly from Belgium itself. The cages were placed on the ground in piles of three superposed. A man was told to attend to each of these piles. At a signal, the part of the cages which falls forward was quickly opened, and a thick and noisy cloud of birds rushed out, ascending very high up, where, after a few circles, they seemed to know their direction and disappeared with great rapidity. Belgian gendarmes were present to restrain the crowd. In the foreground, some Tervueren peasant women may be seen wearing a sort of mantilla over a bonnet, perhaps a survival of the Spanish occupation in the olden times."

THE TWO-SHILLING-NOVEL DEPARTURE.

ONCE upon a time, the lighter good things of fiction made their bow yellow-backed, between paper boards, and printed on indifferent paper, and still contrived to make things uncomfortable for the ponderous old three-decker. The latter died, unhonoured and unwept, and the six-shilling novel marked its opportunity, and made the most of it. Its output increased enormously: so did the tally of its readers. Now Messrs. Nelson, the pioneers of the sevenpenny reprint, have taken a step at least as revolutionary as any that heralded the extinction of the three-volume novel. Their new novels are written by authors of high standing, are admirably printed, bound, and decorated, and are offered at two shillings net. Who shall say what this bold stroke may not portend? It is, at any rate, the biggest stroke of luck that has come the way of the reading public for many a long year, assuming, of course, that the Nelson authors maintain the high level of excellence that characterises the first three volumes of the series.

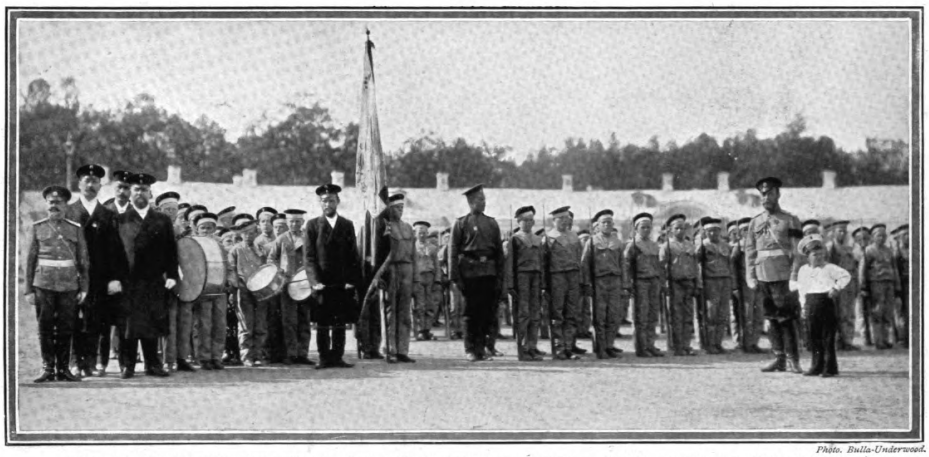


Photo. Bulla-Underwood.

THE TSAR TRAINS THE TSAREVITCH IN THE ART OF INSPECTING TROOPS: A SCHOOL REVIEW AT TSARSKOYE-SELO.

The Tsar of Russia is evidently beginning early to accustom his little son and heir, the Tsarevitch, to the public functions which, if he succeeds to the throne, he will be required to attend. Our Photograph shows a military and gymnastic review of a boys' school at Tsarskoye-Selo, where the Emperor has a residence, about fifteen miles from St. Petersburg.

"Second String."

Mr. Anthony Hope strides, Colossus-like, across the world of fiction. One foot is planted in those imaginary kingdoms of Ruritania and Kravonia, and the King of "The King's Mirror": the other stands firm in a more circumscribed land of social comedy, whose inhabitants, subjected to minute pyschological examination by their creator, manage, nevertheless, to retain their independent individuality. This is especially the case with the women: Mr. Hope can analyse a woman to the bottom of her feminine soul, and yet she continues to be a self-contained entity, and neither a puppet nor a peg for emotions. His women in "Second String" are so incisively drawn that almost they overshadow the men who are the primary, active performers in its history. It is a profoundly moral story, having for its lesson the assumption that solid character tells—will tell, must tell, must lead in the long run to success. We of an imperfect world may quarrel with this noble optimism, but we must concede it is extremely well worked out here. The capricious and selfish man fails; the steady, modest, weighty one becomes the heir to his worldly career and to the girl he once hoped to marry. It is a reflective study; but its humour and its graceful touch dress that serious fact in a light, becoming garment. It ranks with Mr. Hope's best work, which is surely all that remains to say of its merit.

"The History of Mr. Polly."

Mr. Polly, whose history Mr. Wells has prepared for us, might have been the cousin of Mr. Hoopdriver, of Mr. Lewisham, of Kips. There are cousinly resemblances both in his character and his career. He is one of the lower middle-class Englishmen whom Mr. Wells delights to honour, as it were, against their wills. On the surface, he is a little, misinformed, pitifully misdirected cad. Underneath, he is an idealist, a mute poet—even a hero of that supremely heroic type which knows fear and overcomes it. He is fine material, botched in the making by a society that has not yet (from Mr. Wells's point of view) a glimmering of its duty towards the species; he is providentially delivered from ruin; but we are allowed to see that he, in escaping it, is the romantic exception. "The History of Mr. Polly" is, in fact, high romance in a sordid setting. His marriage was a cruel disaster, just because it was exactly the marriage an ignorant, adolescent Polly would be bound to make. His attempted suicide miscarried—unhappy Mr. Polly, who could not even stage-manage his own retirement from a world that had so woefully neglected him! Mercifully, he was saved for better things, and he is left free and happy. We scarcely dared to hope for this delightful consummation, and were proportionately grateful when it arrived. This is a live book, and a brilliant one.

"Fortune."

"Fortune" by Mr. J. C. Snaith, has a Don Quixotic air, accentuated by the scene being laid in Spain in the adventurous ages. It is a fantasy, brimming over with laughter and quaint conceits—a pill to purge melancholy if ever there were one. The three comrades of the tale represent youth, muscle, and nimble wits: they are Spanish, English, and French, and how they came together, what they did, where they fought, and whose cause they championed is set forth in lively language by an author who knows how to handle them with the lightness that makes half the charm of this preposterous chronicle. If you want to be tickled into gentle laughter, you must read "Fortune": we can recommend it as peculiarly wholesome for depressed and bilious temperaments.

Where Fat Folks Fail.

Troubles arising from Over-stoutness, and how they may be Prevented.

LASTING BEAUTY OF FIGURE.

THE dreadful affliction of Obesity should never be made the subject of ridicule, for it is the cause of more physical and mental distress than the ordinary lean and active person has any idea of. Obesity is a disease, and a dangerous one; one to be warded off at all costs, if health, strength, and beauty be worth consideration, and all sane men and women know that these are more precious than great wealth. A fat man may be extremely prosperous from a worldly point of view, but he is not a happy man; for his obese condition is the constant source of physical trouble. A very stout lady whose freshness and beauty have been utterly spoiled by her infirmity suffers from both humiliation and bodily distress. The over-stout are much to be pitied.

Especially is this the case when these sufferers have been persuaded to try some weakening starvation treatment, coupled, perhaps, with mineral drugging and other abuses. Then indeed they are to be condoled with, for they invite more disasters than the disease of obesity by itself can be held responsible for.

Nobody doubts that in certain cases of organic disorder dieting is essential, but to starve and sweat and poison themselves into a flabby and debilitated state in the way some over-fat people do is a crime against common-sense and Nature's laws. That is where fat folks fail to do their duty to themselves, to their own physical well-being, and, as a matter of fact, ruin their constitutions and shorten their lives. There is not the scintilla of a doubt about it.

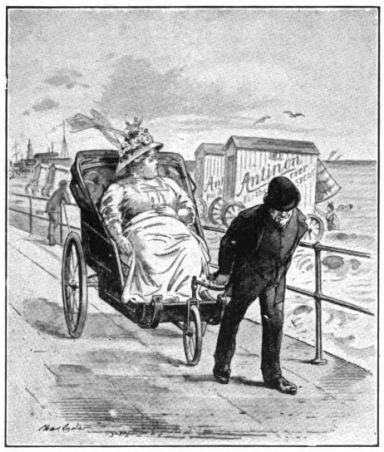
Nature, allied with modern science, skill, and resource, has produced the remedy for the permanent cure of obesity, the remedy which has eluded diligent scientific searchers for centuries. Antipon is that modern miracle, a sure, reliable, harmless, pleasant, *strengthening* cure for chronic obesity, a preventive of the bodily condition which conduces to over-fatness, a rapid reducer of over-weight to normal weight, and a complete restorer of shapely, slender proportions.

A writer in "The Illustrated London News" a short while ago contributed the following excellent piece of advice: "Hosts of stout people who have tried all kinds of disagreeable semi-starvation methods of fat-reduction are despairing of ever again attaining normal proportions. *Let them abandon once and for all such dangerous and debilitating systems and try Antipon, the tonic muscle-strengthening cure of over-fatness.*"

This wise warning and warm recommendation are repeated with added emphasis by one of France's greatest medical men, Dr. Ricciardi, of Avenue Marceau, Paris. The eminent authority, to whom large supplies of Antipon are constantly being despatched, says in a voluntary letter to the proprietors of Antipon: "I must frankly say that Antipon is the only product I have ever met with for very quick, efficacious, and absolutely harmless reduction of obesity; *all other things are perfectly useless, and some absolutely dangerous.* You are at liberty to make whatever use you like of this letter, as I like to do justice to such perfect products."

Praise such as this is praise indeed; and it is re-echoed by medical men, chemists, nurses, and others all over the world. The original letters may be seen at the registered offices of the Antipon Company—unasked-for testimony which is undeniably conclusive and convincing.

"What is the reason of this immense, this unrivalled success of Antipon?" the interested reader may ask. The answer is—It is because Antipon is an invaluable tonic as well as a permanent reducer of obesity; because it re-strengthens as well as re-beautifies the body; because it encourages the person under treatment to partake of more, not less, of all foods that are good and wholesome; because, by its remarkable stimulating effect on the entire alimentary system, it creates a healthy, natural appetite and promotes sound digestion. Furthermore, Antipon is not a mere temporary reducer of weight, as are those "useless" and "dangerous" products against which we are timely warned by the eminent French physician cited above, but a *permanent reducer of obesity;* it overmasters the dreadful tendency to store up a lot of fatty matter which the organism not only does not need but which is a prolific cause of physical trouble. That is where Antipon shines by contrast with the drugging and starving treatments that cause stomach, liver, and kidney disorders and disturb and disable the entire digestive system. How can health be maintained in such straining, racking, and stifling conditions!



STOUT LADY (to herself): "Ah, if I had only taken Antipon a month ago!"

The rapid re-nourishment and re-invigoration of the system under the Antipon treatment is absolutely essential to true beauty, which cannot possibly exist without health and vitality. When all the muscles are literally buried in and impregnated with needless fatty deposits, the body becomes unspeakably bloated and clumsy, and the limbs are soft and shapeless, the abdomen is pendulous, and the hips are abnormally prominent. And when, added to these gross defects, the cheeks are puffed and baggy, the chin is a triple one, and the shoulders and bust are tremendously heavy, where is beauty of form—of face and figure?

But Antipon, whilst rapidly reducing all these weight-increasing exaggerations, strengthens and braces up—knits up anew—the entire muscular system; the limbs and parts become shapely, because the re-nourished muscles are firmer and stronger. This wonderful re-modelling of the body, if it may so be termed, is therefore due partly to the great fat-reducing effect of Antipon and partly to the re-development of muscularity owing to perfected nutrition. The net result is almost a transformation, and the once stout person, after having suffered, perhaps, years of humiliation and lack of health, is positively a different being, looking and feeling many years younger, with fully recovered nerve force and brain power; bright, energetic, and happy again.

It is desirable to say a word or two about the special action of Antipon on the skin. Some stout people fancy that reducing fatness causes wrinkles and hollows. With Antipon it is nothing of the sort; Antipon acts as a splendid tonic on the skin, which, from being congested with fatty matter and deficient in functional power, becomes thoroughly healthy and quite able to perform its great work in removing impurities from the blood. The epidermis is purified, and there is not the slightest suspicion of flaccidity or looseness.

Finally, as to the action of Antipon in removing the superfluous fat from the interior parts of the body: this is a work of vital importance; for, in obesity, all the organs are more or less dangerously affected by this excess fat, their vital functions being hampered. The heart and kidneys become degenerated by fat; the muscles of the former are flabby. Vitality, in fact, is grievously impaired by these impediments. And so their rapid removal by the great Antipon treatment is a necessary work admirably performed. The benefit to health is enormous, and that life is prolonged by this elimination of the internal fat-excess cannot be controverted.

Antipon is pleasant and refreshing to the palate; it contains none but the most harmless of vegetable ingredients in a wine-like solution; is neither an aperient nor the reverse, and has none but agreeable after-effects. MEDICUS.

Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by chemists, stores, etc.; or, in the event of difficulty, may be had (on remitting amount), carriage paid, privately packed, direct from the Antipon Company, Olmar Street, London, S.E.



RHEINAHR GLASS BOTTLE FACTORY,

Where the Apollinaris Bottles are made,

NEAR THE APOLLINARIS SPRING IN RHENISH PRUSSIA.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

IT is very important that motorists taking out a policy of insurance for all risks in connection with a motor-car should make themselves acquainted with all the conditions of the contract entered into. The Royal Automobile Club are about to issue a model policy, and insurers should refuse to insure their cars with any company who will not accept the Club's policy in its entirety.

* *

Quite a lull has intervened in long-distance top-speed runs; indeed, it has appeared as though makers had come to discount their effect upon the public. In time past such feats have been performed without any reference to fuel-consumption, so by way of stirring up interest afresh in these demonstrations, Messrs. S. F. Edge and Co., Ltd., lately sent a 65-h.p. six-cylinder Napier, fitted with a touring body and carrying four passengers, from London to Edinburgh and back on a jaunt of this kind. Also by way of introducing a fresh feature, the quantity of fuel consumed on the double journey was checked throughout by the official observer of the Royal Automobile Club, who kept watch and ward over all the doings on the trip. The big car—the cylinders are 5 in. in bore, and have a stroke of 6 in.—did all that was asked of her on, it was roughly estimated, about nineteen miles to the gallon, although the exact figures will issue, of course, in the R.A.C. certificate. Subsequently at Brooklands a speed of seventy-four miles per hour was achieved over a measured distance, which demonstrates the wonderful flexibility of the modern Napier engine.

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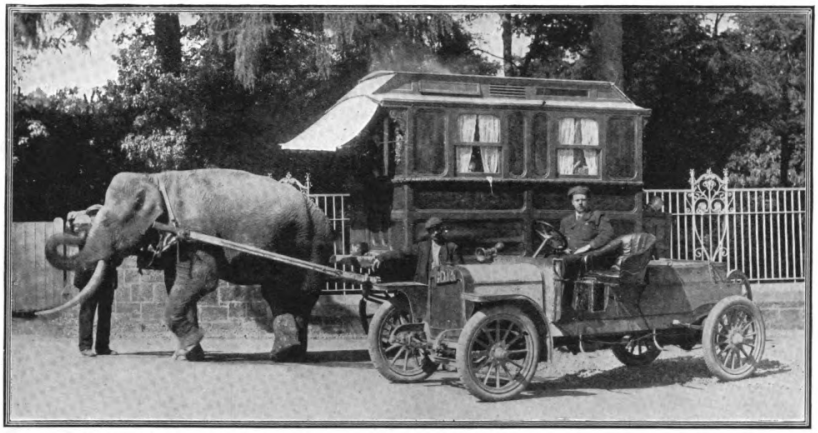
Steel-studded tyres for the driving-wheels of a motor-car are considered imperative for the prevention of the much-dreaded side-slip. Now, steel-studded covers are considerably dearer than smooth-treads, and, by the rood, do not wear nearly as long. Moreover, steel studs wear out quickly on dry roads, make more dust than smooth covers, and also make an unpleasant noise. As the steel-studded covers are only really necessary when the roads are greasy, a friend of mine, who carries a Stepney spare wheel fitted with a steel-studded cover, uses smooth covers always on his drivers, and pops on the Stepney when the roads get slippery. The cover on the Stepney is caused to act as an effectual non-skid by letting a little air out of the tyre with which it is in juxtaposition. Quite a good dodge.

* * * *

The science, practice, and pastime of automobilism, as well as of aviation, have sustained an irreparable loss in the sudden and shocking death of that good sportsman, the Hon. Charles S. Rolls, during the Bournemouth aviation week. The details of that deplorable incident are now too well known to need recapitulation here, where it is only necessary to put on record the grief of the devotees of both pastimes at so gallant a gentleman's untimely end. The Hon. Charles S. Rolls had in the past done much for automobilism. He was doing the same (and there remained for him much to do) for aviation, which, as his own too sudden and lamentable end shows, needs much patient practice and research, conception and invention, before such catastrophes as that which has just robbed this country of one of its most daringly progressive souls are rendered impossible. The deepest sympathy of all followers of automobilism (which in the early days of stress and strife he did so much to advance) must go out heart-whole to his sorrowing parents, who learnt with so little preparation of the awful end that had befallen him.

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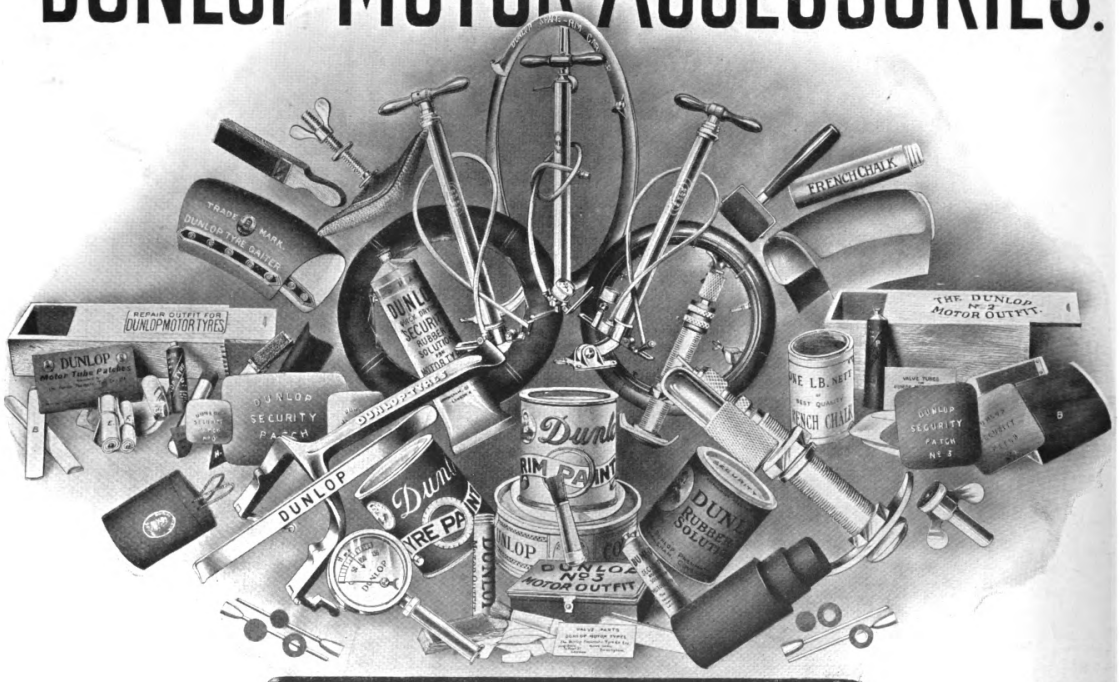
The Motor Union most fittingly draws attention to a case heard at Bow Street, W.C., in which a driver employed by Mr. R. A. McCall, the eminent King's Counsel, was summoned for exceeding the speed-limit on Constitution Hill on the evidence of the time-keeping of the park-keepers. It was asserted by two men in plain clothes that the car was travelling at a speed of eighteen miles per hour, whereas the speed-indicator showed nine miles only, and, upon being subsequently tested, was found to be absolutely correct. The keeper stated in evidence that he had instructions never to stop a car unless it was going at above seventeen miles per hour, to allow for inaccuracies, which margin of nearly 50 per cent. points to the estimation in which the authorities hold the capabilities of these men. In the end, the magistrate dismissed the summons without calling upon the defence. As was pointed out in Court, time-keeping is the work of a trained expert handling valuable and reliable instruments, and cannot be discharged with accuracy by pensioned gardeners and similar folk.



LOCOMOTION ECCENTRIC AND UP-TO-DATE: AN ELEPHANT-DRAWN CARAVAN OVERTAKEN BY AN ARGYLL CAR IN SCOTLAND.

Our Photograph shows in striking juxtaposition two very different methods of road locomotion. The Argyll car, a 15-h.p., overtook the elephant-drawn caravan near the Argyll Works at Alexandria, Dumbartonshire. It is worth noting that the elephant is doing something no motorist could do, for he is saluting, marking time, and standing at ease at one and the same moment.

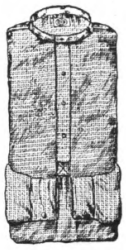
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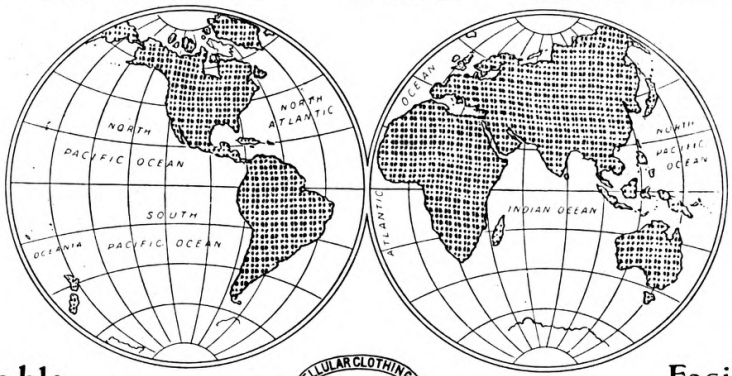
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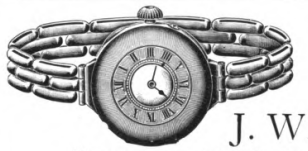
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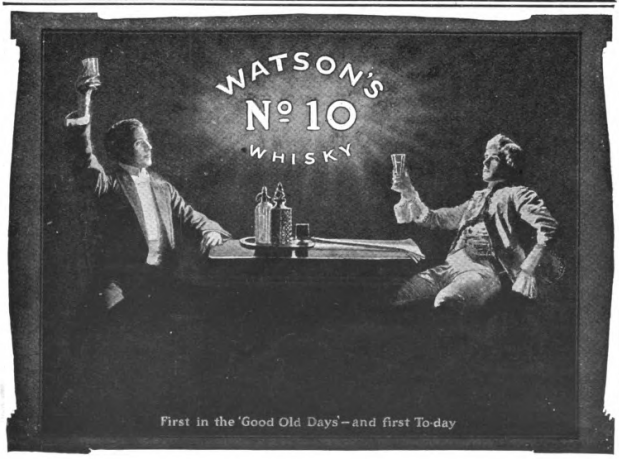
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LADIES' PAGE.

MANY people are not aware, it appears, that a Women's Suffrage Bill has on two previous occasions passed Second Reading in the House of Commons, just as it has done this year; but after each earlier success, also just as now, the Government has so completely monopolised the time of the House for the remainder of the Session that no further practical progress has been possible. The theory of the "Second Reading," of course, is that the House thereby expresses its consent to the principle of a measure, and the details alone are to be further discussed in "Committee"; after going through which, it is "read a third time and passed." The Votes for Women Bill has, nevertheless, been thus accepted in principle twice over before this last vote, and yet its friends have never been able to proceed with it any further. At the end of the Session, failing to get through "Committee," a Bill dies automatically, and the weary labour of Sisyphus has to be recommenced absolutely afresh the next session. People who object to the methods of recent agitation should at least bear in mind that for over twenty years past this Bill has had a nominal large majority in the House of Commons, and has, nevertheless, been practically ignored. As a Member of Parliament once said to me, "There never was a measure that had so many false friends in the House as the Women's Suffrage Bill."

Now that the children's holidays have begun, and the Courts and Parliament are closing, the exodus from London sets in seriously, and travelling costumes and table-d'hôte dresses are the chief interest in the frock department of women's lives. Shantung is adopted for travelling wear by a good many women whose journeys are not to be severe; but if one is purposing going much from place to place, either a thin serge or an alpaca is more serviceable. The coat-and-skirt style is the most practical, for the changes of temperature encountered, even in one day and in a warm climate, are often considerable, and then the coat will slip off easily (or on, as the case may need), and the blouse underneath, which should be of thin silk, will be immediately supplemented, or the reverse, to meet the position. In a train, for instance, it is often insupportably, feverishly hot; then as the sun declines will come a rather long ride on mule-back or drive in an open carriage that may give a chill if the costume cannot be easily arranged to harmonise with the changed conditions.

For wear at the table d'hôte, black and white is an admirable combination. A black taffetas skirt, or for the slim follower of fashion to-day a satin of a soft variety, even one of the Roman satins or other silk and wool mixtures, packs as well and comes out as creaseless as possible. If this be made in pinafore style, with a dainty little guimpe and sleeves in white lace, or embroidered net, or chiffon, with a few lines of silver passementerie to brighten it, the effect is smart, and yet as quiet as a refined woman wishes it to be amongst strangers. Moreover, black-and-white amiably allows of the addition of a touch of the colours that are most becoming to the wearer. A neckband, or a big loose bow at the bust, and a rosette or two of blue, or orange, or cerise changes the effect of the black-and-white gown, and enhances the whole appearance.



A COOL SEA-SIDE FROCK.

The dress is in striped linen, trimmed with narrow bands of silk, and with buttons and loops of the same silk, the colour matching the dark stripe. The vest and undersleeves are of lace.

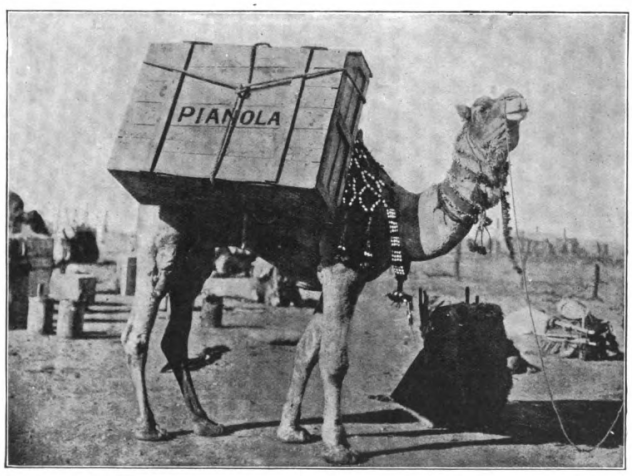
A refreshing addition to the travelling handbag and the dressing-case is a bottle of the excellent "4711" Eau-de-Cologne. Where it is to be found, a sense of refreshment and coolness is always at command. It is known at once by the blue-and-gold label, bearing the number "4711," and can be relied on as of invariable good quality and pleasantness.

Loose mantles are quite a feature of the fashions. The burnous style is popular, constructing a very graceful garment in soft satin or in the silk and wool fabrics that so well build the drapery of the Arab cloak. Transparent cloaks and coats are *à la mode;* they are of lace or embroidered net; they are obviously merely ornamental, these loose garments, through which the line of the figure is seen gracefully veiled. Very bright colours are employed for the long, straight "restaurant cloaks" that are suitable for evening or carriage wear alike. This season would have been a riot of colour had circumstances not interfered, and probably the goods that have not sold this year will be brought forward afresh in the spring, so that it is worth while buying any special bargains in particularly dainty models to put by. Amongst these may be counted the "mantelet écharpe," as it is called; a very ample shoulder-scarf, slightly shaped to the shoulders by a fold and stitch or two, sometimes caught across also at the back, so as to cover the figure of the wearer more completely than a simple scarf, yet without losing the scarf idea or hiding the waist. Scarves, two yards to three yards long, are seen in satin edged with marabout; in lace, finished with deep fringe; in chiffon, edged with satin; and in satin, lined through with chiffon in a contrasting colour. Many scarves are drawn in at the ends and finished off there with heavy, long silk tassels. Scarves, in satin, black outside, with a grey or pink or white lining, of satin also, are elegant additions to the toilette and also useful as a slight protection if the wind gets chill, and such scarves will be worn until the autumn wraps are required. Evening cloaks pure and simple follow the long, graceful lines of their simpler cousins.

The proprietors of that excellent skin-tonic and antiseptic, Wright's Coal-Tar Soap, have issued a series of picture-postcards in colours with original verses, entitled "The Story of Wan-Tang-Fee and the Little Chinee," and have also prepared a booklet with a dozen delightful illustrations of amusing cats by Louis Wain, and original verses. All these will be sent, free of charge, to my readers if they just make the request, enclosing a penny stamp for postage, addressed to "The Proprietors, Wright's Coal-Tar Soap, 48, Southwark Street, S.E."

FILOMENA.

THE PIANOLA IN AUSTRALIA.



THIS photograph has lately been sent us by the manager of our branch house in Australia. The purchaser of the Pianola lives some 600 miles from Melbourne, and 300 miles from the nearest railway station, and so it was necessary to resort to transportation by camel.

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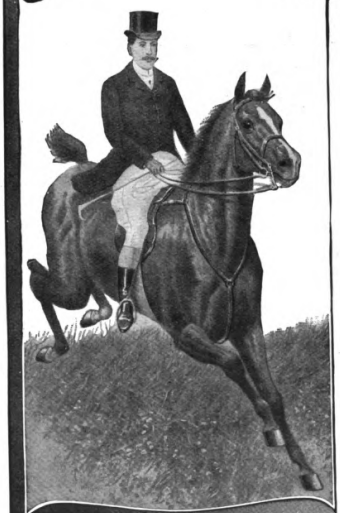
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RAILWAY HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

RETURN tickets at reduced fares, available for fourteen days, will be issued by the Great Eastern Railway to Brussels for the International Exhibition, via Harwich and Antwerp. For visiting Holland and Germany, special facilities are offered by the British Royal Mail Harwich-Hook of Holland route. The Danish Royal Mail steamers of the Forenede Line of Copenhagen will leave Harwich for Esbjerg (on the west coast of Denmark) on Friday, July 29, and Saturday, July 30, returning Tuesday, Aug. 2, and Wednesday, Aug. 3. The General Steam Navigation Company's steamers will leave Harwich for Hamburg on Wednesday, July 27, and Saturday, July 30, returning Wednesday, Aug. 3. The Swedish Royal Mail steamers will leave Harwich for Gothenburg on Saturday, July 30, returning from Gothenburg Saturday, Aug. 6.

Daylight cross-Channel trips, via Southampton and Havre, form the special attraction in the London and South Western Railway Company's programme for the coming holiday. The cheap circular-tour and fourteen-day excursion tickets from London to Havre, Trouville, Etretat, Rouen, and other places in Normandy, also to Paris, will be available for these trips. The company's booklet, "Fair Normandy's Enchanting Shore," is a useful guide for travelling to the Continent. The usual cheap-ticket facilities are announced to Cherbourg, St. Malo, and Brittany. Devon and Cornwall and the South Coast are also well catered for in the matter of excursions. Cheap-ticket programmes, illustrated guides, and all particulars can be obtained from the company's offices, or from Mr. Henry Holmes, Superintendent of the Line, Waterloo Station, S.E.

Holiday-makers travelling by the Midland Railway have a great variety of resorts to choose from. They can go to the Midland counties, the Peak of Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, the Lake District, the North of England, Scotland, and Ireland, or the Isle of Man. The tickets are available for varying periods up to seventeen days. Among the special attractions will be a daylight excursion to Edinburgh and Glasgow on Saturday, July 30, for eight or sixteen days, the train being composed of corridor carriages with restaurant cars. This excursion will run every Saturday until Sept. 3; also a half-day non-stop corridor express excursion to Matlock, Rowsley, and Bakewell on Aug. 1. There are numerous local excursions to places within a short distance. The cheap week-end tickets issued on July 29 and 30 will be available for return on Wednesday, Aug. 3, in addition to the usual period. Saturday to Monday tickets issued on July 30 will be available for return on July 31, Aug. 1 and 2.

Cheap tickets to Brussels (for the Exhibition) by the Calais, Boulogne, and Ostend routes, will be issued by the South Eastern and Chatham Railway from July 27 to Aug. 1 inclusive, available for fourteen days. Special excursion tickets will be issued to Paris, via Folkestone and Boulogne or Dover and Calais. Special cheap eight-day return tickets to Amsterdam, Scheveningen, The Hague, Ostend, and other towns will be issued from July 27 to Aug. 1 inclusive. Special cheap tours to the Belgian Ardennes by the Calais, Boulogne, and Ostend routes are also announced. The home arrangements provide excursions to the numerous seaside and other resorts on the line. Full particulars are given in the special holiday programmes and bills.

The Great Northern Railway Company's holiday arrangements cover every description of resort, from the sweeping sands of Cromer, Sheringham, Skegness and Mablethorpe, etc., and the fashionable inland watering-places of Woodhall Spa and Harrogate, to the beautiful stretch of Yorkshire coastline where are situated Scarborough, Bridlington, and Whitby, with its lovely moors behind. In close proximity to the majority of these places there are fine golf-links. Scotland is also fully provided for. The company has extended the availability of Friday to Tuesday tickets; passengers can therefore return on either Sunday, July 31, Monday, August 1, Tuesday, Aug. 2, or Wednesday, Aug. 3, whilst Saturday to Monday tickets will be available for return on Tuesday, Aug. 2, in addition to the Sunday and Monday. Programmes giving full particulars can be obtained, gratis, from any of the company's stations or offices, or of the Chief Passenger Agent, King's Cross Station, London, N.

In the Great Western Railway's booklet of Bank Holiday and summer excursions an attractive variety of trips is offered. Express excursions at cheap fares will be run from Paddington to Dorset, Somerset, Devon, the Cornish Riviera, the Channel Isles, North and South Wales, the Midlands, Ireland, Isle of Man, Brittany, etc., most of the trains being formed with corridor-carriages. There are numerous cheap day trips, including one to Killarney, Wexford, and the Vale of Ovoca. A useful guide, entitled "Holiday Haunts," giving particulars of accommodation available for visitors, can be obtained from the company's stations and offices, or from Mr. J. Morris, Superintendent of the Line, Paddington Station, W., for sixpence.

On the East Coast there are numerous holiday resorts served by the Great Eastern Railway. Cheap excursions run every Thursday to the principal towns in the eastern counties; every Friday to north-eastern stations and Scotland; and every Saturday to Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire, and north-east watering-places. Week-end tickets to inland stations will be available to return on the Tuesday, and the Friday to Tuesday tickets will be extended to Wednesday. An extensive programme of cheap trips on Bank Holiday has been arranged. The popular half-day excursion to Clacton-on-Sea, which allows six hours by the sea for three shillings, will be repeated. Programmes and full information can be obtained at any of the company's offices, or of the Superintendent of the Line, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.

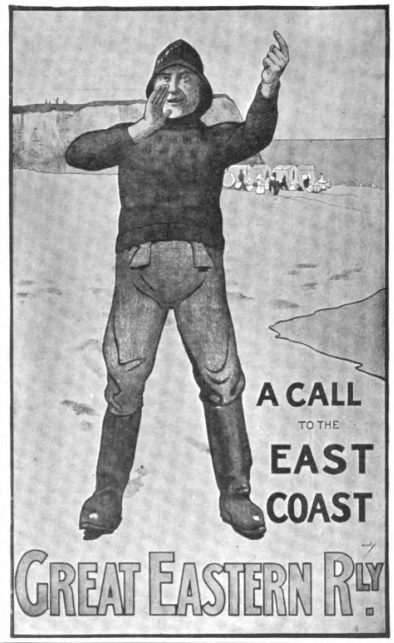
In connection with Goodwood, Brighton, and Lewes Races, the arrangements of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company include special trains during the Sussex fortnight, commencing July 26. The fares by the race trains to Singleton, Drayton, and Chichester have been greatly reduced. Special trains will leave Victoria 8.40 a.m. (third class) and London Bridge 8.45 a.m. (third class) for Singleton, and to Drayton and Chichester (first, second, and third class) from Victoria at 8.55 a.m. on all four days of the races. A new feature this year will be the running of a "Pullman Limited" fast train on each day of the races from Victoria at 9.55 a.m. Light refreshments will be obtainable on this train. The number of seats being limited, passengers are recommended to book in advance at Victoria Station (telephone, 869 Westminster). A new covered stand has been erected in the cheap ring, admission 2s. 6d.

For the August Bank Holiday and until the end of September, the London and North-Western Railway Company announce a very complete list of excursions. Amongst the number are cheap bookings on Friday nights, from July 29, to North Wales and the Cambrian Line, and these tickets will also be issued for a special train leaving Euston at 8.45 on Saturday mornings from Aug. 13. Scotland has been well provided for by bookings every Friday night; and on Saturday mornings up to Sept. 3. excursion tickets will be obtainable to Edinburgh and Glasgow by the 11.30 a.m. corridor express. The bookings to Dublin, Galway, Killarney, Cork, and other stations in the South of Ireland are in operation on Friday nights, and on Thursday nights to Belfast, Greenore, Londonderry, etc. There are special trips to the Lake District, Liverpool, Manchester, Blackpool, the Isle of Man and numerous other holiday resorts.

According to a marconigram, the latest run of the *Royal Edward*, of the Canadian Northern Railway Atlantic service, is another record. On her previous voyage from Bristol to Canada she crossed the Atlantic in the shortest time known in the Canadian trade. Now in one day she has steamed 486 miles, the finest day's run recorded to or from Canada.

Heidelberg fêtes promise to be exceptionally interesting this year. On July 31 the old Castle will be illuminated, and the façade fronting the Neckar lighted up with red fire. The Castle fêtes will be held on July 23 and 24 and Aug. 6. There will be an outline illumination of the Castle courtyard, and public banquets in the Band-house Hall. It is advisable to order tickets as early as possible.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Oct. 21, 1902) of DR. ALONZO HENRY STOCKER, M.D., of Peckham House, Peckham, S.E., and Craigweil, Aldwick, near Bognor, who died on April 24, has been proved by Mrs. Ada Mary Stocker, the widow, Alonzo Harold Stocker, son, Major Hope Johnstone, son-in-law, and Robert Le Brasseur, the value of the property being £123,993. He gives the amount of his private account at bankers, all furniture, etc., and £2000 per annum to his wife; the premises, goodwill, and plant of his business of a private lunatic asylum to his sons Alonzo and Hubert; £8500, in trust, for each of his daughters; investments producing £100 a year to his son Hubert; the freehold, 67, Marine Parade, Worthing, to his son Edgar Henry; and the residue as to two thirds to his son Alonzo, and one third to his son Hubert.

The will of MR. JOHN WOTHERSPOON, of Santa Rosalia, Kingswood Road, Norwood, who died on May 28, has been proved, the value of the property being £266,094. The testator gives £5000 Consols in trust for his son John; £100, the use for life of his residence and furniture, and £800 per annum, or such other sum as will make her income up to £1500 a year, to his wife; £250 to his daughter Ellen; £200 each to the executors; £550 to his son Henry; a few small legacies; and the residue in trust for his children, other than his son John.

The will and codicil of MR. JAMES JONES, of Lechlade Manor, Lechlade, Gloucester, who died on March 6, have been proved by four of the sons, the value of the estate amounting to £348,056. The testator gives £1000, and during widowhood £1000 per annum and the use of Lechlade Manor to his wife; £25,000, in trust, for his son James Henry; £18,000, in trust, for each of his daughters, Mary, Julia, Harriette Edith, Lucy Mabel, Frances Eveline, Charlotte Ella, Lillian Blanche, Dorothy, and Elsie; and the residue to his sons John Reginald, Walter Hugh, Francis Joseph, and Geoffrey Algernon.

The will (dated June 1, 1908) of MR. FREDERICK LOCOCK, of the Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, and Arley House, Lillington Road, Leamington Spa, who died on June 6, has been proved by Macdonald Beaumont, the value of the property being £120,476. He gives £150 per annum to his brother, the Rev. Alfred Henry Locock; £400 to the Parish Church of Sevenoaks; the contents of Arley House except money and securities, £250, and an annuity of £1000 to Mrs. Eliza Reed; £250 to the executor; and the residue to Mary, Nancy, Leicester, Kitty, Reginald, and Nelly, the six children of Henry Leicester Locock and his wife, Nelly.



A POPULAR CONTINENTAL WATERING PLACE: WILDUNGEN SPA, IN WALDECK.

Wildungen Spa, with its famous mineral waters, is beautifully situated in the principality of Waldeck. Many visitors, including a number of British Army men, go there every year. Among its attractions are excellent golf links. For the convenience of intending visitors from London, the Spa management has opened an inquiry office at 23, Old Jewry, where full information may be obtained, without charge, as to Wildungen and the best way of travelling thither.

The will of MR. RICHARD BUCKLAND, of Fairview, Beaumont Road, Wimbledon Park, who died on May 22, has been proved by his brothers, Henry Buckland and Sydney Charles Buckland, the value of the estate being £73,217. The testator gives £5000 to, and £10,000 in trust for, his sister, Annie Shackel; £2000 each to his cousins, Frederick and Robert Firth; £1000 to Mrs. Marie Bonny; £500 each to Marguerite C. Cornut, Emma Jenkins, John William Firth, Lydia Firth, and Arthur Firth; other legacies to relatives and servants; and the residue to his said two brothers.

The will (dated April 2, 1910) of MRS. FRANCES SARAH FLEET, of Darenth Grange, Dartford, Kent, has been proved by her son Algernon Massy Fleet, the value of the estate amounting to £108,433. Mrs. Fleet gives £10,000 each to her daughters Amy Louise, Anne, and Florence Maud; £6000 to her son-in-law the Rev. Albany Bourchier Sherard Wrey; her house at Walmer to her three daughters; and the residue to her son.

The will (dated Oct. 2, 1909) of MR. NUGENT HOWARD, of Broughton Hall, Flint, has been proved by his brother John Howard and his sisters Mary Howard and Elizabeth Howard, the value of the estate being £107,609. He gives his property at Notley and Crowton, and £20,000 each, in trust, for his two sisters; £2000 to his cousin Norman William Howard McLean; property in the parish of Brereton to his brother for life, and then for his cousin John Brereton Howard; and the residue to his brother absolutely.

The will and codicils of the EARL OF STAMFORD, of Dunham Massey Hall, Altrincham, Chester, and Llandaff House, Weybridge, who died on May 24, are now proved, the value of the estate amounting to £111,981. The testator charges the settled Chester estates with the payment of £2000 a year to his wife, and £20,000 in trust for his daughter Lady Jane Grey; and he devises all his manors, lands and premises to his wife for life, with

[Continued overleaf.



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Antexema clears the complexion of blackheads, spots, pimples, and eruptions.

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Every chemist, pharmacist, and store, including Boot's, Taylor's, Lewis and Burrow's, Army and Navy Stores, Civil Service Stores, and every cash chemist supplies Antexema in regular shilling bottles, or direct, post free, in plain wrapper for 1s. 3d. from the Antexema Company, 83, Castle Road, London, N.W. Also obtainable everywhere in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and every British Dominion.

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remainder to his son Lord Grey de Groby, and his first and other sons in tail male. He gives £1000 and all arrears of income from personal property to his wife; an annuity of £200 to the Rev. Charles Theobald and his wife, and numerous small legacies to relatives and executors. One half of the residue and £20,000 he leaves in trust for his son, and the remainder in trust for his daughter.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Joshua Pedley, Trafalgar House, Tottenham; Nelson House, Grand Parade, Eastbourne; and 23, Bush Lane, City, solicitor	£195,207
Mr. John Marshall, 226, Gipsy Road, West Norwood	£98,016
Mr. Henry Kaye, Westfield, Mirfield, Yorks	£78,795
Mr. John Henderson Brown, River Side, Hale, Chester	£67,864
Mr. Henry Relph Middlemost, Birkby, Huddersfield	£60,584
Mr. James Dymond, Brierley, Felkirk	£59,034
Mr. William Drake Forder, Fishcroft, Winchester	£57,750
Mr. George Adams, Wadley House, Faringdon, Berks	£54,216
Major Samuel Moreton Thomas, Elwyn Road, Exmouth	£53,632

A hundred years ago or so Nelson, the hero, had conquered the French at sea. In the present year of grace another sort of Nelsons, who are publishers, are, in their way, conquering the French on land: at the bookstalls and in the train. They are now doing for French classics what they have done—and are continuing to do, of course—with such eminent success for English classics: reproducing popular works in eminently readable *format* and type, at popular prices—1 franc 25 centimes the volume. One has only to take a railway journey in France to see almost everybody buying or reading the neatly turned-out little volumes, so handy of size, and of the clearest print. Four of this year's batch of volumes, just issued, are these: Alphonse Daudet's "Lettres de mon Moulin"; Balzac's "La Peau de Chagrin," Count de Ségur's "La Campagne de Russie," and St. Francis of Sales' "Introduction à la Vie Dévote." Edmond About's "Les Mariages de Paris," Tolstoy's "Anna Karénine," Maurice Maeterlinck's "Morceaux Choisis," and Andrew Lang's "La Pucelle de France" are among other masterpieces of the "Collection Nelson" for 1910.

CHESS.

PATRICK MORAN (Fort McKinley, Portland, Maine, U.S.A.).—The two-mover was published on June 4, but we are unable either to get a copy or tell you how you can obtain one. The three-mover will appear in a week or two.

G L (Grimsby).—You are quite right in your criticism, but a move must have been left out in transcribing the game. We are confident so obvious a mate would not have escaped attention by either the player or the commentator.

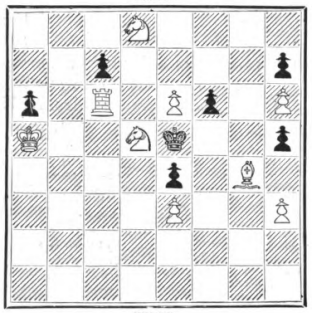
D P SHRIKANDE (Kolhapur City).—Thanks for problem.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3446 received from C A M (Penang) and D P Shrikande (Kolhapur City, India); of No. 3447 from D P Shrikande and F J (Trinidad); of No. 3448 from J W Roswell Streetsville (Ontario) and R Evans (Quebec); of No. 3449 from R J Lonsdale (New Brighton), R Evans, R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.), J Isaacson (Liverpool), and C Field junior (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.); of No 3450 from John Isaacson, Salon de Recreo (Burgos), F S (Chelmsford), and G Brown (Wolverhampton); of No. 3451 from J D Tucker (Ilkley), J Thurnham (Tollington Park), W J Bearne (Paignton), Mrs. Kelly (Lympstone), W Stephens (Haverstock Hill), G Brown, and F R Pickering.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3452 received from Albert Wolff (Sutton), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), R Worters (Canterbury), E J Winter-Wood, Ph. Lehzen (Hanover), J D Tucker, F W Cooper (Derby), T Turner (Brixton), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), T Roberts (Hackney), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), R Summers (Northampton), F Rutter, Lionel G—, and F R Pickering (Forest Hill).

PROBLEM No. 3454.—BY G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3451.—BY M. FEIGL.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 6th; also 1, Q takes Q (ch), etc.	

CHESS IN GERMANY.

Game played in the match between Messrs. MIESES and SPIELMANN.
(*Sicilian Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	16. B to Q 2nd	Kt to B 5th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd	17. B to Kt 4th	Kt takes B P
3. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th		
4. P takes P	P takes P	From now to the end Black maintains his advantage in delightful style. Threatened with loss, he comes triumphantly through every danger, and forces a win in first-rate style.	
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
6. Q takes P	Kt to K B 3rd		
7. B to Kt 5th	B to K 2nd		
8. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to B 3rd	18. R to B sq	B to Kt 4th (ch)
9. Q to Q R 4th	Castles	19. K to Kt sq	K R to Q sq
10. K Kt to K 2nd	P to Q 5th	20. P to Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 7th (ch)
11. Castles Q R	B to Q 2nd	21. B takes Kt	R takes B
12. Kt takes P	Kt to Q R 4th	22. B takes P	R to K sq
An excellent reply, which wins the exchange right off.		23. Kt to B 3rd	R to K 4th
		24. Kt to Q 4th	R takes Kt
13. Kt to B 5th	B takes Q	25. R takes Kt	R to K 8th (ch)
14. K takes Q	B takes R	It is only fair to say the match was won by Mr. Spielmann, and the game is only given here on account of Black's very pretty ending.	
15. Kt takes B	Kt to Kt 5th		

Apollinaris water continues to make progress well, the sales for the past year showing an increase of one and a half million bottles, and the net profits of the company an advance of from £124,800 to £134,500. A further addition is to be made to the bottle-factory plant, and it is hoped by the end of this year that the company will be able to manufacture all its own bottles.

A fascinating array of fairy-stories, all admirably told, makes up Enys Tregarthen's new book, "The House of the Sleeping Winds," published by Messrs. Rebman, Limited. The first tale of the set gives its title to the book, which is brightly and cheerily written, is full of gay and sprightly fancies cleverly interwoven, and all through there breathes a pure, wholesome spirit that should ensure for it a widespread popularity as a prime favourite on the young people's bookshelf. And their elders also will enjoy it. The tales are mostly founded on some of the quaint, half-forgotten country-side folk-lore legends of the old-time Cornish rustics—a race in many ways, as a people, apart from the everyday world, and of romantic imagination, due, in the main, no doubt, to their Celtic origin. The twenty-seven illustrations by Miss Nannie Preston add to the charm of a dainty gift-book.

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FOR SKIN, SCALP, HAIR, AND HANDS IS
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For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, for annoying irritations and ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes, which readily suggest themselves to mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, is invaluable.

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THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE for WOMEN'S COMFORT.

Can be obtained in packets containing half dozen. Size 1, at Sixpence, of Drapers, Outfitters and Chemists at all Seaside Towns and Health Resorts.

A Trial Packet, containing six Towels in the four standard sizes, will be sent post free, in plain wrapper, with full particulars, for six penny stamps. Address: THE LADY MANAGER, 17, Bull Street, Birmingham.

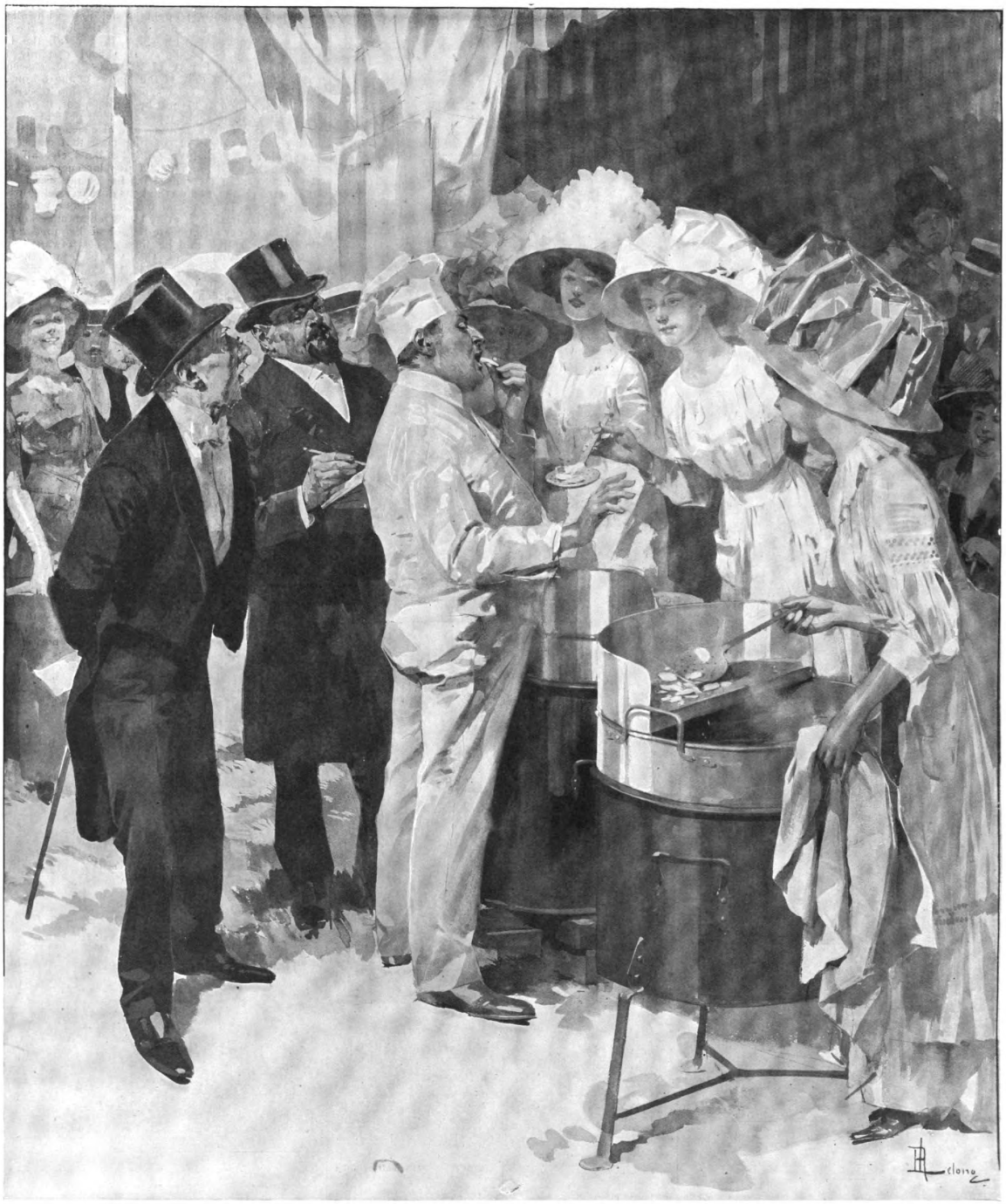
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A CULINARY TRIAL BY JURY: A FRIED-POTATO COMPETITION AT A CHARITY BAZAAR.

A good suggestion for some of our numerous bazaars which take place during August is afforded by this Illustration of a scene at a similar function in France. This particular bazaar was held at Bagnolet, a pretty place in the suburbs of Paris, which is trying to regain the popularity it enjoyed during the reign of Louis Philippe, at the time of the songs of Béranger and of Alfred de Musset's "Mimi Pinson." On the occasion illustrated here some Parisian "midinettes" had come to take part in a fried-potato competition. Their cooking-stoves were set up outside a large striped red and white tent, and the jury, which consisted of a fat and jovial "chef" and two solemn gentlemen in irreproachable top-hats, tasted, reflected, consulted one another, took notes, and at last, like wise men, declared that the results were all so good that it was impossible to decide which was best.

DRAWN BY RENÉ LELONG.

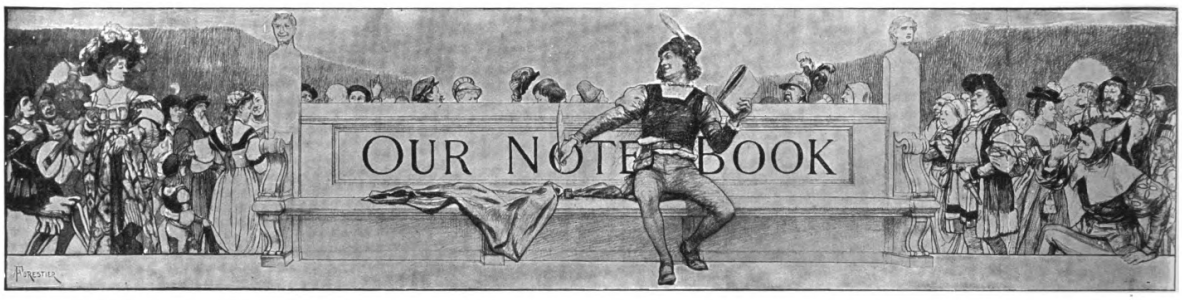
ISPECTS THE NEWEST TYPE OF WAR-SHIP.

RAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, NORMAN WILKINSON.



.EST IN THE NAVY: GOING BELOW ON BOARD A SUBMARINE.

tsmouth was King George's look-round on board one of the newest submarines, which his Majesty went all over, inspecting ommodation for the crew. The vessel remained during the time at the surface, although the engines were started for the King to of the newest or "C" class of boats, identical in build and dimensions with those moored last July, at the time of the Southend t House, which proved such an attraction to the London crowd. They are vessels of 313 tons' displacement and 600 horse power, wer, 135 feet long, 13½ feet broad, and 12 feet deep, with a speed of from 8 to 13 knots.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

SOMEBODY remarks in a newspaper that there is an epidemic of murders. It is an instance of the morbid modern fondness for words that express fatality. I should not regard myself as any more likely to murder the station-master at Beaconsfield because there were an increasing number of crimes in South Bucks. I do not expect it any more than I expect to commit bigamy through smelling a bigamist's tulips, or bribery through borrowing a politician's umbrella. I am sure I could safely use a Levantine usurer's soap, if he has any; I am sure that if I rubbed against a pickpocket in a crowd I should take nothing from him, whatever he might take from me. In short, "an epidemic of murder" is as silly and slavish a phrase as "a plague of priggishness" or "a pestilence of equivocation"; we might as well speak of superciliousness raging in all the hospitals of Swansea, or of whole populations struck down raving with stinginess. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred there must be a moral reason for an immoral act. Murder is a private matter—at least, until it is committed. But the eager use of such devastating scientific terms is but a part of our evasion of responsibility and our dark adoration of fate. In politics, where a man ought to be specially free and firm in judgment, we are specially pestered with these dreams of doom, these dead analogies from dust and ocean, earthquake and eclipse. If sixty rational and respectable citizens choose to vote Tory, it is called the Flowing Tide. If the sixty rational citizens decide to vote Radical, it is called the Swing of the Pendulum. One witty candidate, menaced with the flowing tide by his opponent, pasted up a notice: "Vote for Smith and Dam the Flowing Tide." Similarly, I should say with decision, "Vote for whom you choose and hang the pendulum."



Photo. Central News.

SAND CASTLES IN SPAIN: THE PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS DIGGING ON THE BEACH AT SAN SEBASTIAN.

This charming photograph of the King of Spain's children playing on the beach at San Sebastian shows that the tastes of juvenile royalties are very much the same as those of their less exalted neighbours. The little Prince of the Asturias is digging away at his sand castle with a vigour that argues well for the Spanish succession. The fact that a soldier is helping him should ensure the structure being of a proper military character. Prince Alphonse was born at Madrid on May 10, 1907. His brother, Don Jaime, was born on June 23, 1908, and his little sister Beatriz on June 22, 1909.

That a number of murders might be due to some legal inefficiency or loosening of the discipline of a nation is more plausible. I know more than one intelligent person who thinks that the police at present have no time to seize assassins because they are so busy seizing boys' cigarettes, arresting little girls for drinking lemonade in hotels, seeing that Tommy does not lick his coloured chalks in the nursery, seeing that the baby is put to bed at the right hour, and all such constabulary labours and perils. I have not the text of the Children's Bill by me, but my list will be roughly correct. Nevertheless, I cannot think that our constabulary throws itself into the problems of the nursery with quite such all-forgetting enthusiasm as Mr. Herbert Samuel doubtless intended it to do. Those long conversations which can sometimes be observed in progress between policemen and nurses may be wholly concerned with educational and psychological points of difficulty; but these conversations are the only form of nursery interest that I have ever seen the constable display. His interest in the children is, to say the least of it, indirect; and I am quite sure that any healthy-minded policeman would be happier holding a murderer than holding a baby. Therefore, I think this other theory that the policial intellect has turned from the subject of murder to the more absorbing subject of education must also be given up.

But the true and clinching consideration which proves that crimes can be part of no mere drift or doom is the abrupt, individual, and sometimes quite inconceivable oddities that occur in them. All the murders are alike in so far that they ultimately murder; that violent death is their upshot. But in their origin and idea they are as different as any two or three eccentricities can be; as different as a man shooting giraffes from a man collecting tram-tickets, as different as a vegetarian in a restaurant from a saint in a cave. For here indeed is one of the most obvious of the four or five fallacies upon which the towering fabric of popular science is reared. I mean the application of modes of reckoning proper to uniform facts to facts that are in their nature miscellaneous. Or, in other words, counting things together because they are alike in their effect, as if they were alike in their cause. If we are dealing with hailstones (let us say) it is reasonably adequate simply to count the hailstones—if you can; I am told it is difficult. But if it can be said by a scientist with his hand on his heart that only three hailstones (or more probably, three and a half) have fallen at Bournemouth since the year 1066, then we shall not be far wrong in calling Bournemouth a safe place from hail. But if instead of asking how many hailstones have fallen we ask how many stones have fallen, then the case is quite different. Hailstones not only all go to the same place; they also all come from the same place. It always hails for the same reason, whatever it is. If each individual hailstone has a motive it is probably a tribal motive.

But if it were reported on equally good authority that only three and a half stones had fallen in Bournemouth, the generalisation would involve a fallacy, for there need be no real similarity in the cases. The first stone might be thrown by an invalid into the sea; the second stone might be thrown by a healthy boy through a window; the third might be hurled with murderous intent by a mad politician interested in the extension of the franchise. As for the half stone left over, I suppose that would be thrown by a moderate politician, on our old principle that half a stone is better than no slaughter; it might be called the Conciliation Stone. But the point is this: that the invalid, the schoolboy, and the fanatic have not enough in common to constitute any general rule at all about the falling or non-falling of stones. They all play with pebbles for various reasons and at different times. The schoolboy (being without sin) will probably cast the first stone, in the course of some early-morning ramble; the invalid is more likely to be inspired to fling one feeble pebble in the splendour of the setting sun; while the political idealist may very probably wait till darkness, because his deeds are evil. But even this matter of time is very vague; statesmen, seas, and windows are cockshies at all times of the day and night. There might be these petrobolous types, or there might be none of them, or there might be many other types. Bournemouth might proudly entertain a gentleman who dropped rocks on his own feet by way of penance, or a gentleman who dropped them on other people's heads out of misanthropy; or a gentleman who habitually, when he went for a walk, dropped peebles in a trail behind him, like Hansel and Gretel, for fear he should lose his way. All these ordinary human varieties would enrich and complicate the question of the falling stones: and merely to count the number of stones that had fallen in one year would be almost useless, since we should have no guide or law to explain the outbursts and cessations of stones. In short, wherever we have a problem of few cases and various causes, it is very hard to make anything of it. Now, murders are peculiarly a matter of few cases and various causes. So very few of us ever get murdered at all, even when we deserve it, that there are no data sufficient for a synthesis. And then, even if we *are* murdered, remember what a large number of reasons there might be for murdering us. Even as you read this article six persons are perhaps plotting your end; and all for entirely different, yet quite convincing reasons.

IE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. Central News.

PADDLING AT

f the King of Spain, e delight of little boys



Photo. Central News.

THE HOPES OF SPAIN AT PLAY: THE ROYAL CHILDREN AT SAN SEBASTIAN WITH THEIR NURSES.

The children of the King of Spain evidently enjoy the sands of San Sebastian as much as any little Londoner on the beach at Margate. The Prince of the Asturias, the eldest, is seen carrying his sand-rake, while Don Jaime, his brother, has a little bucket.

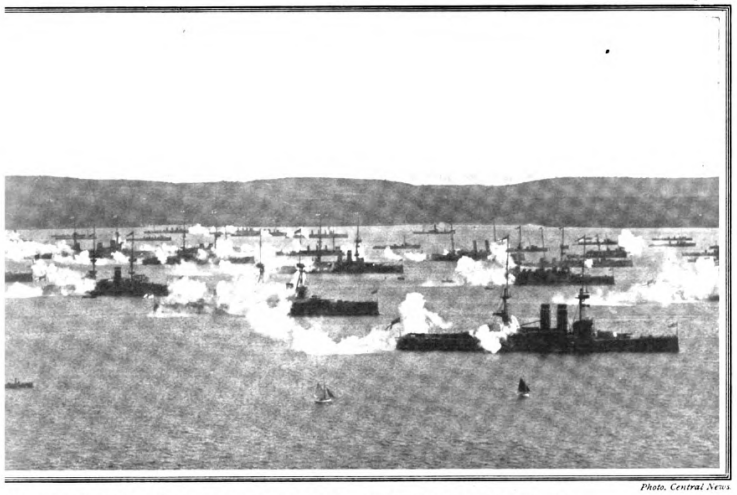


Photo. Central News

.TTLE LINE": THE ASSEMBLED FLEETS IN TOR BAY SALUTING THE ROYAL YACHT.

"grand manœuvres" of the year, in which have taken part the three principal fleets maintained under the British flag in European adnoughts are the feature; the Atlantic Fleet, in which the Formidable and London class predominate; and the ships of the s, and a large flotilla of submarines, one of which is D1, the newest and largest boat yet in service. The fleet reached Tor Bay early ring the previous night, in response to a change of plan for the King's inspection, caused by the stormy weather.



Photo. Central News.

GO TO GAOL

ther and attended by ting from Shepherd's anumerable banners n who refused food om forty platforms men" on the lines ied by acclamation.



Photo. Russer.

ALMOST MORE FORMIDABLE THAN JEFFRIES: A MOB OF ADMIRERS WELCOME JOHNSON, THE NEGRO BOXER, ON HIS ARRIVAL HOME.

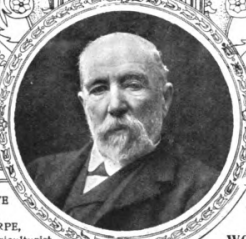
Johnson, the negro champion pugilist, lives at Chicago, and after his fight with Jeffries he telegraphed to his mother there: "I'm bringing home the bacon, mammy!" The mother, on getting the telegram, went out and sang to a large crowd. Johnson, on his return to Chicago, was warmly welcomed. He is appearing on the music-hall boards there, as prearranged, at a salary of £1000 a week. In private life he is said to be homely and good-natured and inoffensive in demeanour. Motoring is his hobby, and he is a keen buyer of racing-cars. Johnson, who has just left his motor-car to go up the steps of his home, is seen wearing a cap, just underneath the banner.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.



Photo. Mowll and Morrison, Liverpool.

COL. G. KYFFIN-TAYLOR,
The New M.P. for Kirkdale, Liverpool.



THE LATE BARON CALTHORPE,
A Noted Agriculturist and Generous Donor to Birmingham University.—*[Photo. Lafayette.]*



LORD CALTHORPE,
Who has Succeeded his brother as Seventh Baron.
Photo. J. Russell and Sons.



Photo. Stanley.

SEÑOR MAURA, EX-SPANISH PREMIER,
Who was shot at and wounded by an Anarchist.

Personal Notes. Col. G. Kyffin-Taylor, who held the seat for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool for the Unionists at last week's bye-election, with a majority nearly four times as large as that by which it was won last January at the General Election, is a son of the late Archdeacon Taylor, of Liverpool, and a brother of Mr. Austen Taylor, M.P. for East Toxteth between 1902-6.

The late Lord Calthorpe (Sir Augustus Cholmondeley Gough-Calthorpe) was widely known as the owner and breeder of the Elvetham herd of Shorthorns—named from Lord Calthorpe's seat, Elvetham Park, Hants — which took many prizes at the "Royal" and elsewhere. The Elvetham herd of Berkshire pigs and Lord Calthorpe's Southdowns and stud of Shire horses were of equal repute. Apart from his country pursuits, Lord Calthorpe took a keen interest in Birmingham University, and at different times presented land to it valued at £35,000, forming the site of the new University buildings and students' recreation ground. He was born in 1829, and was the sixth Baron of his line. His only son predeceased him, dying in 1906 unmarried.

The seventh Lord Calthorpe is the late Peer's brother, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Somerset John Gough-Calthorpe, Colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and formerly Colonel of the 5th Lancers. Born in 1841, the fourth son of the fourth Baron, he first served in the Hanoverian Garde Husars, and then in the British 8th Hussars, after which he joined and commanded the 5th Dragoon Guards. He retired in 1869. Lord Calthorpe saw war service in the Crimean War as A.D.C. to Raglan, and was the author of the celebrated "Letters from Headquarters in the Crimea, by a Staff Officer." He married in 1862, and has two sons and two daughters.



Photo. Mendelssohn, Ltd.

THE LATE COUNTESS OF WESTMORLAND,
A Famous Society Beauty.

Mr. Hawes Craven, who died this week, was one of the first, if not the very first of all, scene-painters in London. For many years he did most of the work for Sir Henry Irving, beginning with the scenery for "The Bells." His forte was certainly woodland scenery, as to which Mr. Hawes Craven was unequalled. He was probably also the oldest of our London scenic artists, and came in touch in his early days with Dickens and Wilkie Collins and Clarkson Stanfield. It was at the old Olympic that he made his first success, notably with an act-drop representing the Eddystone Lighthouse in a storm.

Mme. Franck's ambition is to be the first woman to fly the Channel, and she spent some days recently at Calais, awaiting the moderating of the stormy winds, in order to essay her flight. She has also visited Dover, and motored along the cliffs near there to select a suitable spot for her landing-place. Her preference is the Swingate Downs, near Dover, not far from where the late Mr. Rolls started for his Channel feat. Mme. Franck, who is a pupil of Farman, is using a biplane.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

MADAME FRANCK,
The Famous French Airwoman, who Intends to Fly Across the Channel.

The Countess of Westmorland, who died last week, was formerly Lady Sibyl Mary St. Clair Erskine, one of the four beautiful daughters of the Earl of Rosslyn and Blanche, Lady Rosslyn. Two of her sisters are the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Angela Forbes, and her half-sisters are Lady Warwick and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox. She married the thirteenth Earl of Westmorland in 1892, and leaves two sons and two daughters.

The marriage of Mr. Herbert Asquith, second son of the Prime Minister, with the Hon. Cynthia Charteris, daughter of Lord and Lady Elcho, and granddaughter of the Earl of Wemyss, on Thursday at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, was to have taken place some time ago, but had to be postponed owing to the bride having to undergo a severe operation. Mr. Herbert Asquith had a distinguished career at college, and made his mark as a debater at the Union. Following in his father's footsteps, he has been called to the Bar.

Señor Antonio Maura, the Spanish statesman on whose life an attempt was made last week at Barcelona railway station, while on his way with his family for a holiday in Majorca, was the ex-Spanish Premier and leader of the Conservative party in the Cortes. He it was who carried through the arrest, trial, and execution of the notorious Barcelona Anarchist, Ferrer. Señor Maura's unpopularity in regard to that case had undoubtedly to do with his sudden laying down of office last October. The Barcelona Anarchists have ever since Ferrer's death vowed vengeance on the ex-Premier for his firmness in the matter. In the recent attempt on him, Señor Maura was wounded in both arms by revolver-bullets.

Princess Jeanne Bonaparte, Marquise de Villeneuve, who died last week in a nursing home in Paris at the age of forty-nine, was a grand-niece of the great Napoleon. Her father was the notorious Prince Pierre Bonaparte, whose shooting of the Paris journalist Victor Noir in 1870, in the last year of the Second Empire, so adversely affected the prestige of Napoleon III, although the Prince was acquitted under very dramatic circumstances. She was the sister of Prince Roland Bonaparte, and in 1882 married the Marquis de Villeneuve. She was at one time a very notable figure in Paris society, and her receptions were famous.



Photo. Boissonnas and Taponier.

THE LATE PRINCESS JEANNE BONAPARTE,
A Grand-Niece of the great Napoleon.

Mr. Henri Gros, who died this week, was a prominent music-hall manager of the old school, and will be long remembered by the public, especially for his connection with the old Metropolitan, in the Edgware Road. He was the last of the "old brigade" of music-hall managers—of the days of Vance, and "Jolly John Nash," and "Champagne Charlie."



THE HON. CYNTHIA CHARTERIS. MR. HERBERT ASQUITH.

THE PREMIER'S SECOND SON AND HIS BRIDE, WHO WERE MARRIED ON THURSDAY.
Photographs by Lafayette.

The Naval Manœuvres. This year's naval manœuvres, in which a combined Armada, made up of the Home, Atlantic, and Mediterranean Fleets, has taken part, has differed from those of recent years in that for the first time for a considerable period manœuvres have been held outside the North Sea, this year's manœuvres area lying off the west coasts of Scotland and Ireland, and in the Irish Sea. No fewer than

[Continued overleaf.



Photo Van der Weyde.

THE LATE MR. HAWES CRAVEN,
Sir Henry Irving's Favourite Scenic Artist.



Photo. Hana Studios, Ltd.

THE LATE MR. HENRI GROS,
The Last of the old-style Music-Hall Managers.

A BLUEJACKET AS A TEMPORARY MASTER OF THE ROBES.



HIS MAJESTY PROTECTED BY HIS ROYAL NAVY: A SAILOR HELPING THE KING ON WITH HIS MACINTOSH.

An everyday sight in all naval ports is that of officers of rank, such as Admirals and Captains, when on shore on duty, walking followed by their coxswains, who carry a waterproof or boat cloak as much for use on emergency as a mark or badge of office. At Portsmouth last week, when Admiral-of-the-Fleet King George made his round of visits to Whale Island and Haslar, one such coxswain had an opportunity of rendering the King a service. While his Majesty was going round Whale Island a sudden shower came on, whereupon the coxswain proved himself a veritable "handy man," by stepping briskly forward and cloaking the King with alacrity before he had time to get in the least wet.

sixteen Admirals were engaged, and 160 odd ships, the ships being divided into two opposing fleets—the "Red" in three squadrons, each commanded in chief by Sir W. May, Sir A. Milne, and Rear-Admiral Jerram, and the "Blue" in two squadrons, commanded by Sir Edmund Poë and Prince Louis of Battenberg. It is certainly a pity that the problem of this year's great naval war-game was from first to last kept a secret by the Admiralty. In consequence, less interest than usual has been taken in the manœuvres by the general public, and it is even now not clear which side won in the end, while the accounts of the final encounter off the Bristol Channel of the principal squadrons of the fleet are vague, and differ in essentials hopelessly. All that can be said for certain is that there was a fight. One remarkable new departure there was, however, this year in connection with the naval manœuvres. Although unofficial—and perhaps not exactly favoured at the War Office—it is yet a matter incidentally of national, if not indeed of imperial, interest. Lord Kitchener followed the manœuvres all through, as a spectator and private guest, embarking on board the first-class cruiser *Drake*, flagship of Rear-Admiral F. T Hamilton. It is the first time that any of our military officers of high position has done such a thing, although in Germany it is often done for the benefit of the instruction so received. In a campaign where fleet and army were co-operating, it might be useful to a general to know something of naval tactics.



Photo. Central News

"DECLARING HIS MAJESTY'S PLEASURE TOUCHING HIS ROYAL CORONATION": GARTER KING OF ARMS READING THE PROCLAMATION AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

With all due ceremony, the Proclamation fixing the time of the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary for next June was made in London last week. At St. James's Palace the Proclamation was read by Garter King of Arms, Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, and at Charing Cross, Temple Bar, and the Royal Exchange, by the heralds. The Duke of Norfolk (the Earl Marshal) is next but one to Sir Alfred (on the left in the photograph).

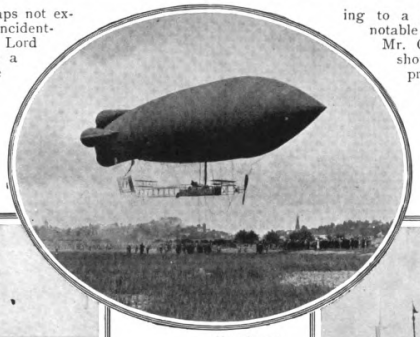


Photo. Barratt.

PASSENGER AIRSHIPS INAUGURATED AT LUCERNE: THE FIRST TRIAL TRIP OF THE "VILLE DE LUCERNE I"

The passenger airship service at Lucerne was inaugurated last week, a number of visitors paying £8 each on the first journey. Our photograph shows the airship, the "Ville de Lucerne I" on its trial trip, with the captain, one passenger, and two mechanics on board. Trips lasting for an hour or two are made every day.



Photo. Topical

BRIGHTON CELEBRATING A MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT: THE PROCESSION ON THE OPENING OF A NEW PARADE.

Brighton was last week en fête on the occasion of the opening of the long parade which runs from Kemp Town to Hove, and which has been reconstructed at great expense. Sir George Gibb, Chairman of the Road Board, broke a silk ribbon stretched across the road and declared it open.

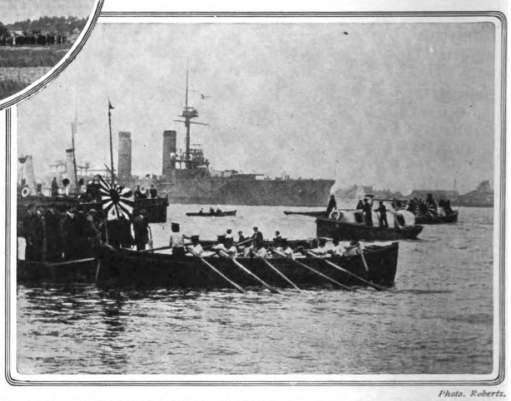


Photo. Roberts.

JAPANESE SAILORS HOLD SPORTS AT GRAVESEND: PREPARING FOR A BOAT-RACE.

The crew of the Japanese battleship "Ikoma," which has visited this country in connection with the Japan-British Exhibition, held sports last week at Rosherville Gardens, Gravesend. One of the chief events was a boat race for a cup presented by the Mayor of Gravesend. The winning crew is seen in the foreground and the "Ikoma" in the background.

Life-Saving Apparatus for Submarines.

Among our illustrations of the King's visit to Portsmouth will be found photographs of the new "submarine helmet" and of the "air-lock," a conjoint device to avert loss of life in submarines in future, and to enable a crew to come in safety to the surface in case of accident. The former is a self-contained diving helmet and jacket; the latter an air-tight section built from the side of a submarine, in which the air is trapped as the water fills the interior of the vessel's hull. Two of these "air-locks" are now built as part of the permanent structure of every submarine, and are being added in all the other vessels. The helmets (which pack in a small space) are kept hung inside the "air-locks," with seats for the crew to use while adjusting the fitting of the gear. In case of an accident, the crew would make for the "air-locks," and having put on the jackets and helmets (a matter of half a minute), would be ready to escape by the torpedo-hatch of their sunken ship as soon as it was ascertained that the pressure of the water outside was the same as that inside; that the sunken vessel had been completely flooded, and all the air displaced by the inrush of water. Once clear of the sunken boat, the air in the helmet carries the wearer to the surface, where, after inflating an air-chamber, serving as a lifebuoy, he can open the front of the helmet and admit fresh air. At the same time, in case of delay below, the helmet contains a case containing a chemical mixture, which, when breathed on, generates oxygen, and at the same time purifies and reoxygenates respirated air. The attached lifebuoy (inflated) can hold up two men, the whole—helmet, jacket, and oxygen-generator complete—only weighing 22 lb. All the weight comes on the shoulders of the wearer, and the waterproof-jacket leaves the man's hands free. Every officer and man in the submarine service is trained in the most realistic manner at Haslar Submarine Depot, where there is a large tank, with a dummy skeleton submarine at the bottom. Over the tank is a movable "air-lock" (as shown in our Illustration), in which men are lowered to the bottom of the tank. They are taught to adjust the helmet and jacket in the "air-lock" and work the oxygen supply, and then, at the bottom (with 12-lb. weights attached to the dress) they enter the dummy submarine, clamber about it, and practise escaping from it by the hatchway door, exactly as might be expected to be the case in an accident. The helmet can also be used as a smoke-helmet on emergency, and is used for diving-work in shallow water to recover lost tackle, to clear fouled propellers, and so forth.

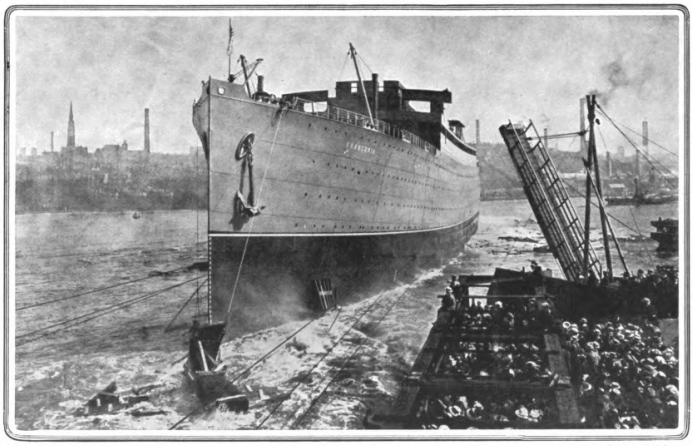


Photo. Frank and Sons.

A YOUNGER SISTER OF THE "MAURETANIA": THE LAUNCH OF THE "FRANCONIA."

The "Franconia," which has been built for the Cunard Steamship Company by Messrs. Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson, was launched recently at their yard on the Tyne. She is the next largest vessel to the "Mauretania," which was built by the same firm.

Parliament. The summer sittings of an amazing session, which has been marked by striking vicissitudes, are drawing to a close with interesting incidents. One of the most notable and novel features of the final days has been Mr. Churchill's scheme of prison reform—a scheme which shows boldness of conception, and which will evidently produce sharp controversy. Another feature has been the prominence given by the official Opposition to "the great policy of Colonial Preference." Mr. Balfour placed it by a significant speech in a very conspicuous place in the programme of his party, and while the Prime Minister's attitude to it remained as hostile as ever, it was earnestly championed at a second debate by Mr. Lyttelton and Mr. Bonar Law. Discussion on the Civil List was comparatively brief, and except for a few harsh phrases from Mr. Barnes and Mr. Keir Hardie, who did not command a full vote even of their own friends, it proved remarkably temperate. Only a few colourless criticisms were uttered by Liberals. The minority which demanded a reduction of the Civil List amounted to only 26, two-thirds of whom were Labour Members, and the Resolutions were finally carried by 197 to 19. As a party, the Nationalists abstained from any share in the settlement or in the controversy, neither speaking nor voting. And when the Resolutions came before the House on Report not a single voice was raised in protest, and no division was challenged by any section. The disinclination of the allies of the Government to risk the fate of the Administration in existing circumstances was shown when Lord Castlereagh moved the reduction of the tea duty. Although this reduction has been advocated by Nationalists and Labourists, yet, for fear of placing the Ministers in a minority, the former voted against the Amendment, and some of the latter took a prudent course. The Government have enjoyed much good fortune, and while benefiting by the Constitutional truce with the Opposition leaders, they have been treated with forbearance by impatient friends below the gangways.

MARCONIGRAMS OF THE CONGO: BATETELA GONG-SIGNALLING.

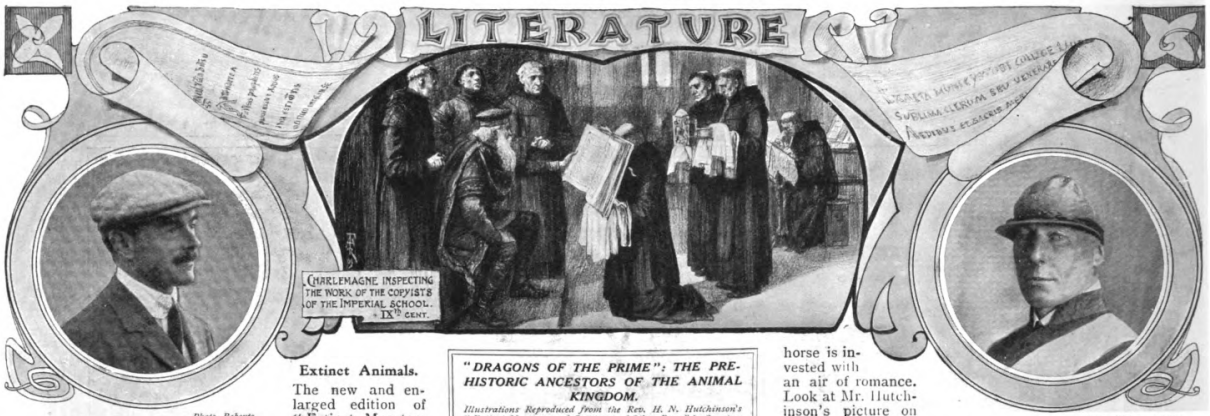
DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, NORMAN H. HARDY.



WIRELESS MESSAGES BEFORE THE DISCOVERY OF THE HERZIAN WAVES: COMMUNICATING OVER A DISTANCE OF SEVEN MILES BY A CODE OF SOUNDS.

The gong used by the Batetela for sending messages is first cut out from one large solid piece of hard wood. It is then hollowed out, the whole of the interior being removed through the long opening at the top. The hollow inside follows the outer shape. The sticks used to beat the gong have at their ends a knob of rubber. To send a message, the beater of the gong will ascend a hill in the evening. The sound of the drum, very rough when near by, is quite beautiful music at a distance. I have tried the abilities of these drummers by having a message drummed to a village six miles distant asking the chief to "send me the arrow he showed me the evening before; not the one with an iron tip, but the one with the twisted feathers." The arrow arrived in less than an hour. This gong, a solid block of wood, gives three sounds on each side, according to where it is beaten. The six sounds so obtained are used to form a syllabic alphabet, which permits them to transmit messages, however complicated they be. The sound carries about seven miles.

LITERATURE



Photo, Roberts.

THE EARL OF MARCH,
Author of "Records of the Old Charlton Hunt," Published by Mr. Elkin Mathews.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

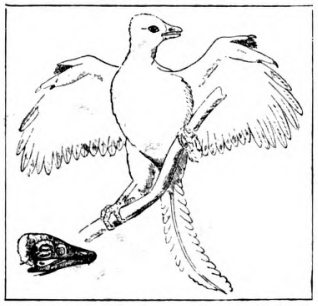
SIR CLAUDE C. DE CRESPIGNY,
Whose book, "Forty Years of a Sportsman's Life," is to be published by Messrs. Mills and Boon.

Extinct Animals.

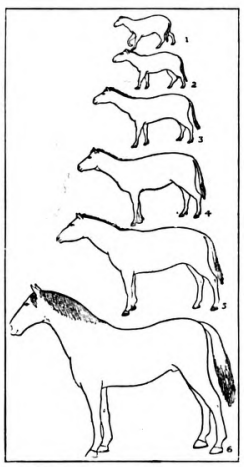
The new and enlarged edition of "Extinct Monsters and Creatures of Other Days," by the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, B.A., etc. (Chapman and Hall), should find ready acceptance. The general reader has no time or training to deal with microscopic evidence; but he can appreciate what a huge Dinosaur was when he stands face to face with its skeleton or its reproduction. When he visits the museums and sees the skeletons of the gigantic fish lizards, the *Ichthyosauri* and the *Plesiosauri*, or the reproduction of the *Pterodactyls*, he can appreciate what extinct life means, and form some adequate notion of life's development in the æons of the past. The very name "fossil" is one to conjure with in respect of the interesting nature of all finds connected with life's relics preserved to us in the earth's crust. The pity of it all is that we find so few traces, relatively speaking, of the abundant life which characterised certain epochs of the past. We are only now beginning to appreciate something, for example, of the vast stores of reptilian remains which the Mesozoic or "Middle" period of geology offers to view; yet, as Darwin said, the geological record, despite all our knowledge of life in the past, must always remain of incomplete character. This incompleteness may be due to other causes than these represented by man's inability to unearth fossil remains. For certain kinds of animals, from their very habits, were not likely to leave many traces behind them on the earth's crust. Birds and insects, for example, are poorly represented in the record. Their bodies have little chance of sinking into lake and sea deposits, and of so becoming fossilised, for birds and insects are very full of air, and so tend to float after death in place of sinking. Animals and plants, again, with hard parts—teeth, bones, scales, and the like—are those which present the most favourable subjects for preservation; and shells and corals also illustrate what hardness implies in the making of the fossil world. But sometimes the hazard of chance falsifies all our predictions. A jelly-fish is mostly water, and it would be regarded as the most unlikely animal to leave any trace of its existence in a fossil sense, yet the impressions of these delicate creatures have been met with in rocks which in their early history represented the soft mud of some ancient sea. In the same way we get footprints of animals duly impressed on "the sands of time." Armed with such a book as that under notice, the ordinary reader should develop a taste for archæology (from a biological standpoint) such as may form a means of culture of exceeding value. Mr. Hutchinson's book has been long before the public, in company with another volume which also deals with extinct animals. The whole subject is fascinating—surely more so than the pursuit of an ancient vase or a farback coin. Even the history of the horse is invested with an air of romance. Look at Mr. Hutchinson's picture on this page, the evolution of our modern horse from the *Hyracotherium*, a small creature about fourteen inches high, and with many toes in place of the single well-developed third toe which marks the modern equine. And then there is the story of the elephants, absorbingly interesting. If we go to the "Zoo" and see the existing species, two in number, we may by aid of this book cast our thoughts back to the mammoth and its ancestors, and to the little elephants found fossil in Malta and elsewhere, and so know more about the elephant family than falls to the lot of ordinary mortals. The whole book is full of wonderful accounts of the ancient monsters which represented, at least some of them, the "dragons of the prime," and it may be safely said that from no one of its pages can the reader fail to gain ideas of educational value concerning life's development in days when the world, relatively speaking, was in the heyday of its youth.

"DRAGONS OF THE PRIME": THE PREHISTORIC ANCESTORS OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Illustrations Reproduced from the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson's "Extinct Monsters and Creatures of Other Days," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Hall.



THE EARLIEST BIRD: A RESTORATION OF ARCHAEOPTERYX, OF THE MESOZOIC ERA.
"The oldest known fossil bird . . . is the famous Archæopteryx. Time was . . . when no fossil birds were known in rocks older than Tertiary deposits; but we now trace back the bird line to the . . . Secondary or Mesozoic Era."



THE EVOLUTION OF THE HORSE: RESTORATIONS FROM FOSSIL REMAINS FROM LOWER EOCENE TO RECENT TIMES.

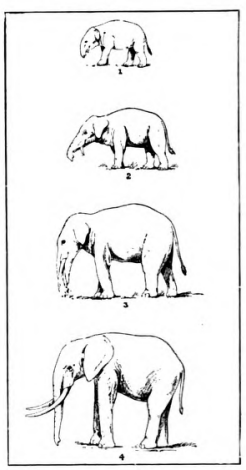
"The series of fossil horses now known is so complete that hardly a single important gap is left between the original five-toed ancestor and the horse of to-day, with only one toe to each foot. Here then we have the most perfect evidence of the evolution of an animal. The names of the different stages are: 1. *Hyracotherium Protorohippus*; 2. *Orohippus*; 3. *Mesohippus*, allied to the *Anchitherium*; 4. *Merychippus* (*Protohippus*); 5. *Pliohippus*; 6. *Equus caballus*."



RELATIVES OF *TYRANNOSAURUS REX*: MODELS OF *LAELAPS* RESTORED IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.
"By far the greatest of all the carnivorous Dinosaurs was the huge and fierce beast known now as *Tyrannosaurus rex*. Its length was about thirty-nine feet, and height about seventeen feet. . . . *Allosaurus* and *Laelaps* were related forms. The limb-bones in all these forms are hollow.

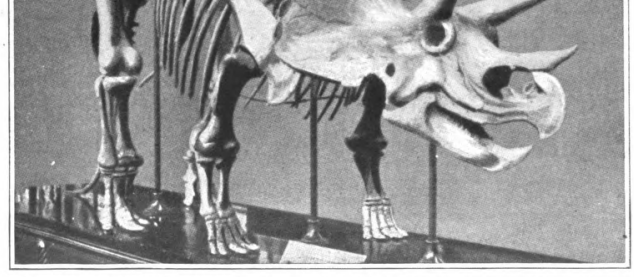
The Charlton Hunt.

The Earl of March has made a very valuable addition to the history of sport in England, in his "Records of the Old Charlton Hunt" (Elkin Mathews). From the days of William III. down to those of George II. the little Sussex village held in the world of fox-hunting a position exactly comparable with that held by Melton Mowbray at the present day: Charlton was the metropolis of the sport when fox-hunting was in its infancy; royalty went thither to hunt with the Duke of Richmond, and when foreign visitors of distinction wished to bear part in fox-hunting, it was to Charlton they were taken. Hence the Earl's discovery at Goodwood of old letters and papers relating to the Charlton Hunt is one of exceptional interest; and, let us say at once, he has turned his booty to very excellent account, having compiled therefrom a work which affords not only a curiously vivid picture of fox-hunting in its robust infancy, but of the social life of the period. The principal features of the book are the anonymous poem which, as the Duke of Richmond recorded, "was brought me by a Potter in the beginning of February 1737," which poem recounts the circumstances under which the hunt was established by the Duke and the Earl of Tankerville in 1729; the Proceedings of the Hunt Club—a very exclusive body indeed—at various meetings; extracts from the Duke's hunting diaries between 1737 and 1745; and letters from brother sportsmen. The diaries and the letters contain the cream of the book; the Earl has wisely retained the archaic spelling and phraseology, and we get the full flavour of the terse, graphic, often ironical and drily humorous, record kept by this the leading master of hounds in his day. Incidentally, we obtain sidelights upon sport in other parts of the country. Unique material has fallen into very capable hands, and the book is of very unusual interest to hunting-men and students of social life.



THE EVOLUTION OF THE ELEPHANT: A CREATURE THAT HAS GROWN LARGER WITH THE AGES.

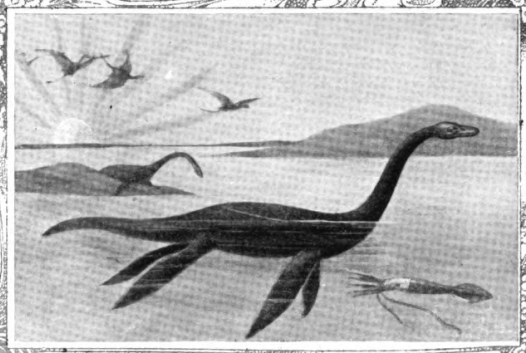
"The *Moeritherium* (No. 1) . . . was about the size of a tapir, and it probably frequented the marshes of the period (Middle Eocene) . . . The *Palaeomastodon* (No. 2.) was larger and more adapted to a terrestrial life. . . . We begin to see signs of a trunk. . . . In *Tetrabelodon* (No. 3) we have something much more like an elephant. . . . See how much more elongated is the lower jaw." In the last stage, *Elephas Africanus* (No. 4) "the lower jaw . . . contracted and the proboscis greatly increased in size."



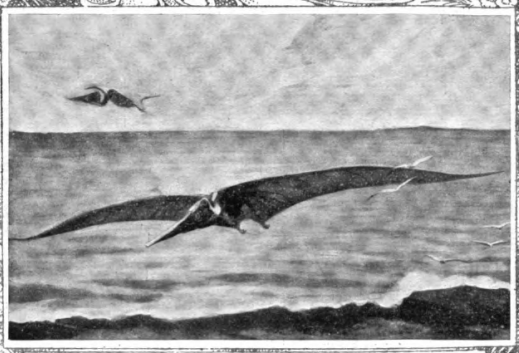
THE FATAL EFFECTS OF SWELLED HEAD: THE *TRICERATOPS PRORSUS*, WHOSE ABNORMAL CEPHALIC DEVELOPMENT WAS ITS UNDOING.
This reconstructed skeleton of a great herbivorous horned Dinosaur, *Triceratops prorsus*, is in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. It "flourished in America at the end of the long Mesozoic Era, during the Cretaceous period." It had an enormous skull, seven or eight feet long in full-grown specimens. The back part rises into a huge crest, protected by a fringe of bony plates. "Professor Marsh thinks that . . . the head at last became so large and heavy that it must have been too much for the body to bear, and so have led to its destruction."

REAL DRAGONS REVEALED BY GEOLOGY.

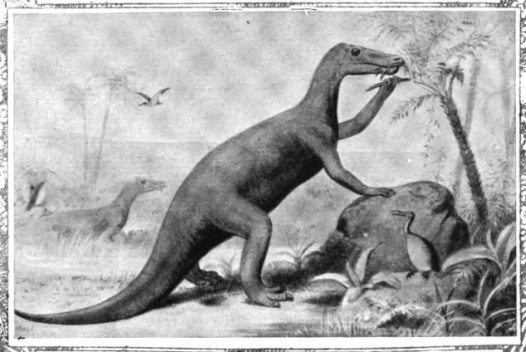
REPRODUCED FROM THE REV. H. N. HUTCHINSON'S "EXTINCT MONSTERS AND CREATURES OF OTHER DAYS," BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHERS, MESSRS. CHAPMAN AND HALL.



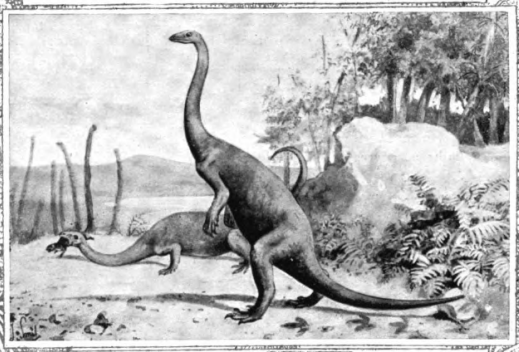
PTERODACTYLS. LONG-NECKED SEA-LIZARD. CUTTLE-FISH.
Plesiosaurus dolichodeirus. Length 22 feet.



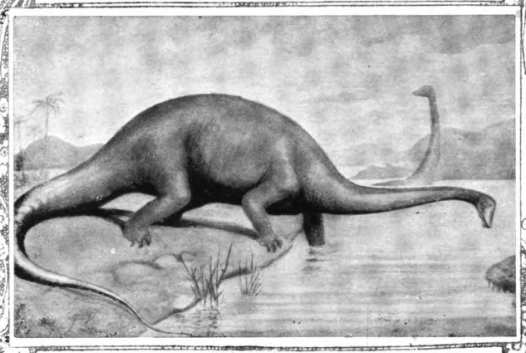
RESTORATION OF THE GIANT PTERODACTYL, PTERANODON, OF CRETACEOUS AGE.
Length from tip to tip of wings about 18 feet.



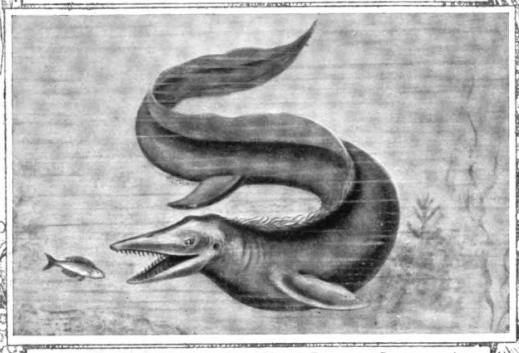
A LARGE HERBIVOROUS DINOSAUR, CLAOSAURUS, FROM NORTH AMERICA.
CRETACEOUS PERIOD. The bird represented on the right is a young *Hesperornis*.



THE OLDEST-KNOWN DINOSAUR, ANCHISAURUS, FROM NORTH AMERICA.
NEW RED SANDSTONE PERIOD.



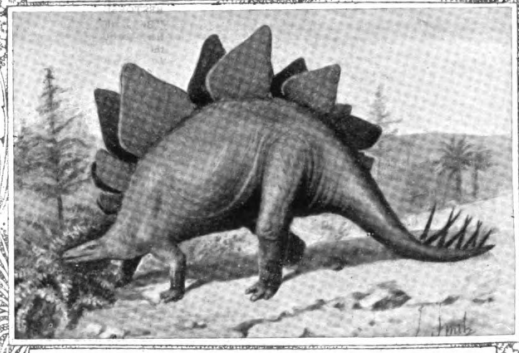
THE GREATEST KNOWN DINOSAUR (*Diplodocus carnegii*).
Length 84½ feet.



RESTORATION OF TYLOSAURUS, A GREAT MARINE REPTILE OF CRETACEOUS AGE
Length about 40 feet. (Drawn by J. Green.)



Rhynchosaurus. *Mastodonsaurus.* *Hyperodapedon.* *Telerpeton.*
REPTILES AND AN AMPHIBIAN OF THE NEW RED SANDSTONE PERIOD.



STEGOSAURUS UNGULATUS. FROM STRATA OF JURASSIC AGE. NORTH AMERICA.
Length about 25 feet. Illustration ent by H. K. Knipe (from "Nebula to Man.")

MONSTERS OF THE PAST: CREATURES THAT INHABITED THE EARTH IN PREHISTORIC AGES

Sea, air, and land had each its own monsters, as these typical creatures depicted here show. The long-necked sea-lizard was amphibious at times; apparently it was a marine development of a land reptile. It was a creature 22 feet long, but less than half the size of the other sea-monster shown in the act of swallowing a fish, the Tylosaurus, which was 40 feet long, as big as a railway carriage. In the air was the giant Pterodactyl, 18 feet from wing to wing, "soaring like a giant petrel over the surface of the ocean," and living on fish. The group of reptiles and amphibian of the New Red Sandstone period we see, the Rhyncosaurus, Mastodonsaurus, Hyperodapedon, and Telerpeton, were a race of reptiles that "formerly existed in South Africa, probably in a great lake or inland sea," according to Professor Owen. The Dinosaurs were the great beasts of the land. Some species were carnivorous, but the greater number were herbivorous. One of our Illustrations shows the biggest known specimen, which was 84 feet from snout to tail, and 30 feet high. They flourished during the New Red Sandstone period, and represent the hugest beings that were ever seen on land or in air or sea.

ART, MUSIC, & THE DRAMA



THE DAWN OF ART
AN ARTIST OF THE CHIPPED STONE AGE—REINDEER PERIOD.

Photo. Dover Street Studios.

M. BOURBON

As Ramon the fratricide, in Raoul Laparra's opera, "La Habanera," recently produced at Covent Garden.

Photo. Dover Street Studios.

MME. DEMELLIER

As Pilar, the heroine of "La Habanera," a part which she created at the Paris Opéra Comique in 1908.

MUSIC.

IN a week well-nigh void of concerts, Covent Garden gave us its one novelty of the season, Raoul Laparra's lyric drama, "La Habanera," and there have been some protests and complaints because the story is sombre and the music filled with the spirit of melancholy. But Laparra comes from the Basque provinces, and those who know Spain would not think of looking in the shadow of the Pyrenees for the mirth and jollity of the South; such emotions have little or no existence there. All Spain is regional, and the characteristic of the Basque provinces and the Asturias is such a melancholy as London does not know on a foggy November day. The question is whether Laparra's work conforms faithfully to the standard that a Basque composer who is true to himself must follow. The writer, having listened to the music of Spain, from the Pyrenees to the Bay of Cadiz, and from Barcelona to Castello Branco, has no hesitation in declaring that Laparra's score is a faithful réflection of the Basque spirit in music. The mood is of Northern Spain, but the expression has been strengthened and made more facile by the composer's study in France. That "La Habanera" may fail to please London is possible, for we know little or nothing here of the musical genius of the Iberian peninsula, and our musical palate has been cloyed by French and Italian sweets.

The writer has never seen on the English stage a more striking representation of Spain as it is; even the men and women of the chorus move as though they belong to the country in which the story is set; the atmosphere created by drama and music never leaves the house. The interpreters must be praised. Mlle. Demellier's Pilar is a rôle beautifully sung, finely acted, and, *mirabile dictu*, properly dressed; the Ramon of M. Bourbon and the Pedro of M. Dalmorès are splendid studies, true to the life of the Basque country; and the smaller parts are all in thoroughly capable hands. If Covent Garden audiences were but prompt to respond to the best work offered to them, it is safe to say that "La Habanera" would enjoy a long life in London; but when we remember how "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" failed to secure a permanent place in the repertory of Covent Garden, there is little reason to be hopeful about Laparra's work, though lovers of music that expresses so admirably the passions and emotions of a country of which we know too little must be grateful to the Grand Opera Syndicate for producing Laparra's opera, and doing their work so well.

The curtain falls to-night upon grand opera and opera comique, but only for a little time. Yet a couple of months, and we are to have another season at Covent Garden. And next year there is to be a battle of Titans, for the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York will reinforce Mr. Beecham at Drury Lane, while the Grand Opera Syndicate will muster all its very considerable resources to maintain the position it has held so long, and that courageous gentleman, Oscar Hammerstein, talks of building an opera-house in London and taking his chance in it. Well, in Coronation year there should be ample room for fresh ventures.



Photo. Dover Street Studios.

MME. KOUSNIETZOFF AS MANON LESCAUT.

The famous Russian prima-donna took the part of Manon Lescaut in Puccini's opera of that name for the first time in London at Covent Garden last week, and has appeared again this week in the same rôle.

PLAYHOUSES

"A WHITE MAN," REVIVED AT THE LYCEUM.

ONE of the best plays America has sent us of recent years is Mr. Edward Milton Royle's "romance of the West," as he terms it, "A White Man," originally produced at the Lyric Theatre in January 1908. An obvious melodrama, turning on an act of extravagant self-sacrifice, but providing most piquant pictures of life in pioneer settlements, the piece has a good story to tell, and can boast exciting incidents and a poignant love-interest, as well as picturesqueness of setting. It is difficult, of course, to believe that even for the most pressing reasons a man like Jim Carston would consent to be the scapegoat of another's wrong-doing, and punish himself with exile and loss of reputation. On the other hand, thanks to racy dialogue and deft stage-management, the local atmosphere of the West is so happily suggested that such a scene as that of the drinking-saloon at Maderick seems taken straight from life.

Here, then, was a play well worth reviving, and success should attend Mr. Herbert Sleath's efforts at the Lyceum. Mr. Sleath himself is the only member of the original cast taking part in the revival, and he plays now the part of the hero instead of that of the guilty peer. If his performance is perceptibly inferior to Mr. Lewis Waller's, if he lacks the breadth of style and personal magnetism which his predecessor possesses, nevertheless, in a quieter and less vigorous way, he is effective and pleasing. Among Mr. Sleath's supporters are a trio of actors who have made a name for themselves lately at the Lyceum—Mr. Eric Mayne, Mr. Major Jones, and Mr. Frederick Ross. These all do well; while among the ladies of the company are Miss Georgina Winter, rather conventional as the heroine, and Miss Violet Vorley, who makes the most of the pathos of the Indian girl Nat-u-rich's situation.



Photo. Dover Street Studios.

THREE GRACES; A TRIO OF THE ÆSTHETIC RUSSIAN DANCERS AT THE HIPPODROME, IN A HUNTING DANCE.

Mme. Elena Knipper-Rabeneck's troupe of eight Russian girls from the National Theatre, or "Théâtre des Arts," at Moscow, is giving a series of æsthetic dances at the London Hippodrome.



Photo. Dover Street Studios.

EXPRESSING A FIERY TEMPERAMENT; ANOTHER GROUP OF THE BAREFOOT RUSSIAN DANCERS.

The girls of the Knipper-Rabeneck troupe at the Hippodrome have been through a special training, like the dancers of the Russian Imperial Ballet. They excel in portraying the wild abandon of the Scythians.

LEADING LADY AT SEVENTEEN: MISS NEILSON-TERRY.

DRAWN BY ALFRED PRIEST AT A SPECIAL SITTING.



THE CREATOR OF THE SUCCESSFUL PART OF PRINCESS PRISCILLA IN "PRISCILLA RUNS AWAY," AT THE HAYMARKET.

There are not many actresses who have made such a remarkable success at the outset of their career as Miss Neilson-Terry, daughter of Mr. Fred Terry and Miss Julia Neilson. Though only seventeen, she has already, since her début last January as Marie Belleforet in "Henry of Navarre"—a play in which she acted with her parents—appeared as leading lady twice, and each time has made a great hit. The first occasion was her interpretation of Viola in "Twelfth Night," and the second her appearance as Princess Priscilla, the part which she is still playing in "Priscilla Runs Away," the Countess von Arnim's charming comedy at the Haymarket. It may be recalled that Miss Neilson-Terry at first acted under the name of Miss Phillida Terson.



Photo. Lafayette.

SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND,
Whose book, "Tibet," an account of the expedition to Lhassa in 1904, will be published by Mr. John Murray.

THE ROMANCE OF OCEAN TRANSIT: THE EVOLUTION OF THE STEAMSHIP.
Illustrations from Mr. E. Keble Chatterton's "Steamships and Their Story," Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Cassell and Co. (See Review on another Page.)

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

DR. SIDNEY LEE,
Whose new book, "The French Renaissance in England," is being published by the Oxford University Press.

ANDREW LANG ON THE SOURCE OF "A WOMAN IN WHITE."

HAS anyone, under the age of fifty, read Wilkie Collins's novel, "The Woman in White"? Alas, I am old enough to have read it, as a boy, when it appeared, in *All the Year Round*, I think, and the general public was moved, the boom was sonorous (though the term "boom" was unknown). Like the professors of Islam, in Thackeray's poem on the tempest, I "thought but little of it."

It *was* a boom, and Frederick Walker designed a consummate "poster" of a Woman in White when the novel was dramatised—by whom I know not.

A few years ago, in wet weather, and in a Highland inn, I read the novel again; it was no better than it had been, to my mind. Mr. Swinburne, to be sure, expressed high admiration of the romance; but he probably read it in his youth, and he never stinted his admiration, or the opposite emotion. He praised Wilkie Collins as enthusiastically as he did the precise reverse to Byron—as poet and as man.

Now, by some chance, I have read the novel again, and, bar the mannerisms and such unessential things as the clairvoyant vision of Marion Halcombe, I like it much better than I did. Nothing is gained, as far as I see, by Miss Halcombe's clairvoyance (which, as R. L. S. said about children, "is too good to be true"), for the reader is not seriously concerned about the hero, Mr. Walter Hartright, drawing-master. He is exploring the cities, the mysterious Maya cities, of Yucatan, but the experienced novel-reader is not anxious about him. The hero bears a charmed life, and mosquitoes are the chief peril in Yucatan.

The clairvoyance is superfluous, like Pip's mysterious vision of Miss Havisham, hung up by the neck in the deserted brewery (in "Great Expectations"). *That* expectation was never fulfilled. Why did Dickens put it in? Why, having put it in, did he not cut it out? The mid-Victorian novelists were reckless people. They "lisped in numbers" (like Mr. Pope), meaning something at the time, but forgetting all about it long before the final number. Now our novelists "jine their flats," even if they do not give us grammar.

But my remarks "seek digressions," as Herodotus justly says about his own historical work.

My point is this: shortly before re-reading "The Woman in White," I read part of a story in the French *Causes Célèbres*. Part of it only I read—for the case was very long, and I looked at the end, to see "what became of them all." Nothing became of them! The case was never decided. The events occurred a year or two before 1789; and, in 1832, the Courts had come to no decision—and there the wearied reporter laid down his pen.

But I venture to guess that Wilkie Collins drew his inspiration from that French legal case. It may be remembered (if not, any reader can take the novel and verify the facts—see "The Third Epoch: The Story Continued by Walter Hartright") that Lady Clyde falls into the hands of Count Fosco. She is drugged; she, later, believes that she has been in places where she never was; then comes "a total blank" in her memory; and her recollections begin again in a lunatic asylum, where she is told that she is Anne Catherick, "the Woman in White," a person of weak mind.

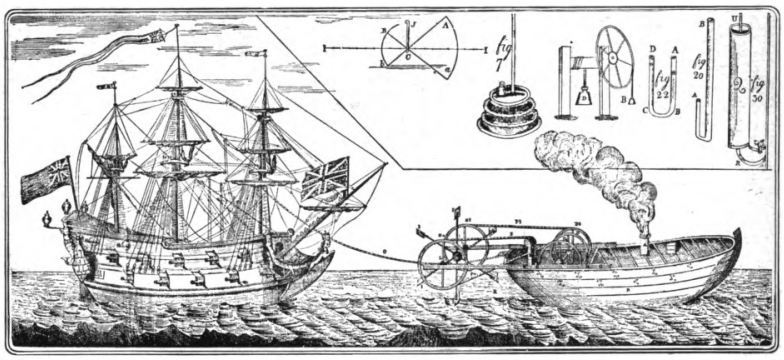
Now, that is precisely the plot of my French *Cause Célèbre*. A lady of rank and fortune, with a brother destitute of means and scruples (by her account), takes a pinch of snuff from the box of a fashionable person; thenceforth she remembers things that did not occur; and she comes to her clear mind in a lunatic asylum, where she is told that she is Mme. So-and-So—a notoriously loose character.

The lady's death is legally established, like that of Lady Glyde in the novel. Her tomb (like Lady Glyde's) is "alive to testify to it"—to her demise. Her brother (like Sir Percival Glyde in the novel) collars her wealth.

She escapes (like Lady Glyde) from the asylum, and tries to prove her identity. But her statements (again like Lady Glyde's) as to what happened "are dim, vague, and unreliable," as Wilkie Collins also says.

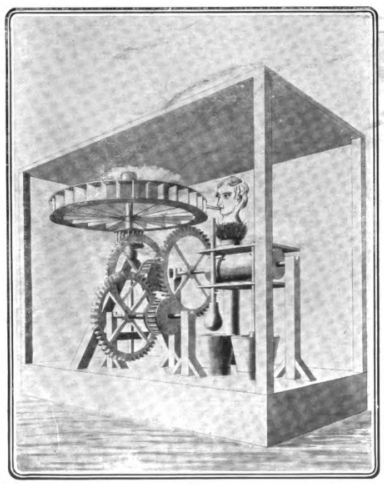
The Revolution occurs; her witnesses are guillotined or vanish, and though she struggles to prove her identity through the Napoleonic period, the Restoration, the next Revolution of 1830, and so on, the Courts can never decide whether this unhappy French lady is herself or whether she is the other person of loose character.

Wilkie Collins, in the novel, shows that he knew well how impossible it was for Lady Glyde to prove her identity. I think he had read that *Cause Célèbre* ("and what for no?") yet there may be a mere chance coincidence.

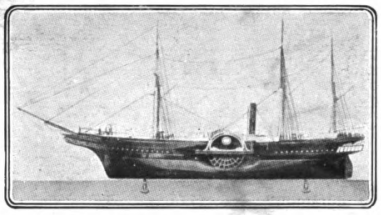


PATRICK MILLER'S DOUBLE-HULLED PADDLE-BOAT (1787).
FROM THE MODEL IN THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.
This vessel of 255 tons was built in 1787 for Patrick Miller, a wealthy Edinburgh banker. "Between the two hulls sufficient space was left for the insertion of five paddle-wheels, 7 ft. in diameter, immediately behind each other, which were driven by thirty men heaving away at the capstan placed on deck." When the masts and sails were used the paddle-wheels were lifted out and laid on deck.

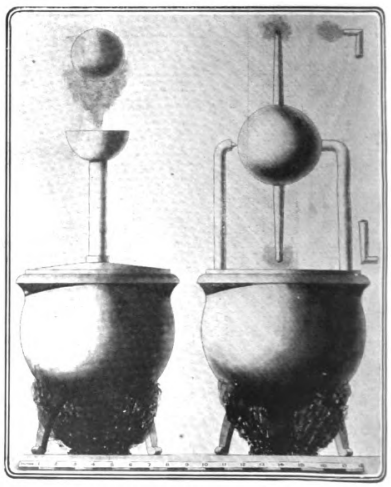
JONATHAN HULLS' STEAM TUG-BOAT (1736).
[AFTER THE DRAWING ATTACHED TO HIS SPECIFICATION FOR THE PATENT.]
Hulls, a native of Gloucestershire, in 1736 patented a method of propelling vessels by steam, and in the next year issued a booklet on the subject. His "tow-boat" is seen (in imagination) hauling an eighteenth-century fully rigged ship, a performance never really achieved, and it is doubtful, indeed, if Hulls ever put his idea to any such test. In the upper half of the illustration are shown some of the details of Hulls' machinery, as printed by him in his book, for which the specification drawing was used as one of the illustrations.



GIOVANNI BRANCA'S STEAM-ENGINE (1629): THE SIMPLEST FORM OF TURBINE.
[FROM THE EXHIBIT IN THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.]
In its first form, the turbine is like a water-wheel, a jet of steam taking the place of water. Giovanni Branca, an Italian engineer, suggested much the same thing in a book of labour-saving devices called "La Machine." It showed the steam being raised in a vessel shaped like a man's head.



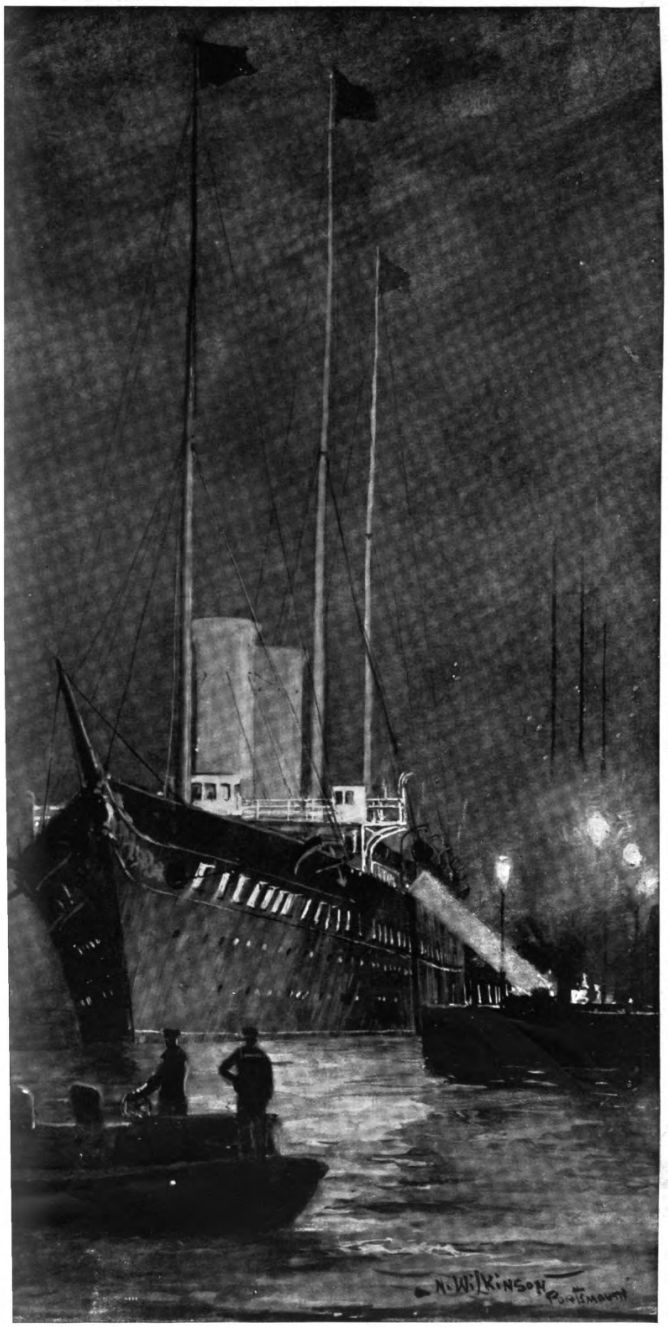
THE "BRITANNIA," THE FIRST ATLANTIC LINER (1840).
FROM A MODEL, BY PERMISSION OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The "Britannia's" measurements were:—207 ft. long, 34 ft. 4 in. wide, and 22 ft. 6 in. deep, with a tonnage of 1154. Her paddle-wheels were 28 ft. in diameter and had 21 floats. Steam was generated in four boilers with twelve furnaces. She took eleven days four hours to cross from Liverpool to Halifax, N.S.



HERO'S STEAM APPARATUS (130 B.C.).
FROM THE EXHIBIT IN THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.
Hero of Alexandria first discovered the properties of steam. In his treatise on "Pneumatics," written in 130 B.C., he described a light ball supported by a jet of steam and also referred to the "æolipile, a hollow ball mounted on its axis between two pivots, one of which acted as a steam-pipe. By the escape of the steam from the jets the ball was made to revolve."

SENTRY-GO ROUND THE KING'S YACHT.

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, NORMAN WILKINSON.



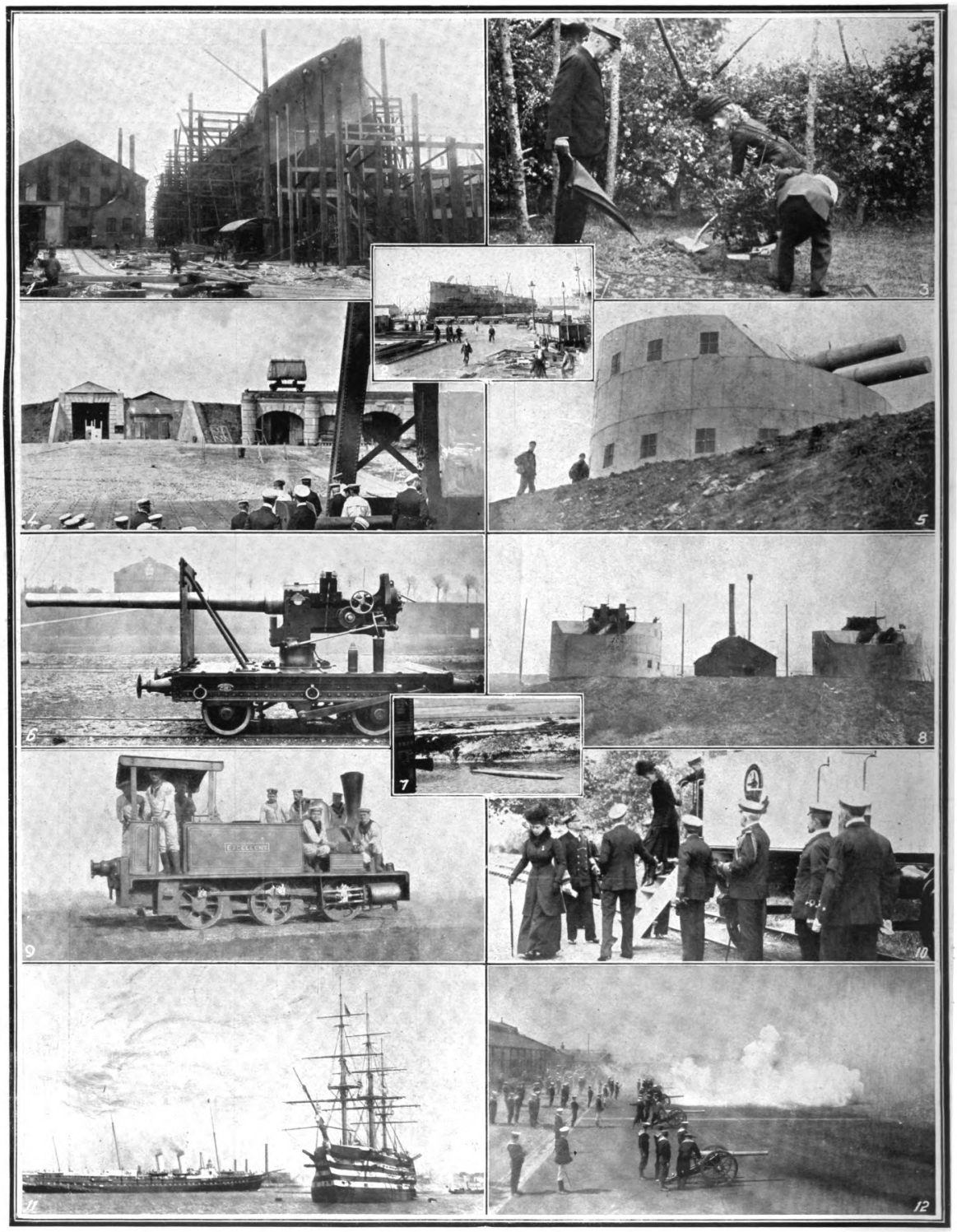
"Who Goes There?"

CH OVER THE SAFETY OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

to keep a ceaseless watch over the safety of the vessel which forms the temporary home of the Majesty of Great
sentries who march to and fro outside the royal residences on land. They are entrusted with the duty of challenging
aves which Britannia rules, the vigilant precautions taken to prevent the Sovereign from being disturbed are never
allowed to be relaxed.

A ROYAL SIGHT-SEEING OF TWO DAYS: THE PORTSMOUTH VISIT.

INTERESTING THINGS SEEN BY KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY.



1. THE SUPER-DREADNOUGHT "ORION" (TO BE LAUNCHED AUGUST 20) ON THE BUILDING SLIP.
2. H.M.S. "NEPTUNE," PORTSMOUTH'S LATEST LAUNCHED SUPER-DREADNOUGHT, IN THE FITTING BASIN, FOR THE FIXING ON OF HER ARMOUR-PLATES.
3. AT THE ROSARY: PRINCESS MARY AND PRINCE GEORGE FINISHING THE PLANTING OF THE KING'S MEMORIAL TREE.
4. AT THE PROOF-BUTTS AND ARMOUR-TESTING SHELTERS ON WHALE ISLAND, WHERE THE KING FIRED A 12-POUNDER AND SCORED A BULL'S-EYE.
5. BARBETTES AND DUMMY TURRET 12-IN. (DREADNOUGHT) GUNS, WHALE ISLAND, USED FOR INSTRUCTIONAL PURPOSES.
6. NAVAL (NEW TYPE) 4·7 GUN READY FOR PRACTICE AT THE PROOF-BUTTS, MOUNTED ON SPECIAL TRUCK FOR TRANSPORT AND FIRING.
7. DISCHARGING A TORPEDO: DRILL PRACTICE IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.
8. TWO MODEL BARBETTES ON WHALE ISLAND; WITH ENGINE-HOUSE FOR WORKING BY HYDRAULIC POWER AS ON BOARD SHIP.
9. THE WHALE ISLAND SPECIAL: THE TINY ENGINE OF THE TRAIN.
10. THE CARRIAGE OF THE WHALE ISLAND TRAIN. THE ROYAL CHILDREN ALIGHTING.
11. NELSON'S "VICTORY" AS THE "VICTORIA AND ALBERT" PASSED IT.
12. FIRING THE KING'S SALUTE ON THE DRILL-GROUND OF WHALE ISLAND.

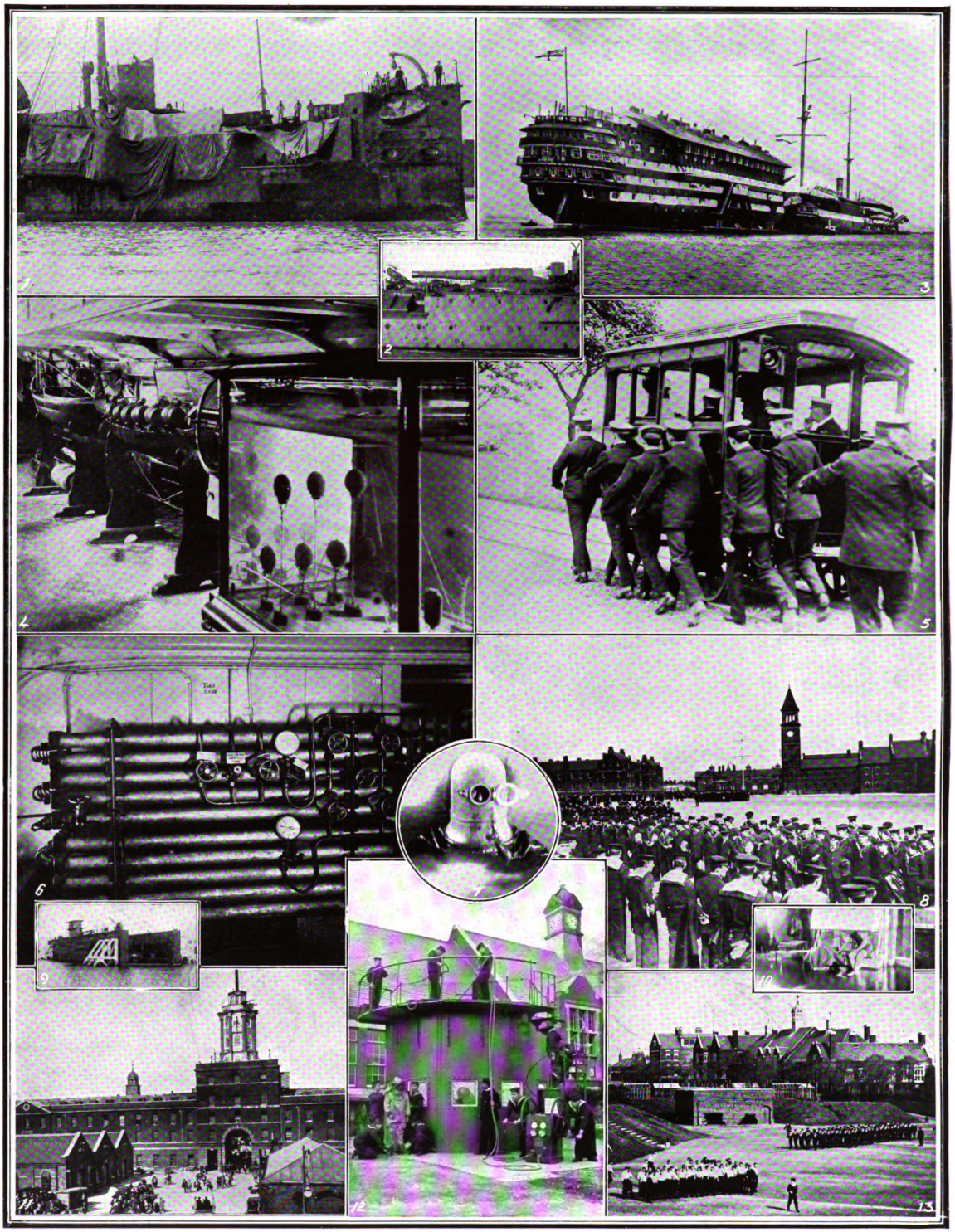
The visit of the King and Queen, accompanied by Prince George and Princess Mary, to Portsmouth was of a most thorough description, and the main objects of interest seen the royal party are shown here. Special attention was paid to the new super-Dreadnought "Orion," on board which the King and Queen spent a long time, going everywhere that it was possible to get access to. They also took great interest in the working of the barbettes by hydraulic power, and the torpedo marvels of the training establishment "Vernon."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CRIBB AND SILK.

[CONTINUED ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

THE BUSY TWO DAYS OF THE KING AND QUEEN AT PORTSMOUTH.

THINGS SEEN BY THEIR MAJESTIES AT PORTSMOUTH.



1. THE OLD BATTLESHIP "EDINBURGH," NOW USED AS A TARGET, WHICH WAS INSPECTED BY THE KING.
2. THE NEW 80-TON, 13·5-IN. GUN (TO BE MOUNTED IN THE "ORION" AND OTHER SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS) ON BOARD THE GUNNERY-SHIP "REVENGE."
3. H.M.S. "VERNON," THE NAVY TORPEDO AND MINING SCHOOL. (THREE OLD SHIPS COMPRISE THE ESTABLISHMENT.)
4. THE "VERNON'S" MODEL TANK, SHOWING HOW ELECTRIC CONTACT MINES ARE LAID 10 TO 15 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE, WHICH GREATLY INTERESTED THE KING.
5. THE KING AND QUEEN, AFTER VISITING HASLAR HOSPITAL, TRAVELLING TO THE JETTY IN THE AMBULANCE CAR.
6. AT THE "VERNON" TORPEDO SCHOOL: AIR RESERVOIRS FOR TESTING TORPEDOES UP TO 1200 LB. PER SQUARE INCH. HIS MAJESTY WAS SPECIALLY INTERESTED IN THESE.
7. A HELMET THAT ENABLES ONE TO USE THE SAME AIR MANY TIMES. (AN EXPLANATORY ARTICLE WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.)
8. ON THE PARADE-GROUND OF THE ROYAL NAVAL BARRACKS.
9. FLOATING DOCK AT HASLAR CREEK FOR REPAIRING SUBMARINES IN COMMISSION.
10. UNDER-WATER TRAINING: LOWERING A MAN BELOW THE SURFACE—IN THE AIR-LOCK IN THE DIVING-TANK AT HASLAR.
11. PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD SEMAPHORE TOWER, BY MEANS OF WHICH THE PORT AUTHORITIES COMMUNICATE WITH ALL SHIPS IN HARBOUR.
12. THE DIVING-TANK AT WHALE ISLAND: A DEMONSTRATION IN PROGRESS, AS GIVEN BEFORE THE KING.
13. NAMED AS IF IT WERE A BATTLESHIP: H.M.S. "EXCELLENT," WHERE THE KING ORIGINALLY WAS TRAINED.

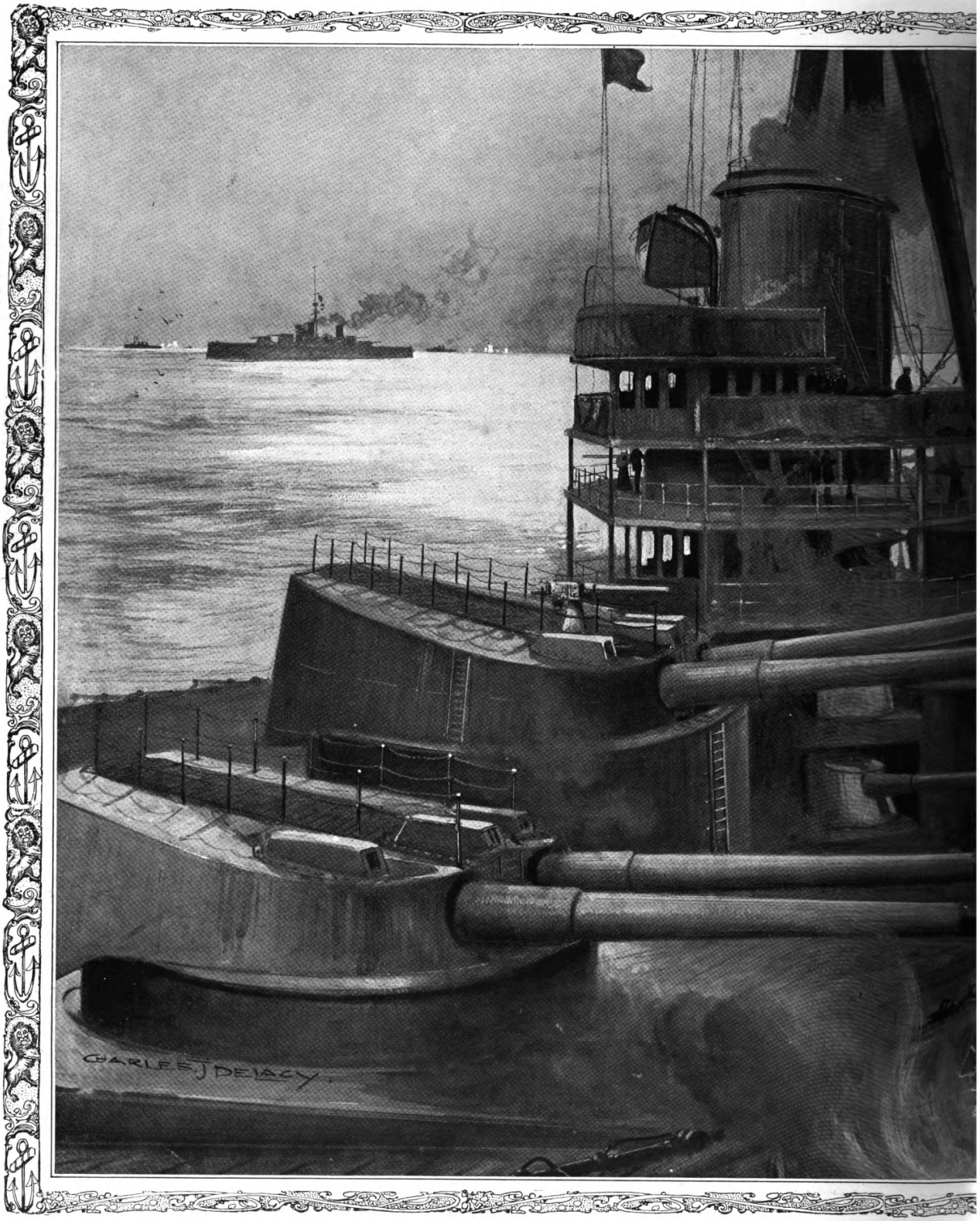
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His Majesty—who, as a lieutenant at the gunnery and torpedo school twenty-eight years ago, won a "proficiency" certificate—in especial took interest in the recent advances that have been made in torpedo, mining, and submarine work, and made long expert investigations. The King besides planting a tree in memory of his visit (in which operation Prince George and Princess Mary eagerly assisted), visited Haslar Hospital, and saw the "Excellent's" men going through a display of Swedish physical drill, which is part of the Navy training curriculum.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CRIBB AND SILK.

SHOWING HER WHOLE SET OF TEETH: THE FULL BROADSIDE O

DRAWN BY CHARLES J. DE LACY FROM MATERIALS SUPP

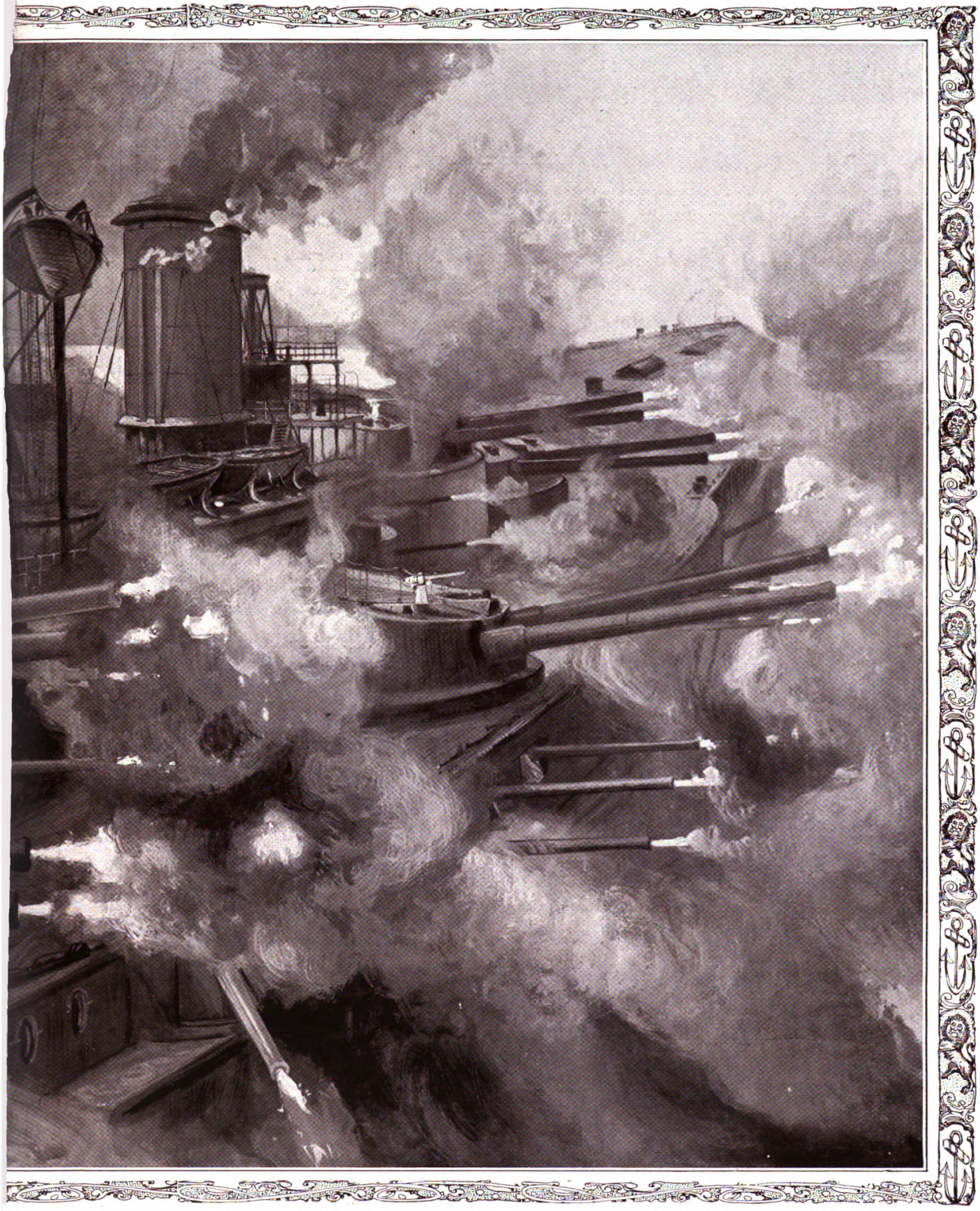


THE HEAVIEST BROADSIDE EVER FIRED BY A BATTLESHIP: 90

The most dramatic incident of the gun-firing trials of the new Brazilian battleships, "Minas Geraes" and "San Paulo," was the firing of an entire broadside simultaneously, making a terrific discharge, the heaviest broadside ever fired, and an event unparalleled in the history of ballistics. The five turrets of the ship were all trained on the port beam, all the ten guns being given an elevation of seven degrees and loaded with a full charge of 285 lb. of cordite. The ten 12-inch guns, monster weapons fifty feet long, each discharged a shell of 850 lb. weight, making a total of 8500 lb. "weight of metal." At the same time were fired the eleven 4·7 guns

ONE OF THE BRAZILIAN BATTLESHIPS FIRED SIMULTANEOUSLY.

Y SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH AND CO.



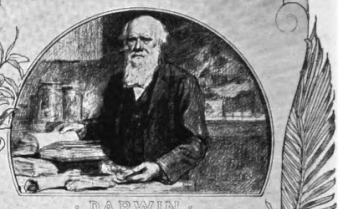
3 LB. WEIGHT OF SHOT DISCHARGED AT THE SAME MOMENT.

mounted on the "San Paulo's" broadside, each sending off a projectile weighing 45 lb., and adding 495 lb. to the discharge, making up a total broadside fire amounting to 8995 lb.—a record discharge of destructive projectiles. These vessels mount, as light guns in addition, six 3-pounders on each broadside, which, fired in action, would bring up the total possible weight of metal fired from the ship to 9013 lb. We are enabled to give these interesting particulars through the courtesy of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., who also assisted our Artist to make his picture.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY







SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE REPAIRS OF LIFE.

A POINT was raised in connection with the course and development of a fever noted recently in an article in this page, on the acquirement of immunity from infectious disease, in the shape of the query, why should a fever ever come to an end at all, save that represented by the exhaustion of the living soil in which the germs grow and multiply? It was shown, however, that a natural termination to germ-development is provided for in the shape of the anti-toxin bodies which microbes produce. If they represent the bane, they also in a very distinct sense supply the antidote. Now this consideration suggests that one of the most characteristic phases of vital action, allied to that of life's defences against infection, is the property of repair, if so one may term it. I mean to indicate the repair of injuries, accidents, and lesions at large, as distinct from that process of making good the constant loss both of tissue and of energy such as is inseparable from the ways of existence everywhere. We are continually developing and expending energy which has to be replaced from the food we consume. Similarly, our tissues wear out, new cells have to be developed to replace the old, and such loss of substance requires repair equally with loss of power. This is why from birth to death we have to bethink ourselves about our daily bread. Even the body of the greatest idler that ever lived is a machine constantly at work, constantly subjected to wear-and-tear, and therefore continually needing food. The political economist might deny the idler's right to eat because he does not work; the physiologist would affirm, at least, the necessity of food for the loafer because his bodily work is unceasing.

The reparative side of life includes, however, the making good of losses which injury inflicts on the body. Doubtless, this power of repair is really a reflection of the great general law of making up our daily and hourly losses due to bodily work, but it represents, all the same, a special provision against the possibility of serious or permanent destruction and of premature extinction itself. The capacity for repair varies greatly in different groups of animals. In plants, pruning, cutting down redundant growth, is speedily rectified and adjusted, because the plant-tissues, less sensitive than those of animals, more readily respond to the reparative calls made upon them. Again, the very mode of growth of plants lends itself throughout to a making good of natural and artificial loss without involving any great expenditure of toil and trouble. As a rule, the lower we proceed in the animal world the more facile are the reparative qualities found to be represented. A lowly animalcule divided in two not only survives the operation, but each half proceeds at once to constitute of and by itself a new being. A process of division of this kind is naturally represented in lower existence. We can see the animalcules becoming constricted in shape; then the division deepens, and, finally, the separated halves swim away, each to begin life on its own account.

Higher in the scale, we meet with powers of repair such as are positively astonishing in their extent. The little fresh-water polype known as the hydra has long enjoyed a high reputation for resisting the effects of artificial mutilation. Here we have a simple tubular body attached by one extremity to a water-weed, and possessing at the other a mouth surrounded by tentacles. There are but the faintest indications of nervous elements in this lowly frame, a fact which, primarily, serves to show us that pain and shock are unrepresented quantities in hydra-life. Trembley, of Geneva, in the eighteenth century, showed that a hydra, divided transversely, developed a new mouth and tentacles at the line of incision, and that two individuals could thus be produced, as in the gardener's process of taking slips. Trembley even succeeded in turning hydras inside out, like the fingers of a glove, and certain of these everted beings remained in this condition, accommodating themselves at once to the exigencies of the new state. Such a proceeding, of course, could only be possible in the case of an animal of the simple tubular structure illustrated by the hydra.

Crabs and lobsters, creatures of fairly high organisation, can reproduce lost claws and other of the appendages with which their bodies are abundantly provided. Among the newts, legs and tails are seen to be capable of replacement. The star-fishes, lower much than the crabs, are highly interesting from the point of view of their reparative qualities. You may often pick up a five-rayed starfish on the beach with three or four of its rays a-wanting, possibly devoured by some hungry fish, but you can see the new rays sprouting, and only demanding time in order that the ancient perfection of body may be exemplified. It would seem that in the highest life of all reparative powers are represented only in their narrow limits. Our cuts and wounds heal, it is true, and broken bones knit together their sundered pieces; but beyond mild results in making good our losses, we do not appear to excel in the display of developing new parts or tissues for old or lost ones.

I suppose we may account for the relatively small privilege nature has bestowed upon us by the fact that we cannot expect to own a body dominated by a high nervous system, and at the same time to be able to exert healing powers to the extent seen in creatures the rank of whose nervous apparatus removes them outside the sphere of shock from injury. The lower frame is like a democracy where all the parts and tissues are developed on a dead level more or less. Reparative powers in such a case, it is easy to conceive, would represent a natural possession of such a being, for the restoring elements would be scattered freely through the tissues. The higher animal, on the other hand, resembles the autocratic state, whereof the head is the nervous system, keeping all the less important units under strict subjection and control. This seems to be the reason why life's repairs persist so distinctly in lower forms — ANDREW WILSON.

A LAVA FIELD IN SAVAII.

Savaii is the largest of the Samoan Islands, in one of which, Upolu, R. L. Stevenson spent the latter years of his life. The lava was caused by the eruption of the volcano Matavanu. The men in the photograph were working for Dr. Tempest Anderson, who took the photographs.

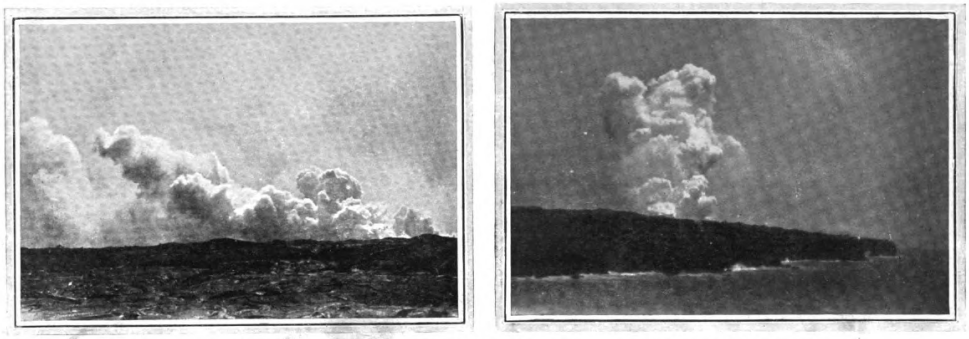


BURIED IN LAVA ALL BUT THE TOWER: THE SOLE REMAINING PORTION OF A CHURCH AT SATAPUTU.

Most of the volcanoes in Savaii are dormant or extinct, but Matavanu, which was formed in 1905, has caused much destruction. An enormous quantity of fluid lava wound its way ten miles to the sea, filling up a valley 300 feet or 400 feet deep, and covering about twenty square miles of fertile land with lava.

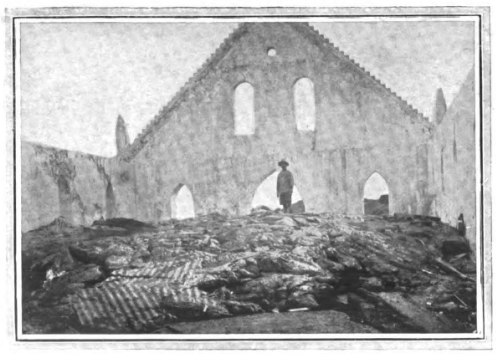
VOLCANIC DEVASTATION IN THE ISLANDS WHERE STEVENSON LIVED: THE ERUPTION OF MATAVANU.

These interesting photographs, showing some results of the eruption of Matavanu, were supplied by Dr. Tempest Anderson.



THE EFFECT OF LAVA FLOWING INTO THE SEA: HUGE CLOUDS OF STEAM AND VIOLENT EXPLOSIONS.

The crater of Matavanu contained a river of molten lava rising in fountains and waves, and rushing like a cataract into a tunnel at one end. Thence it flowed under the lava field, its course being marked by a line of large fumaroles. At length it reached and filled a lagoon inside a coral reef. Contact with the water caused violent explosions, and enormous volumes of steam and black sand were thrown up. The photograph on the left shows the steam-clouds as seen from the land; that on the right the view from the sea across a promontory.

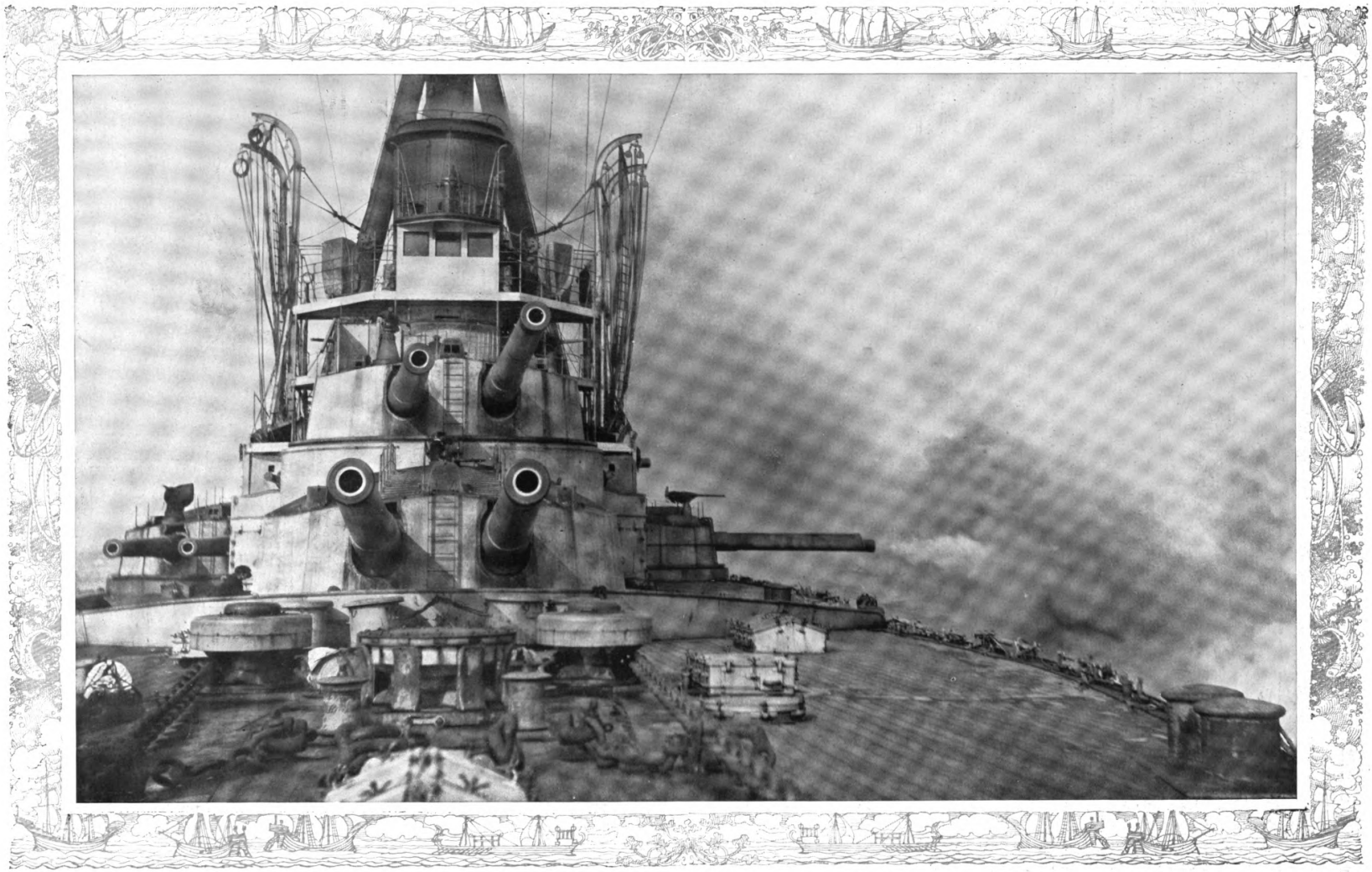


WRECKED BY "ACT OF GOD": THE CHURCH OF SALEAULA AS IT APPEARED AFTER THE ERUPTION.

Several churches suffered from the effects of the eruption of Matavanu. Only the walls were left standing, the roof having collapsed and the building being half filled with lava.

THE WINGS OF THE NAVIGATING BRIDGE REMOVED FOR ACTION AND THE BOATS DISCARDED.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH AND CO.



GUN-FIRING TRIALS ON THE WORLD'S BIGGEST BATTLESHIP: AN INTERESTING PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING HOW THE GEAR IS STOWED AWAY IN PREPARATION FOR A BROADSIDE.

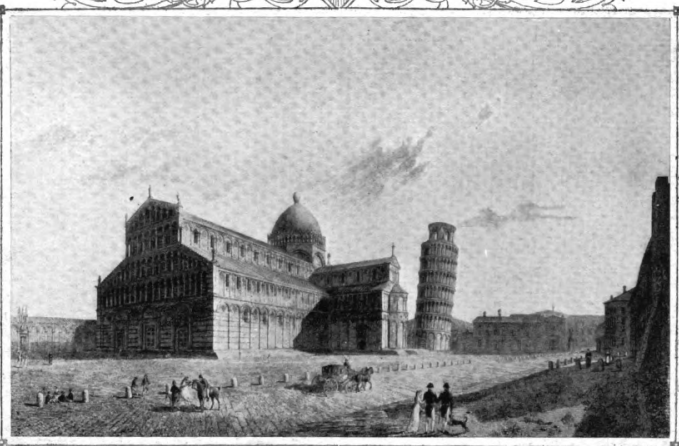
The most notable feature of the "Minas Geraes" is her superimposed turrets, and it is interesting to note that our newest Dreadnoughts of the "Orion" and "Colossus" type will carry guns so mounted. The above Illustration, which shows the scene on board the "Minas Geraes" while the port-beam guns were being fired in succession—one portion of the trials—is otherwise notable, as it illustrates also the method of dealing with deck-gear and equipment in action. The wings of the navigating bridge are removed for action, the boats discarded, and davits swung back out of the way.

THE MEASUREMENTS THAT THE ITALIAN EMBASSY WERE ASKED TO TRACE.

THE DRAWINGS OF THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA MADE BY MESSRS. CRESY AND TAYLOR IN 1817, WHICH HAD BEEN FORGOTTEN.

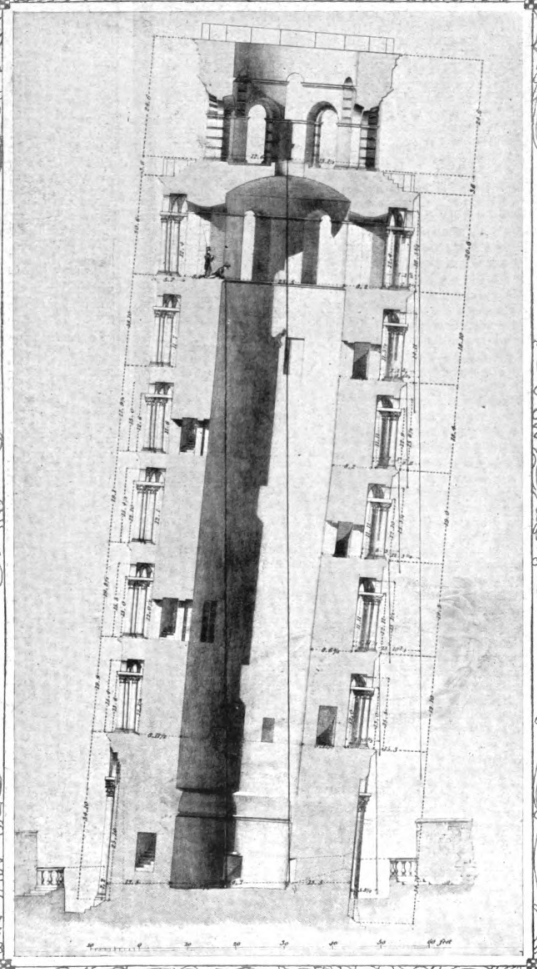
THE first experiment by Messrs. Cresy and Taylor, made by dropping a plumb-line from above, showed that the tower leaned 12 ft. 6¼ in. "In order to prove whether this was accurate," the narrative continues, "the line was now attached to the cornice of the seventh storey, on the outside, at the lowest part (see illustration No. 3), the projection of which from the real axis is 26 ft. 10½ in., and the plumb fell at the floor of the second storey, at a distance of 36 ft. 11 in. from the same axis, giving 10 ft. ⅜ in. as its want of perpendicular. It was then suspended to the cornice of the ground storey, which projects 28 ft. 4 in., and it fell 30 ft. 10⅜ in. from the centre, or 2 ft. 6¼ in. inclination, which, added to 10 ft. ⅜ in., makes the total deviation on the outside 12 ft. 7 in., differing only ⅜ of an inch from the first experiment."

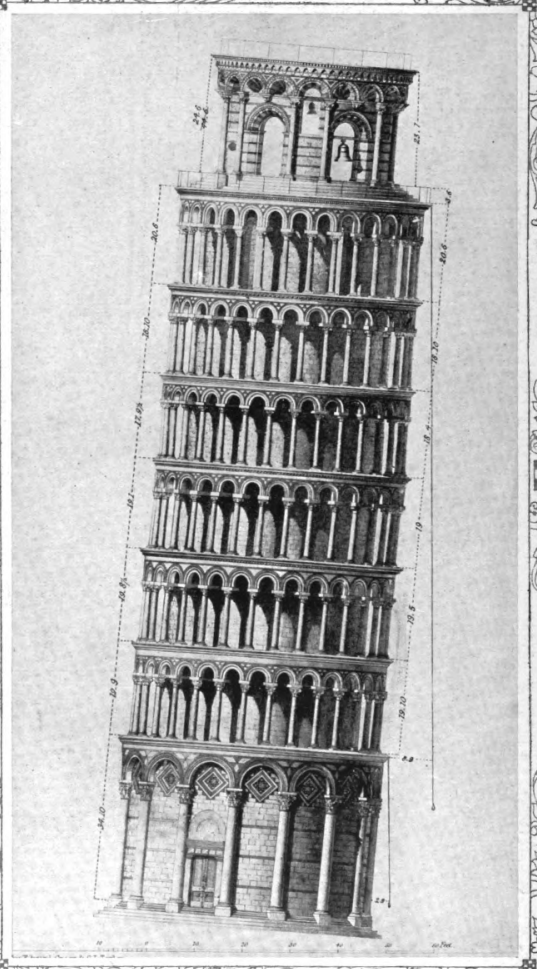
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"Taking the wall on the lowest side, as shown in the section individually, or without reference to its circular form, its centre of gravity falls outside its base; and were it not for the excellency of the masonry, and the walls constituting one mass, rendering the whole equal in strength to a solid cylinder, long ere this it must have fallen. Considered as a solid, its centre of gravity is still considerably within the area of the void or internal cylinder, being over a point fixed at about one-third of its lowest internal diameter. Each storey was plumbed to show their respective variation, and to obtain the precise bend of the wall; and . . . above the fourth storey an extra 6½ inches was given in the height for the purpose of recovering the original level."





1. CRESY AND TAYLOR'S DRAWING OF THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

2. OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THOSE WHO ARE ANXIOUS ABOUT THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA: CRESY AND TAYLOR'S METHODS OF MEASURING.

3. CRESY AND TAYLOR'S ELEVATION OF THE TOWER, WITH THE MEASUREMENTS THEY TOOK IN 1817.

When, a few weeks ago, the question of the security of the Leaning Tower of Pisa became urgent, the Italian Embassy in London was asked to make inquiries as to certain measurements of the tower said to have been made by two Englishmen (Messrs. Cresy and Taylor) in 1829, which showed its inclination at that date. Their measurements are to be found in their book, published in 1829, entitled "Architecture of the Middle Ages in Italy." The actual measurements, however, were made twelve years before, in 1817. We are now able to reproduce three of the illustrations from that book, which will supply to the Italian authorities the result of the experiments made by these two well-known architects. It may be added that the tower is now 15 feet 11 inches out of the perpendicular, including the projection of the cornice, which is 2½ feet. Without counting the cornice, therefore, it now leans 13 feet 7 inches from the perpendicular. Thus its deviation has increased about 1 foot since 1817, Messrs. Taylor and Cresy having found it to be 12 feet 7 inches out.

ONE OF NAPOLEON'S FAIREST BUT BITTEREST FOES.

FROM THE PORTRAIT BY GUSTAV RICHTER AT COLOGNE; REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

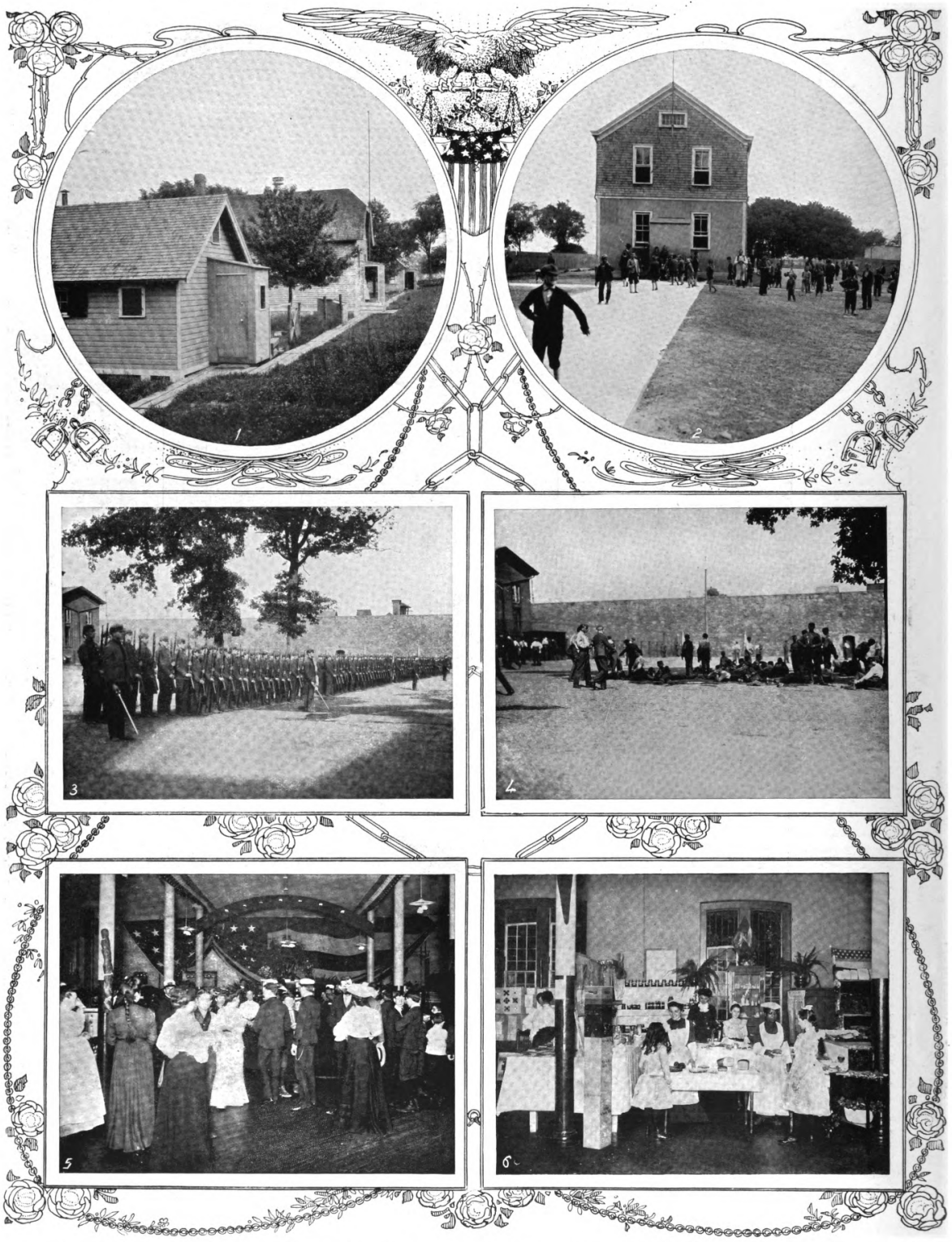


"THE PRUSSIAN MADONNA": THE BEAUTIFUL QUEEN LOUISE OF PRUSSIA WHOSE CENTENARY HAS JUST BEEN CELEBRATED.

Germany has just been celebrating the centenary of the death, in 1810, of the beloved Queen Louise, who has been called "the Prussian Madonna," wife of Frederick William III. of Prussia and mother of the Emperor William I. She was thus the great-grandmother of the Kaiser. Queen Louise, who lived when Napoleon's power was at its height, and died before his downfall, was one of his most determined enemies. Born at Hanover in 1776, she married the Crown Prince of Prussia in 1793, and he became King four years later. In 1806 she persuaded him into war with France, and herself went to the front, wearing the uniform of her regiment of dragoons. After Napoleon's victory at Jena, she would not let her husband come to terms with "the Genius of Evil," as she called Bonaparte; but the further disasters of Eylau and Friedland compelled Prussia to submit. Napoleon, who had libelled Queen Louise in his "Bulletins," received her graciously at Tilsit in 1807, and was charmed by her beauty; but he refused her request that Magdeburg should be restored to Frederick William. She left Tilsit in despair; but time brought round its revenges, when Napoleon's nephew and successor was vanquished at Sedan by the armies of her son.

THE TREATMENT OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS IN AMERICA.

AMERICA'S BORSTAL SYSTEM: THE WHITE PLAINS TRUANT-SCHOOL AND RANDALL'S ISLAND REFORMATORY.

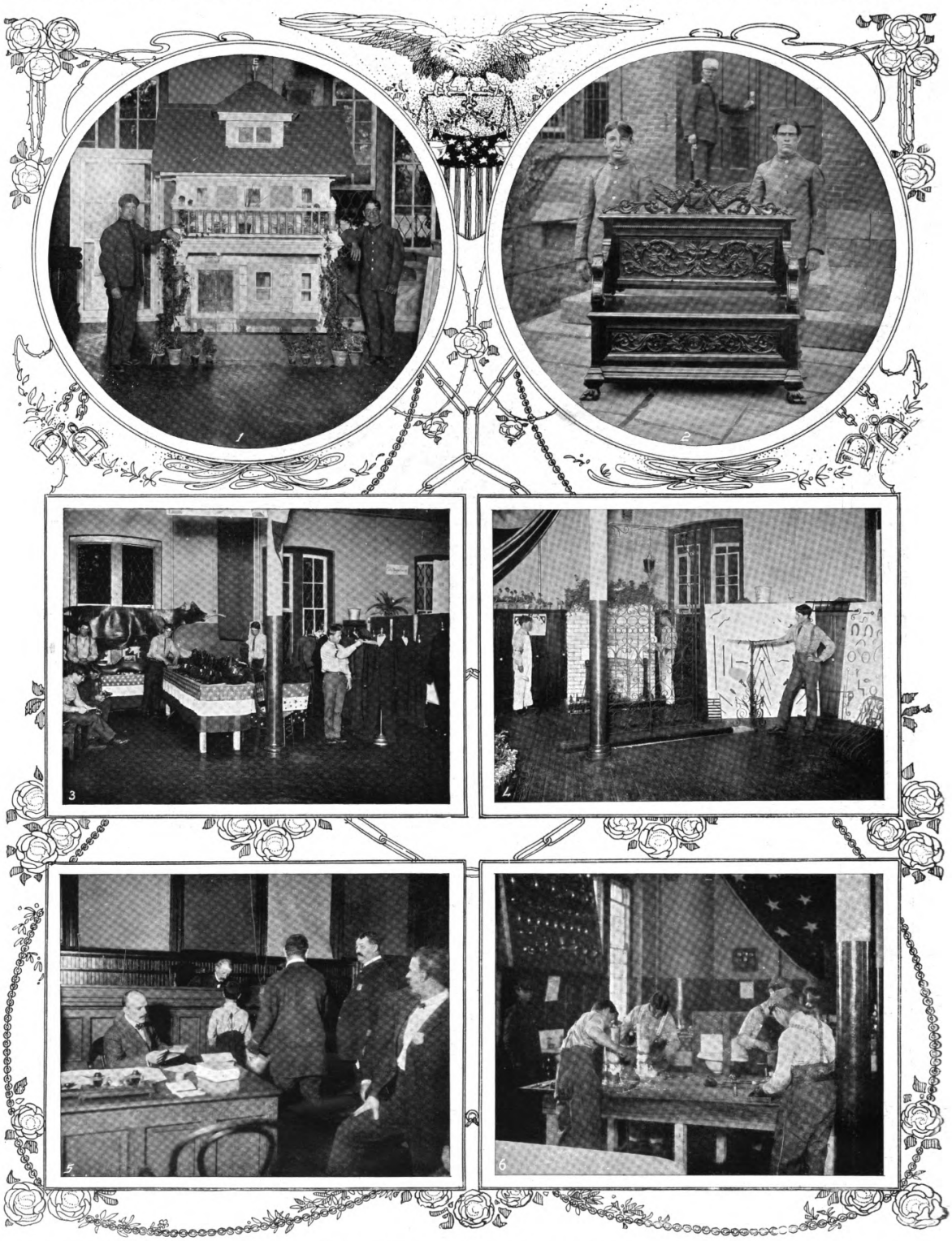


1. BUILDINGS OF THE TRUANT-SCHOOL AT WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK.
2. "INCORRIGIBLE" BOYS IN THE PLAYGROUND OF THE FAMOUS TRUANT-SCHOOL AT WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK.
3. DRILLING IN THE PRISON YARD AT RANDALL'S ISLAND REFORMATORY.
4. RECREATION TIME AT THE STATE REFORMATORY ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.
5. REFORMATION BY RECREATION: FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BOYS IN THE STATE REFORMATORY AT RANDALL'S ISLAND AT AN ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE.
6. THE REFORMATION OF GIRLS: A COOKERY AND SERVING CLASS IN THE RANDALL'S ISLAND REFORMATORY.

Mr. Winston Churchill's prison reform scheme has concentrated public attention on this most important question, and especially upon the problem of the treatment of youthful offenders. Particular interest therefore attaches to these photographs illustrating similar schemes which are in operation in the White Plains Truant-School and the Randall's Island Reformatory, New York. The question of the treatment of youthful law-breakers is being dealt with there much on the same lines as the Borstal system in this country. The great principle is to separate the young offender from the degrading influence and surroundings of the hardened criminal, and in the matter of punishment to aim rather at reclamation than revenge.

NIPPING CRIME IN THE BUD: THE SAVING POWER OF USEFUL WORK.

SKILLED LABOUR AS A REFORMATIVE INFLUENCE: YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS AND THEIR WORK IN THE UNITED STATES.



1. LEARNING THE BUILDING ART IN MINIATURE: A MODEL HOUSE AND ITS MAKERS AT THE RANDALL'S ISLAND REFORMATORY.
2. THE REFINING INFLUENCE OF ART: A SPECIMEN OF WOOD-CARVING DONE AT THE RANDALL'S ISLAND REFORMATORY.
3. THE VALUE OF A SKILLED TRADE: PUPILS IN THE SHOE AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT OF THE RANDALL'S ISLAND REFORMATORY.
4. IRON THAT DOES NOT ENTER INTO HIS SOUL: A SPECIMEN OF IRONWORK DONE BY A YOUTHFUL OFFENDER AT RANDALL'S ISLAND.
5. AVOIDING THE "TAINT OF THE POLICE-COURT": A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL FOR JUVENILE LAW-BREAKERS.
6. BECOMING USEFUL CITIZENS: YOUTHS AT WORK IN THE PLUMBING WORKSHOP AT THE RANDALL'S ISLAND REFORMATORY.

These remarkably interesting photographs, taken at the famous New York State Reformatory, at Randall's Island, and the Truant School at White Plains, show the humanising effects of setting the incipient criminal to work, and thus giving him an interest in life and a means of earning an honest living. It is of great importance to keep juvenile offenders out of the ordinary police-courts, with their demoralising atmosphere. The photograph No. 5 on this page illustrates a scene in the Children's Court at New York. This is a subject to which Mr. Winston Churchill's prison reform scheme has lent particular interest at the present time. Behind the culprit, as he stands before the Judge, is a police officer, who states the offence. To the right is an official of the Gerry Society, who will take charge of the prisoner if he is detained or convicted. The moral effect of dealing with young boys in this sympathetic manner can hardly be overestimated. The proceedings rather resemble an interview with a strict but kindly schoolmaster than with a police-magistrate.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF THE NEW WORLD: A FOREST FIRE.

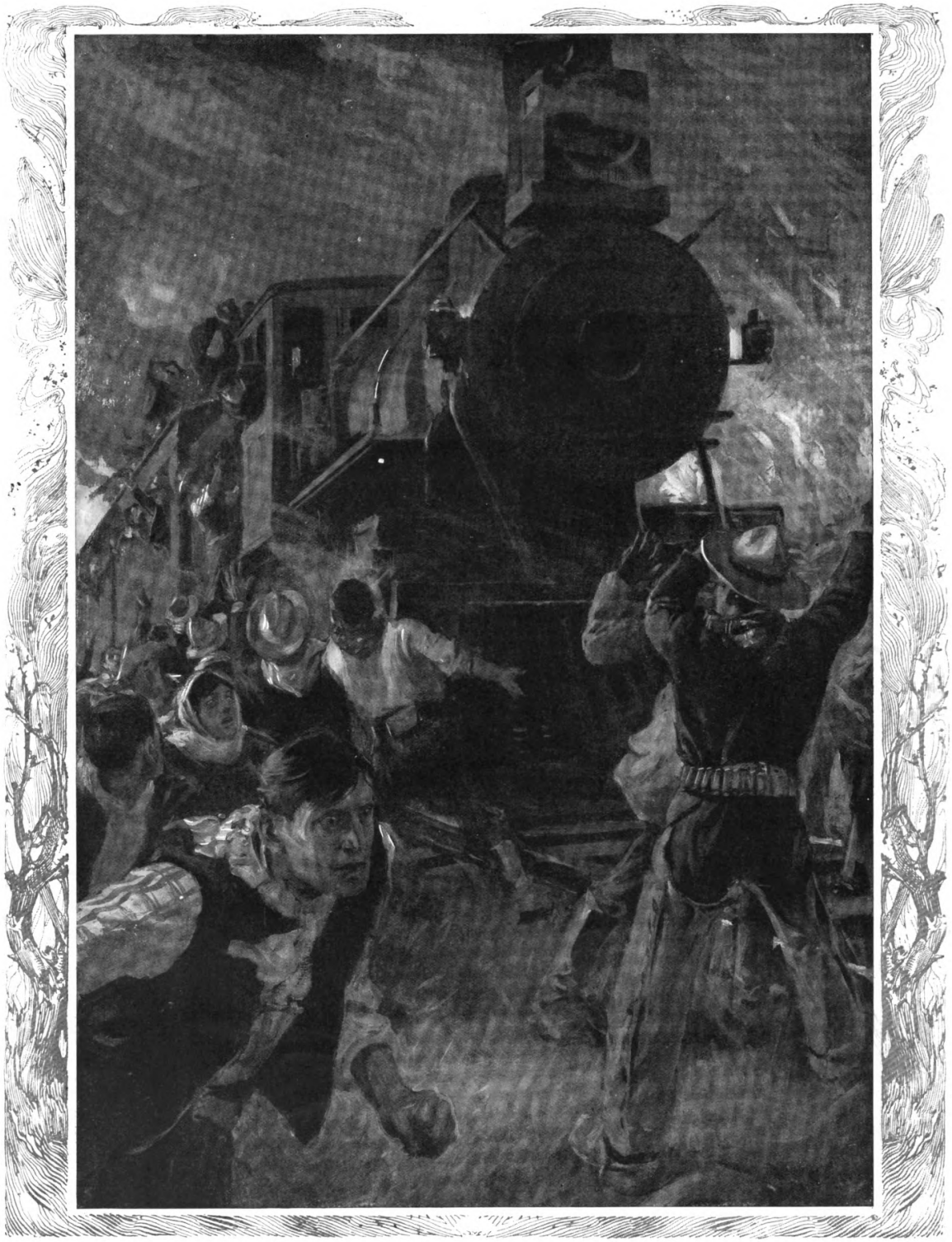
PHOTOGRAPH BY H. J. SHEPSTONE.



VERY LIKE A VOLCANO IN ERUPTION: A MOUNTAIN FOREST ON FIRE IN ARIZONA.

Undoubtedly the forest fire may well be called one of the greatest scourges of the Western Hemisphere. Started by a tiny spark from a smoker's match, or from a locomotive's furnace, a conflagration causing destruction over hundreds of square miles may easily be originated. Lately reports have been sent from Alaska, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin of vast forest fires which are now raging, in one case covering one hundred square miles and causing a loss of several millions of dollars. New York State is suing two railways for damages caused by the presumed carelessness of the drivers of locomotives in the great year of forest fires, 1908. Some trains are now fitted with special apparatus for pumping water upon the flames along the line. It is interesting to note that in Canada there are special laws to punish the careless handling of bivouack fires or smokers' matches, this matter being specially important for Canada, which, out of a total area of 3,619,818 square miles, has 1,248,798 square miles of timber land. At the present time the period of heat in America is, of course, responsible for some of these fires.

HOLDING UP THE TRAIN TO SAVE THEIR LIVES.



"EITHER RUN OVER US OR TAKE US WITH YOU!"—AN INCIDENT OF THE GREAT FOREST FIRE OF 1908 IN THE ROCKIES.

It was during 1908, the year which will always be remembered for the terrible destruction by fire of vast tracts of forest land in Canada and the United States, that the incident which we illustrate above occurred. Fifty desperate people, in imminent danger of being roasted to death, held up a train already packed with fugitives from the flames, and, standing in front of the engine, refused to let it proceed until they were taken on board. The loss of time caused by this interruption was nearly fatal to the whole train and its human freight, as a bridge which it had to cross was blazing, and collapsed directly after the last carriage had passed over. During the autumn of that year, so dense were the clouds of smoke over many parts of America that even New York was for several weeks in semi-darkness.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE question of the accuracy of speedometers is at the moment very much under discussion in the United States. There has, it appears, been so much speculation as to the effect of wide and sudden changes of temperature upon the indications of these instruments that a series of tests has lately been carried out by Professor G. B. Pegram (how American!) and Mr. Burton W. Kendall. Three instruments were tried, one a Jones (which is a governor-actuated machine), and the other two well-known standard American instruments of the magnetic type. The test consisted in comparing the readings obtained from the three instruments at different temperatures, and plotting curves to demonstrate the results. By the returns submitted, it would appear that the maximum variation of the mechanically operated instrument was 3·6 m.p.h. at 60 m.p.h. at a temperature of 137·5 deg. Fahr. On the other hand, the instrument registered 1½ m.p.h. fast again at 60 m.p.h., but at a temperature of 16 deg. Fahr., or sixteen degrees of frost.

* *

In the case of one magnetically actuated apparatus with the same degree of cold—namely, 16 deg. Fahr., at 60 m.p.h.—the error appeared to be ten times as great as that of the mechanical speedometer, the cold making the instrument read fast. In the case of the high-temperature test, the great heat had a similar effect, but in the opposite direction, the heat making the apparatus read slow. Results approaching these more or less were obtained with the other magnetically actuated instrument tested, but the error, on the whole, was less. Of course, the temperatures named are abnormal for Great Britain, 137 deg. of heat and 16 deg. of frost occurring but very rarely. If a speedometer in this country will perform satisfactorily all round in a temperature range of from 40 deg. to 90 deg., there is not much at which to grumble. But steps should be taken to prove that they will so behave, or certain astute folks who are occupied with getting up cases against motorists will presently begin to question speedometer evidence more than they do at present.

* * * * *

When the programmes of motor gymkhanas are well chosen, and the function is properly and smartly handled, they provide quite a good afternoon's amusement, even to a gathering not altogether motorphile. In days gone by, these competitions have dragged so exasperatingly, even when taking place at fashionable centres near London, that they have fallen into some disrepute. But a motor gymkhana carried out as was that held in Meyrick Park at the close of the Bournemouth Centenary fêtes is quite another thing, and provides excellent and exciting entertainment.

* * * * *

It is suggested that one day at least should be devoted to a great motor race "or races" in the Isle of Man in connection with the Jubilee celebration next year. Apparently, the Isle of Man, through her automobile club, will take matters into her own hands, and hold a motor race next year. Man is throwing away a large seasonal asset by quietly acquiescing in the veto which has obtained for the past two years.

* * * * *

Greater tribute to the excellence of the Silent Knight Valveless engine could not be than the adoption of this motor as a standard pattern by the great and ultra-conservative firm of Panhard-Levassor. The first Panhard car wearing the Knight motor arrived at 14, Regent Street a few days ago, and has already won golden opinions from those who have tested the car. The motor differs very slightly from the Daimler design, save that it has an overhead lubricating device serving the upper ends of the sleeves. Messrs. Panhard and Levassor publish some interesting figures with regard to comparative tests of valveless and poppet-valve engines of equal dimensions, save for 10 mm. more stroke in the case of the latter. At 700 r.p.m. the valveless gave 23.75-h.p. against 19-h.p. for the poppet; at 1000 r.p.m. 33.5-h.p. as against 25.75 h.p.; and at 1300 41.5-h.p. as against 29.75-h.p.

*

It is worthy of note that Colonel Bosworth, who is resigning the position of Chairman of the Automobile Association, will be succeeded by the Earl of Lonsdale. Lord Lonsdale, though a great lover of horses, has nevertheless been a keen motorist since the earliest days, with a decided weakness for high-powered Napiers. The acceptance of the Chairmanship by his Lordship gives the denial direct to the suggestion made in some quarters that certain of the most useful operations of the A.A. verge upon illegality, for had this been the case it is not likely that his Lordship would take so eminent a part in the administration of the Association's affairs. In this connection it is interesting to note that the membership of the Association is now over 14,000, that its gross income for the year ending April 30 last was £24,684 10s. 4d., and all but £136 0s 11d. was spent in the best interests of automobilism.

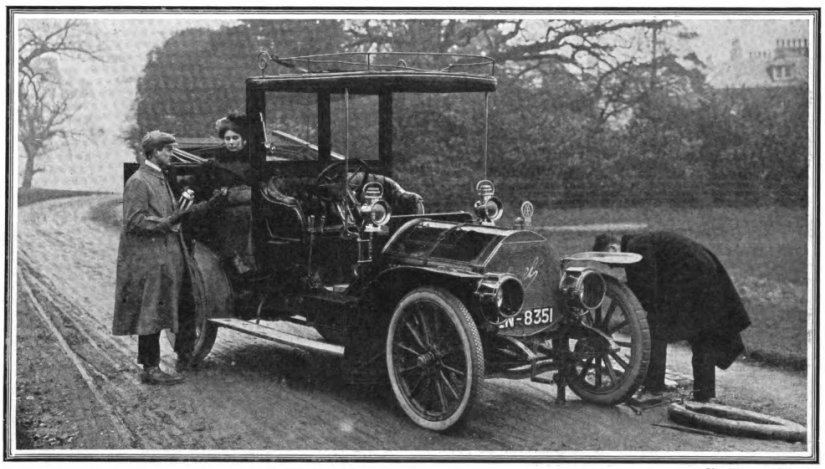


Photo. Benn and Cronin.

REFRESHMENT WHILE MENDING A PUNCTURE: A HOT OR COLD DRINK ALWAYS READY IN THE THERMOS FLASK.

Motorists have better opportunities than most people for appreciating the virtues of the Thermos Flask, for they may find themselves stranded, owing to a breakdown, far from any place of refreshment. Thermos Flasks will keep liquids hot for twenty-four hours, or cold for a long time, so that they enable the motorist to be prepared for all varieties of weather.

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Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

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the approved specific for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucus membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

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ART NOTES.

RUSKIN said that the nation buried Turner in a three-fold manner—his body in St. Paul's, his pictures at Charing Cross, his purposes in Chancery. The building of a gallery at Millbank suggested at first nothing more than a piling-up of clods upon his fame, or a monument to the national disregard of his wishes. When he laid it down that the rooms to receive his pictures should be added to the National Gallery he clearly intended to be housed with the masters of all times and countries, but the foundation of a removed British Section and the munificence of Sir Joseph Duveen have drawn him from the centre of London into the discredited company of the Chantrey favourites. The national conscience is quieted by the thought that it has allowed "The Sun Rising Through Vapour" and "Dido Building Carthage" to remain beside their Claudes at headquarters, with some twenty other examples. And did not Turner's first exhibited oil-picture represent "Millbank at Moonlight"?

The real justification of the new Turner Gallery is that Turner triumphs in it. Had the same gallery been erected in Trafalgar Square, he would have obtained a more central position, as positions are measured in the cab radius, and for a lesser man the gain might have counted for something. Even Turner himself must have failed in the full comprehension of his genius if he imagined that he needed the advertisement of great company. Mallarmé, possibly, might have returned to France without the belief and the message that Turner was the greatest painter that ever lived if "Rain, Steam, and Speed" had not greeted him in Trafalgar Square, but in the long run everybody must see the works of so great a painter, wherever they may have to be seen. In the new premises someone each day will make Mallarmé's discovery. At the National Gallery the appreciation of Turner was always an exertion, and often an exertion too great to be compassed; but at Millbank the single, uncrowded lines of Turner's landscapes offer the spectator the riches of his genius with friendly readiness. The overcrowding of the room in Trafalgar Square, where it was impossible to look at any picture without filling up the eye with corners of adjacent canvases, contributed not a little to an impression of Turner as the painter of multiplicities rather than of singularities. At the Tate Gallery, the almost Oriental gravity of much of the work is the quality that first strikes one. The waves and mountains of the Chinese exhibition at the British Museum express even less potently than Turner's the loneliness and composure of the waves and the skies: he knew that one crest can suggest the breaking of multitudinous seas, that one peak stands as high and as mightily in the sky as a range, that the single star shepherds an unseen legion. These were but the beginning of the secrets that he knew, for he cherished repetition and numbers no less than the unit. The Eastern mind seems not to have discovered, with Wordsworth, the value of ten thousand dancing daffodils, but Turner's visions came alike, solitary or in flocks.

The Venetian-red silk damask of the walls upon which some of the Turners are hung has been excused on many grounds, and everywhere been deemed to call for excuse. It is remembered that Turner once paid for the re-covering in such material of the chairs and divans in a public gallery where his work was to be seen, and that his own gallery was so decorated. It is also pointed out that the climate will modify the colour. We hope not. The Venetian-red silk damask was chosen by Turner, and by those who are now responsible, not because it fades, but because, unfaded, it is the background that gives most value to the artist's schemes.—E. M.



Photo. Gibson and Sons, Penzance.

THE HOME, ATLANTIC, AND MEDITERRANEAN FLEETS IN MOUNT'S BAY.

Mount's Bay in Napoleon's time occasionally saw a British frigate squadron riding there at anchor for a few days, and during the past twenty-five years, at rare intervals, one or other of the battleship and cruiser squadrons taking part in the naval manœuvres has remained for short periods in the Bay; but never before until last week did such an assemblage, so formidable in numbers and fighting strength, muster in the historic waters as that which collected there for King George's inspection, until bad weather and a sudden change of plans at the last moment caused them hastily to shift their quarters to the less exposed roadstead of Torbay. Our Illustration shows the mighty fleet drawn up at anchor in front of Penzance, in rows of ships according to class, and with, right in the centre of the scene, the group of "Dreadnoughts" which forms the backbone of the entire armament.

Among the awards at the Japan British Exhibition just published Lemco and Oxo have obtained the highest possible honours. In 1908 and 1909 they did the same. The success won is only in keeping with the company's traditions. At its formation, forty-five years ago, it was awarded a gold medal at the first great Paris Exhibition of 1867 for founding a new industry. Captain Scott's ship, the *Terra Nova*, carries large supplies for use in the Antarctic.



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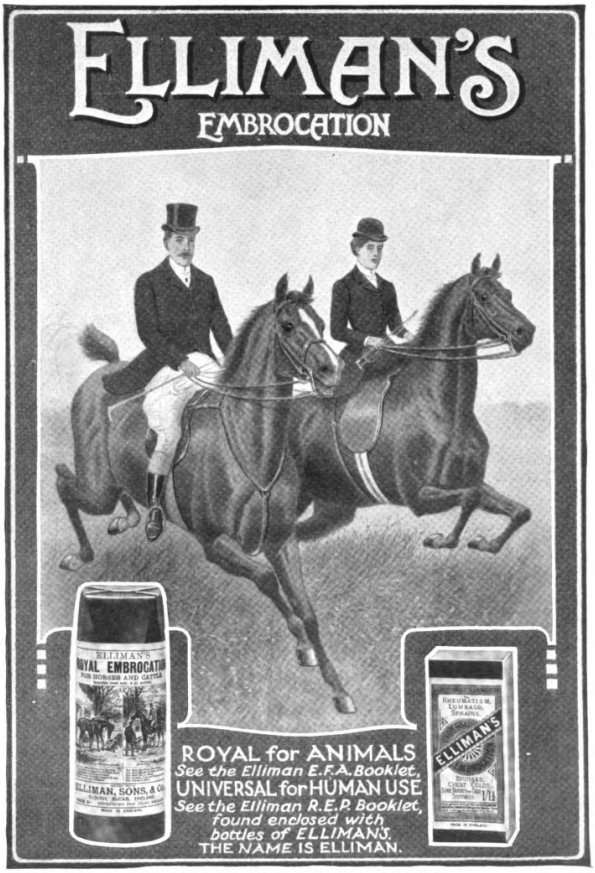
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LADIES' PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL clouds on the horizon threatening to burst have done more already than the gentle dews of sentiment could ever effect to draw together the Motherland and her Colonies; and among more potent signs of the closer stand shoulder to shoulder of the brethren of the near and far Britains is the increased social importance of the representatives of the greater Colonies. The Colonial High Commissioners' ladies have been much more heard of this season in London Society than ever before. One of the most charming of these representatives of our sisters in Australia is Lady Reid. A unique incident, I hear, marked the arrangements for her departure from her Colonial home; her servants entertained her to dinner! This was an improvement on Lady Aberdeen's tea-parties to her servants, at which the mistress of the house remained the hostess. At Lady Reid's domestic farewell banquet the cook was in the chair—an arrangement that seems as if it must carry disaster in its train! The housemaid-guests left their places to serve the table when the courses were changed—this can be understood; but who dished up in the kitchen? This is one of the most important operations of the whole art of cookery, and could it be left to the kitchenmaid? At the same time, the cook is decidedly the most important of the domestic workers, and who else should take the chair when the staff dine the lady of the house?

Seriously considered, there may be no more important reform needed in our social state than elevating the art of cookery to its proper level by increasing the respect paid to those who excel in that great art. Individual cooks, it is true, obtain their proper meed of respect if their acquirements are adequately high. Who amongst ordinary housekeepers does not pamper and indulge that *rara avis* an excellent cook? Sir Horace Rumbold once met an Ambassador of Britain in foreign parts who positively wept as he recounted how his cook robbed him, and "sauced" the master instead of only the meats, and yet was such a superb artist that he could not be sent away. People who want good dinners will not disdain to consult and court the cook. Carême says that when he was cook to Lord Stewart (afterwards Lord Castlereagh) at Vienna, "I daily received in our magnificent kitchen a visit from Milord; he daily bestowed on me encouragement, and frequent presents." The Emperor of Russia lost Carême by submitting him to "a humiliating surveillance." The Rothschilds secured the artist—no good cook lacks appreciation: it is ever ready, and the implied talents, natural and acquired, are held worthy of honour and reward. What an old complaint it is that the governess is held in lower esteem than the cook—paid less and less regarded. Well, as Tennyson's Northern Farmer tersely closes an argument—"Reason why!"

To be a first-rate cook really demands both intellectual and physical qualities of a high order. No person will cook well who is not possessed of excellent gustatory nerves, and thereby is rendered able to appreciate what is actually good to taste and what is not. Is not this at least as noble, as well as being as rare, a natural endowment as the power to choose and harmonise colours and set them with a paint-brush on canvas? Even the very talent of the painter must be possessed by the perfect cook, for a good tithe of the success of a dish comes from presenting it in a form pleasant to the eye. Claude, the greatest of landscape artists, was actually at one time a cook. His specialty was pastry; and the gift for form and colour that moved the admiration of Turner, our own great colourist (to such an extent that he bequeathed two of his finest pictures to the National Gallery on condition that for all time those canvases should hang next to those of Claude, challenging comparison with them as the highest efforts of human skill), Claude first practised on sweet dishes when he was cook to the Roman artist Tassi.

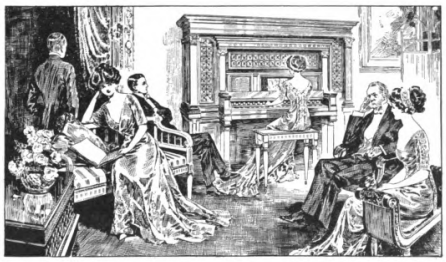


A FROCK FOR COWES.

Yachting or seaside dress in striped flannel: the braid trimmings and the belt and collar of plain flannel are in the colour of the darker stripe.

Then, too, the eyesight must be good as well as artistically gifted—although the London County Council is at the present time teaching blind pupils to cook with considerable success; still, for cleanly, nice cooking, good eyesight is really required. Good hearing, again, to know when every pot is bubbling, every roast sizzling, to precisely the right degree, is not unimportant. The remaining sense, too, must be acute, not only to detect burning, to judge freshness, etc., but as indispensable to aid taste. Moreover, great mental faculties are needful—good memory, an organising brain able to map out the whole proceedings from the beginning, to arrange that each detail shall follow every other in proper order, shall be ready when needed, and shall be suited to its position in the scheme of things. Add to all this the sheer knowledge required in cooking, which can be gained only by a combination of study and experience. And then, last not least, there is the moral character needed; the industry and conscientiousness, and faithful, detailed attention. "What torments, what preoccupations, what cares, and how I have tortured my body and my mind!" cries Carême. Reflect finally upon the power of the cook's art over human happiness in daily life, and on human health and longevity — and it is surely clear that how to increase the supply of this order of ability for this important work is one of the most important problems in social economy!

Many household commodities can be put to various uses, beyond those usually assigned to them. This idea occurring to the proprietors of Seccotine caused them to institute an inquiry into the subject, and they discovered that not only is Seccotine useful to repair all possible kinds of breakages, but that it will renovate faded silks, muslins, etc., will act equally well with furs and feather boas, and woollens and tapestries, while a thick solution of Seccotine does for gesso-work. Large numbers of other useful recipes poured in, and the manufacturers made a careful selection of the best and have produced them in booklet form, which can be had free by sending a postcard to McCaw, Stevenson, and Orr, Ltd., Belfast, or 31 and 32, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. FILOMENA.



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HAVE you ever heard "Lohengrin" or "Tannhäuser" or "Parsival" or "Tristan und Isolde" played in your own home? Not played as an adaptation to a single-toned instrument, such as the piano, but with all their wealth of tone-colour brought out by a grand orchestra. In all probability you have never done so and now is your opportunity to enter a limitless field of musical delight. To be able to play in your own home all the great operas with full orchestral effects you have only to possess an Aeolian Orchestrelle. This marvellous instrument *is* an orchestra: it is capable of giving you just the same tonal effects as a full orchestra would be if you were conducting it in person. You have, however, far more control over the Aeolian Orchestrelle than you would have over the orchestra. You, on the Aeolian Orchestrelle, can vary the tone-colouring just as you please. And all that is necessary for you to play the world's grandest music is musical taste alone. ¶ Fuller particulars are given in Catalogue No. 5. Write for it, but in any case we strongly recommend a visit to Aeolian Hall, as in no other way is it possible to grasp the beautiful tonal qualities and immense possibilities of the Aeolian Orchestrelle.

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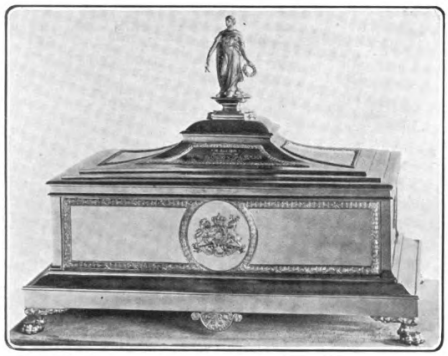
WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Sept. 20, 1909) of MRS. MARIE AIMÉE REYNARD, of Hillside, Newark-on-Trent, has been proved by her husband, the value of the property amounting to £79,218. The testatrix bequeaths all she may die possessed of to her children Helen Emily, Henriette Marie Lucie, Henry William, and Charles Robert.

The will (dated Aug. 27, 1909) of SIR MALCOLM DONALD MCEACHARN, of Galloway House, Wigtown, one of the founders of McIlwraith, McEacharn, and Co., London and Australia, left gross estate of £421,321. He gave £5000 to his wife; £5000 to his godson Colin; £5000 to the Royal Caledonian School; £5000 for such charitable purposes as he or his wife might appoint; and the Galloway House estate to his wife for life, and then for his son in strict settlement. All other his property he leaves in trust for his widow for life, and then on other trusts for his children.

The will (dated March 25, 1909) of CAPTAIN JOHN FLOYD PEEL, of 9, Connaught Square, Hyde Park, who died on April 21, is now proved, the value of the property amounting to £96,445. The testator gives £20,000, and the furniture, pictures, plate and jewels to Mrs. Gertrude Chater; £3000 to Mrs. Hazlitt; and £200 a year to James Jenney. The residue he leaves as to one half to his brother Viscount Peel, and the other between Mrs. Chater and his nephews, the Hons. Edward Alexander Stonor, Reginald Clement Villiers, Robert Frederick Villiers, and Sidney Cornwallis Peel.

The will of MR. WILLIAM OSMENT, of Sandford House, Clapton Common, builder, who died on April 21, has been proved by his sons-in-law, Herbert Jeffryes and John Frederick Wetgen, the value of the property amounting to £148,886. He gives £100 per annum to his daughter, Gertrude Bryden; £100 and an annuity of £100 to his sister-in-law, Emily Hammett; £500 each to the executors; the Clapton joinery works, with the plant and premises, to his son Robert; £100 each to Gertrude Miller and James Saunders; £100 each to three granddaughters; and the residue equally to his children, other than his daughter Gertrude Bryden.



THE BARNATO-JOEL MEMORIAL PRESENTATION CASKET.

The casket presented to Prince Francis of Teck on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of the Barnato-Joel Memorial is of solid silver gilt, and is surmounted by a beautifully modelled figure with the staff of Æsculapius in one hand and a wreath of laurel in the other, to typify the triumph of medicine over disease. The decoration is of the Empire period. The casket is from a design by Mr. Edwin T. Hall, the architect, and has been manufactured by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd., of 112, Regent Street, London, W.

The New Palace Steamers announce that their offices at 50, King William Street, E.C., will be open every evening until 9 p.m. for the convenience of those passengers desirous of purchasing their tickets before the holidays. In addition to the usual sailings of the *Royal Sovereign* and *Koh-i-Noor* to Southend, Margate, Ramsgate, Deal, and Dover, the *Koh-i-Noor* will make an early trip to Margate on Saturday, 30th inst., leaving Old Swan Pier at 7.45 a.m., and on Tuesday she will run a special trip to Southend and Margate from Tilbury. Trains leave Fenchurch Street at 9.5 a.m., St. Pancras 8.25 a.m.

There is no lack of choice for the August Bank Holiday-makers in the Great Central Railway Company's excursion arrangements. Their special A.B.C. programme offers facilities to over three hundred towns and holiday-resorts in the Midlands, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the North, special trains leaving Marylebone on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, July 29, 30, 31, and Aug. 1, all equipped with restaurant-cars having a most moderate tariff. Day or week-end excursions are arranged to picturesque and historic places in Middlesex, Herts, and beechy Bucks—a delightful country, with old-world villages, breezy heights, and peaceful vales;



Photo. Sport and General.

BY BOAT FOR THE AUTUMN TRAINING: THE START OF THE QUEEN'S WESTMINSTER TERRITORIALS.

No fewer than sixteen thousand London Territorials in all left the Metropolis early this week for their annual training camps and quarters in various places. Most of them, of course, went by train: the Sharpshooters, the Engineers and Sanitary Company, the Artillery, and 4th and 5th Infantry Brigades. One corps went by boat, that corps d'élite, the Queen's Westminsters, bound for Sheerness. They packed so roomy a boat as the "Yarmouth Belle," on board which we see them setting out.

When buying **LIME JUICE** buy the Best.

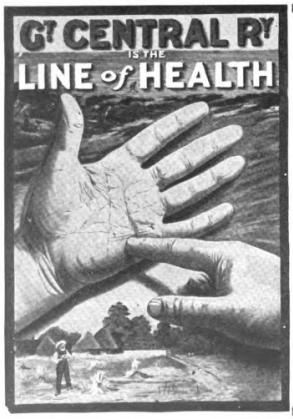
The Best is

"MONTSERRAT"

which is made from cultivated Limes and is always fresh and pleasant to the taste. Mixed with plain or aerated water it makes a cooling, refreshing, healthful drink.

Supplied in two forms:—Unsweetened, *i.e.*, plain Lime Juice **1/-** Sweetened. *i.e.*, Lime Juice Cordial **1/2.**

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Make your skin more beautiful

Don't you sometimes wish you could make your complexion fresher, clearer, softer—your hands and arms whiter and smoother? You dare not use so-called "beautifiers"—you value your skin too much. But you can easily and safely rely on



Rowland's Kalydor

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This preparation will soothe and heal the most delicate skin when heat, cold winds or hard water sets up irritation or causes unsightly blemishes. It will make your skin healthier—more beautiful.

Rowland's Kalydor is harmless—it contains nothing that could injure even a baby's tender skin. Order a bottle to-day from your Chemist, **2/3** and **4/6.** ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

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Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Z. P. Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 133 Columbus Ave., Boston.

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Natural Aperient Water.
Bottled in Hungary.
Used the World Over.
Drink on arising half a glass for

CONSTIPATION

Shave yourself with a Gillette Safety Razor, and you will have

— no stropping — no honing;
— no difficulty in holding the razor at the right angle to the face;
— no risk of danger;
— no irritation of the skin.

After using any other razor, it's a positive delight to shave with a **Gillette.** It saves time and trouble and gives the cleanest, smoothest and most comfortable of shaves. Sold everywhere, price—Standard Set, in velvet-lined leather case, with twelve double-edge blades—One Guinea. Ask to see the Gillette Pocket editions and combination sets.
Illustrated price lists post free on application.

Gillette Safety Razor, Ltd.,
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Works: LEICESTER, England.

Gillette Safety Razor
NO STROPPING NO HONING



Ask for FRIEDERICH'S TOOTHPASTE



Antiseptic, Refreshing.

CLEANSES, PRESERVES, and BEAUTIFIES the Teeth.

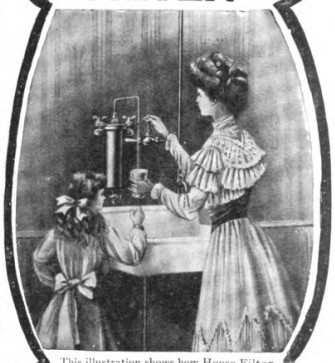
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PURE WATER
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Dr. Sims Woodhead, F.R.S.E., in his report to the British Medical Journal, says: "'Berkefeld Filters' afford complete protection against the communication of waterborne disease."

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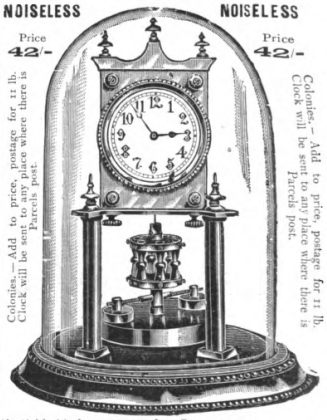
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Observe there is no swinging pendulum IT REVOLVES.

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Colonies.—Add to price, postage for 11 lb. Clock will be sent to any place where there is Parcels post.

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No ticking to keep you awake. Accurate Timekeeper. Handsome Ornament. Diameter base 7", Height 10".

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S. FISHER, Ltd., 188, Strand.

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"BLACK & WHITE" WHISKY

and special fares are in operation for the walker and cyclist. The Special Programme may be had at Marylebone Station, and any G.C.R. agency, or post free from Publicity Department, 216, Marylebone Road, N.W.

Nothing goes to show the increasing popularity of the Isle of Man as a health and pleasure resort better than the immense crowds who visit the island for their annual holiday. The Midland Railway Company's steamer service between Heysham and Douglas, now in operation, should especially attract Londoners. The turbine steamer *Manxman* is announced to sail every week-day until the end of September. The *Manxman* accommodates sixteen hundred passengers, and was built specially for the convenience of tourists to the Isle of Man. From London, by making use of the Midland route, it is possible to breakfast at the ordinary hour in town, and dine at six the same day in Douglas, the interval being occupied in an agreeable railway journey in a comfortable carriage or restaurant car. At Heysham the trains run alongside the steamer, and baggage is transferred without charge or inconvenience, so the passenger can go on board without anxiety for a pleasant three-hours' cruise. The visitor will find in the Midland tourist annual "Country and Seaside Holidays" a directory of furnished apartments in the island, and all about how to enjoy himself in the Midland Company's illustrated Isle of Man brochure.

Anything that will help to make a holiday more pleasurable is worth consideration, and quick and easy shaving is one of the things. Those who understand how to enjoy themselves always carry a Gillette Razor in their kit, because it is the simplest and easiest razor to use, and requires no stropping or honing. There is nothing to learn in using it; the blade itself curves to the face, compelling its correct use, and there is no risk of cutting the face. The Gillette Safety Razor is sold in Standard set, twelve double-edged blades, for a guinea; in pocket editions (size of a cigarette-case) and combination sets (including shaving soap and brush complete) for 27s. Send to 17, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. for all about them.

The Grand Prix at the Japan-British Exhibition has been awarded to Messrs. Humphrey Taylor and Co., Bloomsbury Distillery, London, for their liqueurs, cordials, and strong waters.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

J SOMES STORY (Matlock).—The absence of the best defence is the usual characteristic of such endings. The move you suggest, however, still leaves Black a lost game, as the Rook would be helpless against two mobile pieces.

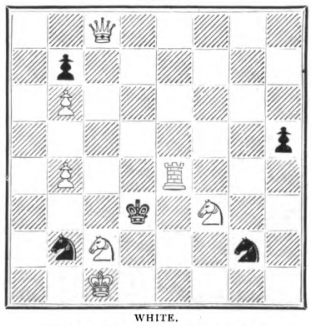
R S WALLACE (Northampton).—Problem No. 3450 cannot be solved in two moves, as you suggest. You must see for yourself where you have gone wrong.

T R S (Lincoln's Inn).—We congratulate you on sending another correct solution, and trust this intimation will be considered "lively enough."

F W COOPER (Derby).—We are not able to act on your suggestion at present.

PROBLEM No. 3455.—BY HEREWARD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3452.—BY T. KING-PARKS.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 8th	K to B 5th
2. Q to B 6th	Any move
3. Q mates	

If Black play 1. P to Kt 5th, 2. B to Kt 6th; if 1. P to B 3rd, 2. B to Kt 6th; if 1. Any other, then 2. Q to B 6th (ch), etc.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3441 received from James H Weir (Townsville, Queensland); of Nos. 3445 and 3446 from F Muzzree (Pretoria); of No. 3447 from C A M (Penang); of No. 3450 from Eugene Henry (Lewisham), R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.), and S Foster (Gibraltar); of No. 3451 from Eugene Henry, J B Camara (Madeira), S Foster, and T Long (Surbiton); of No. 3452 from T Long, R C Widdecombe (Saltash), Eugene Henry, R Murphy (Wexford), and T Schlu (Vienna).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3453 received from L Schlu, Loudon McAdam (Storrington), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), John Isaacson (Liverpool), P Daly (Brighton), R C Widdecombe, J Santer (Paris), J Green (Boulogne), W J Bearne (Paignton), Hereward, Dr. T K Douglas (Scone), Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), W Enoch (Leominster), J Cohn (Berlin), C J Fisher (Eve), C F Partridge (Wimbledon), J Somes Story (Matlock), T Roberts (Hackney), F W Cooper (Derby), T Turner (Brixton), J F G Petersen (Kingswinford), Major Buckley, R Murphy, F Rutter, J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), E J Winter-Wood, F W Young (Shattesbury), Sorrento, W H Winter (Medstead), R Worters (Canterbury), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), R M Theobald, Julia Short (Exeter), and T R S (Lincoln's Inn).

As usual at holiday time, we give a few gamelets that have come under our notice.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played between Messrs. CAPABLANCA and SCHRADER.

(*King's Gambit Declined.*)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt (ch)
2. P to B 4th	P to Q 4th	13. P takes Kt	B to K 6th
3. P takes Q P	P takes B P	14. Kt takes R	
4. B to B 4th	B to Q 3rd	If Kt takes Q, R to Kt sq (ch) draws.	
5. K Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 5th		
6. Castles	Kt to K 2nd	14.	Q to Kt 4th (ch)
7. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	15. Q to Kt 3rd	P takes Q
8. Q Kt to Q B 3	P to K Kt 4th	16. B takes Q	B to B 4th (ch)
9. Kt to K 4th	Kt to B 4th	17. K to B 2nd	B takes P (ch)
10. Q Kt takes P	Kt takes P	18. K to R sq	P to Kt 7th
11. Q to K sq (ch)	K to B sq		

Game played between Mr. A. I. SAUNDERS and another AMATEUR.

(*King's Gambit Declined.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Amateur.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	7. Q to K 2nd	P to Kt 7 (dis ch)
2. P to K B 4th)	P to Q 4th	8. K to Q sq	P takes R (a Q)
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P takes K P	Falling into the trap. B to Kt 5th wins easily, and mates next move.	
4. Kt takes P	P takes P		
5. B to B 4th	Q to K 5th (ch)		
6. P to Kt 3rd	P takes P	9. Kt to B 6th (ch)	

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played between the REV. DR. —— and another AMATEUR.

(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (Dr. ——)	BLACK (Amateur)	WHITE (Dr. ——)	BLACK (Amateur)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8. P to Q 3rd	B to K 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	9. B to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	Kt to B 3rd	10. B takes Kt	B takes B
4. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	11. Q to K 2nd	Kt to B 4th
5. Castles	P to B 3rd	12. Q to Q 2nd	B to Kt 4th
6. B to R 4th	P to Q 3rd	13. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
7. B to Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd	Loss of Queen is the only alternative to mate.	

CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH
"IDEAGRAMS" COMPETITION.
A simple but fascinating Trial of Skill for all.
30 Guineas
and 80 of our famous Outfit Caskets in Prizes,
viz: 3½ Guineas and 9 Caskets Awarded each week.



Cherry Blossom Boot Polish

PRIZES.—Each week a first prize of £2 2s. will be given, a second prize of £1 1s., a 3rd prize of 10s. 6d., and 9 additional Prizes of our Bronzed Metal Caskets, containing large tin of the Polish, special Plush Polisher and Pad or Cloth.

Our latest competition bids fair to eclipse all our previous successes. While affording opportunity for the exercise of considerable skill, it is yet so simple that anyone may try for one of the prizes with a good chance of winning it.

Figures of speech, or, as we name them in this competition, "Ideagrams," are constantly used in ordinary conversation by everybody. Thus we say of a successful man that he is "at the top of the ladder"; of an unsuccessful one that he "can hardly keep his head above water." We ask for forcible figures of speech regarding the merits of Cherry Blossom Boot Polish. For example, one merit is—"It is the most economical polish to use"; and a suitable Ideagram for this would be, "It is the greatest money-saver." We take one merit each week, and offer prizes as stated above. Each week's competition is quite separate from others.

WHAT TO DO.—The Reason for this week (No. 3) is—"It gives the most brilliant shine." Write your "Ideagram" on a sheet of paper, writing No. 3 and name and address below. Enclose a receipt from your grocer or other Dealer for 6d. worth of Cherry Blossom Boot Polish at retail prices, in either 2d., 3d., 4d., or 6d. tins and post to us before 6th August. The prizes will be awarded immediately, and result published in this paper on 27th August. Competitors may compete each week, or as often as they like, and as many times each week as they like, provided they enclose receipt as stated above with each attempt. They must agree to abide by our decision. Please mark your envelope "Ideagrams."

CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH

Has obtained the Grand Prix, Highest Award at Japanese-British Exhibition.

Requires no hard brushing in the old-fashioned manner. Just a little light rubbing with cloth or polisher. A wonderful labour-saver in any household. Take a tin with you on your Holidays. Best for all boots, box calf, glace kid, etc., black or brown. Obtainable of Grocers, Bootmakers, Stores, everywhere. Complete Outfit, 6d. or 1/3.

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ROYAL BATH HOTEL, and twelve first-class Hotels.
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Theatre, Tennis, Shooting, Orchestral Band, Dancing.
SEASON—JUNE TO SEPTEMBER.
For home treatment the waters can be obtained from INGRAM & ROYLE, 26, Upper Thames Street, E.C.
Descriptive "Wildungen" Booklet will be sent post free upon application to the
WILDUNGEN ENQUIRY OFFICES.
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SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS



These series of Pens neither scratch nor spurt. They glide over the roughest paper with the ease of a soft lead pencil. Assorted Sample Boxes, 6d., to be obtained from all Stationers. If out of stock, send 7 stamps to the Works, BIRMINGHAM.
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WILL NOT ENTANGLE OR BREAK THE HAIR.



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KILLS FLEA, MOTH, BEETLE & BUG
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The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Canisters 4d., 6d., & 1/-, by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c.
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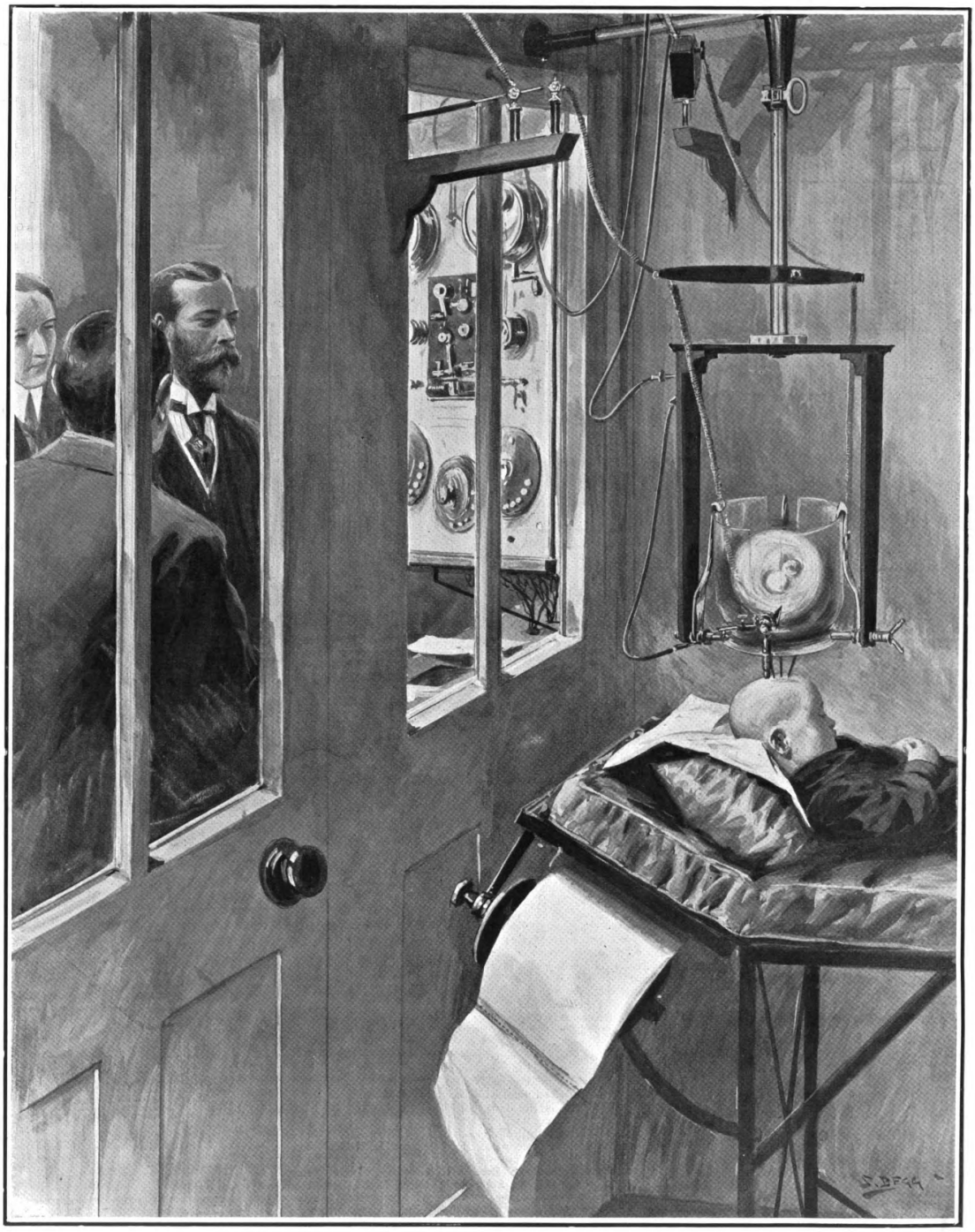
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THE CABINET THAT SAVES THE OPERATOR FROM THE EVILS OF X-RAYS: THE KING LOOKING AT A PATIENT UNDER THE X-RAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

The King showed particular interest in the precautions taken to render the administration of the X-rays safe both for the operator and for the patient. As the world has learned, through the publicity given to the sad cases of the late Mr. Cox and other pioneers of the treatment, the use of the X-rays may be attended with the gravest danger. This danger, it is hoped, has now been altogether eliminated. At the London, for instance, the patient who is to be set under the rays is placed in a special cabinet, lined with lead and iron, and fitted with windows of lead glass, which is as impervious to the rays as is lead itself. The rays are controlled from the outside of the cabinet. It will be recalled that Queen Alexandra showed her sympathy this week with Dr. F. S. Pepperdene, one of the X-ray martyrs, by sending him a letter and a cheque for £50, and by sending another letter and

HARWICH ROUTE

TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.30 p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train with Dining and Breakfast Cars. Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.

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FORTY YEARS AFTER.

THE Entente Cordiale was born of a King's smile: will France find forgetfulness—after forty years—in a cup of champagne? The statue of Strasburg, on the Place de la Concorde, still wears its wreaths of immortelles, its tricolour tied with crape. But is there nothing changed since the Provinces passed to the Teuton as the spoils of war? The new policy has begun—the policy of *détente*—it is plain enough to see. Baron von Schön, the new Ambassador to Paris, if not a Francophile, is accustomed to put water into the wine of German methods. His hand was gloved in the incident of Casablanca; the French recognised the new method in an instant. As to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, his policy is declared by the *Berliner Tageblatt* to be the maintenance of the Triple Alliance and the "Bonne Entente" with France. Evidently, an era of conciliation is at hand. Champagne, I say, has something to do with the turn of events. French wines are heavily penalised in the latest German tariff. The increase came as a thief in the night. In consideration for lowered duties the French fixed a reasonable tax on certain German goods, notably the Nuremberg toys; but, alleging a falling revenue, the Germans reinstalled the old schedules. "A breach of faith!" cried the wine-growers of the smiling French plains. "A turn of the political screw!" thought others, who see in the act a deep design, deeper than the pockets of toy-makers or growers of the grape.

Obviously, there are few fresh fields for France to conquer in England. We are not going to consume two Normandy eggs in place of one, even to flatter the French; nor are our womenkind likely to increase their bonnet-bills to pay the rents of the Rue de la Paix. The point is: Franco-British trade can hardly reach another notch, whereas, beyond the Rhine, there is a virgin land where they consume French Cognac "made in Germany," and manufacture a vast quantity of bric-à-brac, which, though innocent of French taste, bears (in fraud) a ticket from Paris. "If," say these consummate traders, the French, "we can get within the tariff-wall, there is room and to spare in the Fatherland for our products of Lyons and Rouen." But to build up a trade of the sort a contract is required. Is the moment ripe for an instrument of Franco-German commerce?

None can gainsay the fact that the present atmosphere is in favour of a business Entente. Though the Kaiser drinks, in public, the wine of his country, at Potsdam, it is declared, the Imperial cellars show a goodly store of "fizz" from France. The trade grows as German thirst increases with prosperity. Hence it would surprise the business community but little if Gretchen and Marianne were to come to an understanding.

Understandings are in the air. Since Count von Schön and Prince Radolin assisted in the solution of Casablanca, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter showed courtesy and dispatch in the arrangement of a convention between the two countries over Moroccan mines and concessions. Then there is a telegraphic treaty that has its bearing, no doubt—another stone in the causeway of "Entente." From these minor matters to a major, fixing the basis of international commerce, is no great step.

Financial opinion favours it, and financial opinion reflects itself in Parisian newspapers. Much good French money goes by way of Belgium and Switzerland to Berlin. Naturally, those who hold German securities are in no mind for war. Nor is it certain that the War Lord, himself, wishes to indulge in martial exercises. To this section which, from interest, looks to a closer understanding with Germany, should be added that ultra-Radical and Socialist party in the Republic, which is *pacifiste* at any price. No Government, upon a broad and democratic base, can look with equanimity upon the prospect of war. Universal suffrage and universal conscription form something of a mésalliance.

With a "Bonne Entente" (such as now admittedly exists) transformed into an "Entente Cordiale," would disappear the threat of war. These various influences which are in the air, the impulse of the trader and financier, and the cry of the reformer at home, may be solidified into a real work of peace, an effective burying of the hatchet which has hung over France for forty years.

It is only necessary to go back seven years to realise the full potency of German threats. Prince Henckel von Donnersmarck came to Paris with the revolver of a European war in his pocket. M. Delcassé said it was not loaded; M. Rouvier was certain that it was. Anyway, it was disconcerting to have the glistening barrel pointing at one's head. When the emissary of the Wilhelmstrasse cried, "Stand and deliver!" the custodian of the national honour handed over the property with a faint show of protest. "It is no good fighting—we have no navy," declared the man in charge; "nor are our defences on the east in shape to resist attack." So Germany scored her first triumph in face of the Entente.

Meanwhile, there is this question of the cordial understanding. Is the Armageddon at hand—the great and final conflict between the naval monsters of England and Germany? Many Frenchmen believe it, preach it in their political schools and proclaim it in their journals. To be linked with England means the danger of a war—means the danger of a new confiscation. Is the English Navy, itself, of a force to meet and destroy the growing strength of Germania? Questions of the sort trouble the sleep of French politicians. The Briand Cabinet, certainly, shows soundness in its friendship with Great Britain, but forces may arise greater than Cabinets and compelling to a union with the old-time foe. Nor does the Kaiser spare pains to show courtesy to the random and representative tourist. Even the most stalwart supporter of "La Revanche" must feel himself disarmed before the Imperial graciousness. And thus it comes about that a new combination of power is in progress. It may be that on the new "diagonal" are to be found Berlin and Paris. Events seem to be shaping towards a concentration of Central Europe.

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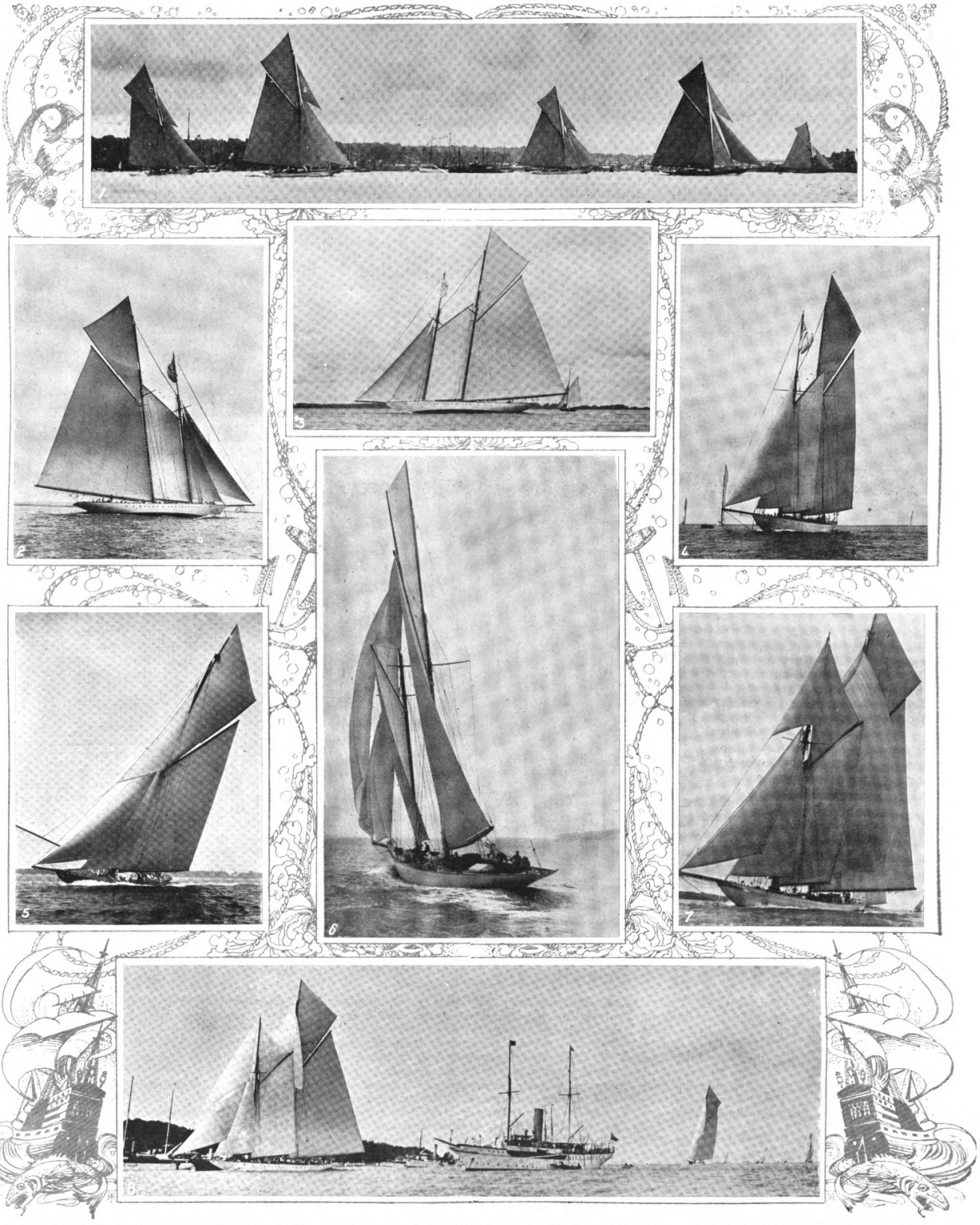
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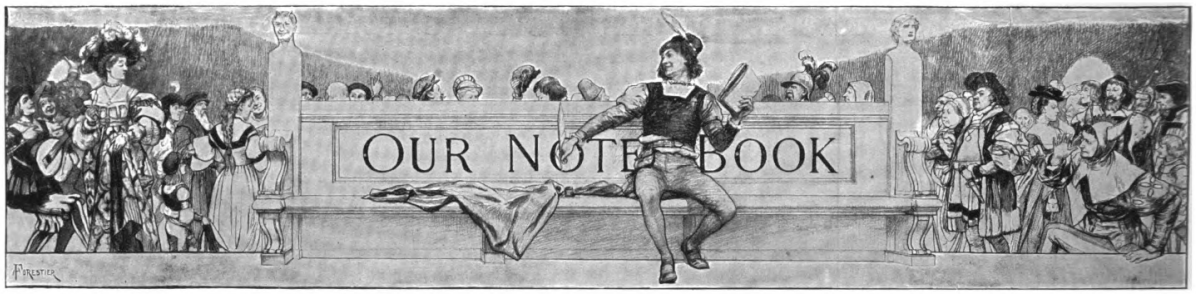
YACHTS AT COWES.



1. THE START OF THE FIFTEEN-METRE CLASS.
2. MR. A. S. COCHRAN'S SCHOONER "WESTWARD."
3. THE "WESTWARD."
4. THE "WESTWARD."
5. SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S CUTTER "SHAMROCK."
6. M. M. VERSTRAETE'S SCHOONER "SUSANNE."
7. THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S SCHOONER "METEOR."
8. THE "WESTWARD" LEADING THE "SHAMROCK."

The Cowes Week started as usual with the annual regatta of the Royal London Yacht Club, and there was thus inaugurated what a number of judges were heard to say on the first day was likely to prove one of the most interesting weeks of racing within recent memory. There can be little doubt that attention was chiefly drawn to the "Westward," the much-discussed American schooner owned by Mr. Alexander Smith Cochran, the well-known American, and specially built by Herreshof for racing in European waters, which is regarded as the perfection of construction. She crossed the Atlantic in half a gale in wonderful fashion. She is captained by Barr, who has steered the defender of the America Cup to victory four times.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, SPORT AND GENERAL, CRIBB, AND KIRK.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

A SOMEWHAT squalid police mystery, which is still pending, has been chiefly remarked as an illustration of the extraordinary strides of science in wireless telegraphy. Certainly it is not unnatural that most modern people should desire to discuss electricity rather than crime. It is instinctive to dwell on those airy matters of science in which we have progressed so much rather than on those solid matters of morals in which it is highly doubtful if we have progressed at all. It is pleasanter to reflect on the mind of man bridging the starry abysses and dissecting the atoms of the ultimate, rather than to remember that the heart of man is still mysterious and barbaric, deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. And the wonders of wireless telegraphy are indeed most fascinating and inspiring to anyone who takes the right view of physical science—which is to regard it as a fairy tale, always beautiful, and sometimes true, but never, in the supreme sense, important. There is something high and lurid in the thought of those human whispers meeting like secret winds in the monstrous solitudes of the sea. There is something elfin and poetic in the idea of human words, shot into the distance like arrows, and hanging poised and waiting like birds. Few of the fairy tales of science, indeed, have provided anything so vast and so fantastic as this covering of the sea with a net-work of unseen legends; building invisible post-offices and unsubstantial pillar-boxes in the void.

But there is one aspect of this almost eerie exactitude of science that claims more consideration. It cannot be disputed that our age has been and is still marked by an advance in this ruthless and rigid accuracy, this sharp and polished dexterity of the sciences and the machines. Whether a man detests the tendency, as Ruskin did, or accepts it, as Whitman did, or simply thinks it slight and secondary, and of little direct effect on happiness (as most ordinary people think, including the present writer), there can be no rational dispute about the existence of the practical science, about its strength, or about its precision. This being so, a grave difficulty follows. We are now confronted with the colossal and really terrifying responsibility of doing things that we can really do. As long as people only dreamed of flying or tried to bridge the sea, they were as innocent as any other fancies of the intellect; but dreams that come true are very dreadful things. The dreamer always feels, with subconscious horror, that he has had something to do with it. And when we embark on anything, the real risk is not defeat: the real risk is victory. To a deep and delicate conscience, it is comparatively little to feel responsible for a thing's failure. The really terrible thing is to feel responsible for its success.

Here is a hard case with our legal and ethical methods. Savage tools and methods may be both clumsy and cruel, but they are all the less cruel for being clumsy. The barbarian may have no notions beyond those of fire and sword; but his sword will be of wood or flint, and if he gets fire (as I was told in youth) by rubbing two sticks together, he must rub a long time. Mud walls do not a prison make, nor bamboo bars a cage; and even the minds most innocent and quiet among the Hottentot criminal class must often have conceived simple modes of escape from such detention. From time to time in my youth members of my present trade—simple, unaffected journalists—used to turn up with the information that they had just been tortured by savages. I salute them with all reverence: to be tortured, even by savages, must be distinctly unpleasant. But I would much rather be tortured by savages than tortured by civilised men. The thumbscrew and the boot, in rude hands, would alarm me less than a much simpler apparatus (say a stair-rod, seven hair-pins, and a pot of glue) in the hands of one whose eyes shone with the light of science. I should always have a notion that the savages would make a mess of the boot and thumbscrew business somehow. I should always vaguely expect that the thumbscrew would not fit, being made for a chimpanzee sort of thumb; I should always fancy they would get the boot on the wrong leg. But science has always shown a capacity, and even an alacrity, in the creation of cruel and destructive things. It stands to reason that a person who knows enough about the body to help it, knows enough about it to hurt it; and it would be a delicate question to decide whether science has turned out more pills or more cannon-balls. The rationalists of the Renaissance were almost as rapid in inventing poisons as the rationalists of the nineteenth century were in inventing medicines; and some say that the effect of both is much the same. An excellent example of a scientist is the respectable Doctor Guillotin. He happened to live at a time when it was highly necessary to kill people quickly, and therefore he invented a machine for killing people quickly. But if he had lived in some other age—say, under Nero or in the morbid period just after the Reformation—he would probably have invented a machine for killing people slowly. And he would probably have invented a good machine. And he would probably be much admired by many modern people who worship the means of civilisation instead of the end. There are many ladies and gentlemen I know who would seriously approve of the rack if it were kept quite clean and worked by electricity.



THE MOST POPULAR BOYS IN GERMANY: THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S THREE SONS AT THE SEASIDE.

As we note under the portrait showing the two elder sons of the German Crown Prince (reproduced elsewhere in this number), the future Emperor and his brothers may well take rank as the most popular boys in Germany.

PHOTOGRAPH BY PHOTOCHEMIE.

But in a cruder society, this perfection of machinery is inconceivable. Savagery has many vices and some virtues; but it has, above all, the great virtue of inefficiency. No constitution can be quite so mad in practice as it is on paper, and no father of his people is quite so tyrannical as he would like to be. We cannot condemn the kings and jailers of certain rough systems for the very reason that those systems are so rough; so rough as to be scarcely systems at all. The jailer escapes—because the prisoner escapes. Therefore in any wild and insecure society, we can contemplate without intolerable horror a possibility that should always be present to us. I mean the possibility that we may be making all the bad men jailers and all the good men convicts. I mean, in short, the idea that our moral system may be so highly disputable that it may actually segregate the worst types in society and the best types in revolt against society. This is always a dreadful possibility; but so long as the jailer and the prisoner struggle almost on equal terms, we may be well content that their moral systems should be dubiously balanced also. But if we make the prisoner really a prisoner; if we put him quite helplessly in the hands of his jailers for ever; if we band all nations against him; if we shut all ports before his passage; if steel traps stand open for him everywhere and secret voices betray him in the wilderness of the sea—then surely it is certain that we ought to have a proportionally fixed and infallible moral certainty that we are doing the right thing with him. Instead of losing its dogmas, the modern world is bound to bind its dogmas tighter. It must be more certain that it is right, not less certain. Its dogmas must be as definite as the verdict and as hard as the handcuffs, as logical as an extradition treaty and as universal as wireless telegraphy.

Now here is the whole trouble. Unluckily, it is not true, it is quite the reverse of the truth, that as our science grows more accurate our morality grows more defined. It is not true (as it ought to be) that as our method grows more unfailing our creed grows more infallible. It is, in fact, exactly the other way. Actually, it is just now, when the police are most perfect as an organisation, that people feel them most imperfect as an idea. Precisely now, when the prisoner cannot possibly get out of prison, we are most deeply doubting whether he ought ever to have been in prison. Now that nothing can keep his head out of the noose, we are most profoundly sceptical about whether anything should put his head in it. In the days when men really believed in the rope, the rope often broke. Now that numbers of people are intrinsically sceptical about it, it is twisted out of cords of iron. Thus a deep chasm has been cleft between public and private life, which may yet be found to constitute a real lesion and malady in our commonwealth. Wonderful wireless telegraphy may some day whisper in mid-ocean the name of a murderer at the very moment when no large-hearted private citizen would whisper it to his next-door neighbour.

There are two escapes from this dilemma. One is to re-establish a barbaric chaos, with broken prisons and derided laws. The other is to re-establish a clear morality. I rather fancy the latter course will be found the better in the long run.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

KEEPING THE SAILOR-KING IN TOUCH WITH THE SHORE: LAYING A CABLE BETWEEN THE LAND AND HIS MAJESTY'S YACHT, AT TOR BAY.

The King entered Tor Bay on Tuesday, the 26th of last month, and there received the first salute from the Navy since his accession. Care was taken to enable his Majesty to be in touch not only with the great fleet, but with his many interests on land. For this purpose, a cable was laid between the shore and his Majesty's yacht. Thousands of spectators gathered together to witness the coming of the Sovereign and of his Consort.



Photo. Photochemie.

A FUTURE EMPEROR AND A YOUNGER BROTHER AT PLAY: THE PRINCES WILHELM FRIEDRICH AND LUDWIG FERDINAND OF PRUSSIA AT THE SEASIDE.

The German people take the greatest possible interest in the children of the Crown Prince, and it has been said with a good deal of truth that the youngsters are the most popular boys in Germany. The Crown Prince, it may, perhaps, be noted, has three sons—Prince Wilhelm Friedrich, born in July 1906; Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, born in November of the following year; and Prince Hubertius, born in September of last year. The Crown Prince was married to Princess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin in June 1905.



Photo. Central News.

THE SIMPLICITY OF MAJESTY: THE KING AND QUEEN MAKING THEIR UNOSTENTATIOUS PROGRESS TO THE LONDON HOSPITAL—THE ROYAL CARRIAGE AT ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS.

By the Sovereign's special wish, his drive to the London Hospital, in company with the Queen, was not of a ceremonial nature: it was arranged, indeed, that it should be regarded as private. In support of the idea, the procession consisted of but two carriages, although there was a travelling escort of Household Cavalry. Ceremony, of course, was not altogether absent, despite the desire for simplicity, for, it being the King's first visit to the City as King, the Pearl Sword was surrendered to his Majesty by the Lord Mayor at the boundary of London.

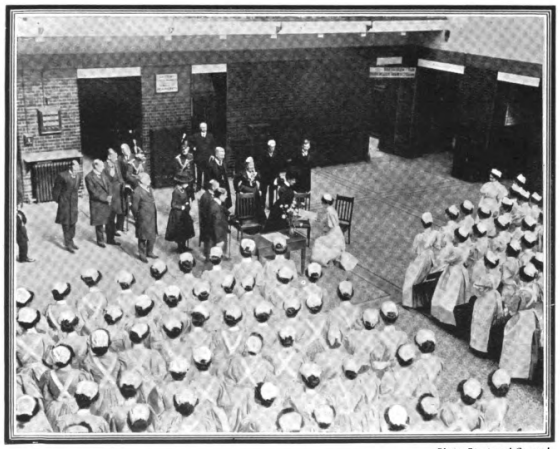


Photo. Sport and General.

QUEENLY INTEREST IN THOSE WHO SERVE THE SICK: QUEEN MARY PRESENTING CERTIFICATES AND PRIZES TO THREE PROBATIONERS OF THE LONDON.

Queen Mary showed her active interest in the nurses of the London in several ways, but never more emphatically than when she presented certificates and prizes to three probationers. She performed the simple ceremony in answer to a request of Mr. Holland, who stated that not only had the three ladies been most successful in the examination, but that, what was even more important, they possessed in high degree the qualities likely to make them excellent nurses, beloved of their patients.

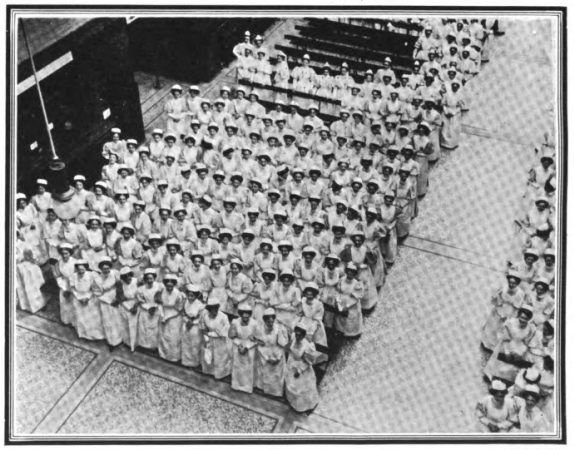


Photo. G.P.U.

SISTERS OF THE SUFFERING: NURSES OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL GATHERED TOGETHER TO HONOUR THE KING AND QUEEN, AND TO BE HONOURED BY THEM.

When the King and Queen arrived at the London, fifty or sixty of the nurses stood awaiting them near the statue of Queen Alexandra, the President of the Institution. Later, the nurses as a body were again much in evidence when, in company with the probationers, they had place in the out-patients' hall, at the rear of which also were the housemaids, the laundry-workers, and the scrubbers. It was in this hall that the Queen presented the certificates and money-prizes to the three probationers.



THE LATE MR. T. SUTTON TIMMIS,
A well-known Benefactor of Liverpool and Widnes.
Photo. Lafayette.

THE LATE SIR H. DOUGHTY-TICHBORNE, Bt.,
On whose behalf the famous Tichborne Case was fought.
Photo. Topical.

Photo. Record Press.
THE LATE MR. LINLEY SAMBOURNE,
Sir John Tenniel's successor as Chief Cartoonist of "Punch."

Photo. Elliott.
THE LATE REV. J. J. H. SEPTIMUS PENNINGTON,
Rector of St. Clement Danes, Strand.

Photo. Russell.
THE LATE CANON W. BENHAM,
Well known as an Ecclesiastical Writer, and as "Peter Lombard" of the "Church Times."

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS

Personal Notes. Linley Sambourne's reign as chief cartoonist on *Punch* almost corresponded with that of King Edward on the throne, for it was in January 1901 that Mr. Sambourne was appointed to succeed Sir John Tenniel. He had, however, already been a co-cartoonist with Tenniel for some time before, and had been a contributor to *Punch* ever since, in 1867, his first small drawing was accepted by Mark Lemon. In his earlier years Linley Sambourne did a good deal of book-illustration, including drawings for "Sandford and Merton" and Kingsley's "Water Babies," and he also produced numerous designs for diplomas, certificates, and magazine-covers. Among his notable work of this character may be mentioned the world-famous cover of *The Sketch*. Mr. Sambourne was born in London in 1845.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.
CAPTAIN KENDALL,
Commander of the "Montrose," who Discovered "Dr." Crippen and Miss Le Neve on Board his Ship.

Captain Kendall has demonstrated once more the readiness of the British sailor to cope with any emergency that may arise. The captain of an ocean steamer does not, as a rule, expect to have to play the detective and the newspaper correspondent all in one, but Captain Kendall, in his handling of the Crippen affair, has shown conspicuous ability in both capacities. He is in the service of the Canadian Pacific Line, and was formerly in that of Messrs. Elder, Dempster, and Co. Before being appointed to the *Montrose*, he commanded the *Monmouth*, the *Milwaukee*, and the *Empress of India*. When captain of the *Monmouth*, he distinguished himself by towing into harbour an Admiralty vessel, the *Argo*, which had broken down.

By the death of Mr. Thomas Sutton Timmis, of Liverpool, that city and other neighbouring places have lost a most generous benefactor. Mr. Timmis, who was just eighty, was one of the heads of the firm of W. Gossage and Sons, of Liverpool and Widnes, the well-known soap and chemical manufacturers. Among his larger public benefactions may be mentioned £10,000 for cancer research at Liverpool University, £7000 for a quantitative laboratory there, £10,000 for the building of St. Mary's Church, Widnes; £2500 towards a park and promenade at Widnes, and the same amount for scholarships at the elementary schools of that town. Mr. Timmis was also a liberal subscriber to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, of which he was a life trustee.



Photo. Lafayette.
THE LATE LORD DECIES,
Who Died Suddenly last Week.

At the Alexandra Park Races last week, Lord Decies, who was only forty-five, seemed suddenly to be overcome by the heat, and died the same evening in the Cottage Hospital at Hornsey, to which he had been removed. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, and succeeded his father in the title, as fourth Baron, in 1893. Lord Decies was a keen sportsman. Among the horses he had in training this year was Origo, son of Sir Hugo (winner of the Derby in 1892). Lord Decies married in 1901 Maria Gertrude, daughter of Sir John Pollard Willoughby. There were no children, and the title passes to his brother.



Photo. supplied by D. C. Boulger.
THE MAHARAJAH OF NASHIPUR.
The First of the Native Princes of Bengal to Respond to the Government's Appeal regarding the Suppression of Sedition.

It is with a sense of neighbourly regret that we record the death of the well-known Rector of St. Clement Danes, Strand, the Rev. J. J. H. Septimus Pennington, who died suddenly last week in the parish which he had served so well for over twenty years. It was in 1889 that he was appointed to the living by the late Lord Exeter, after having held previous benefices at Dover, West Langdon, Willesborough, and Tunstall, in Kent, and ever since he had taken a deep and practical interest in the affairs of the district. In the interests of the poorer inhabitants, for instance, he opposed the extension of the Law Courts now taking place over the spot known as "Strand Park." Mr. Pennington also keenly interested himself in the historical and literary associations of St. Clement Danes. He put up stained-glass windows to Dr. Johnson and other celebrities, and carefully preserved "the Doctor's pew." His latest interest of this kind was Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's new statue of Dr. Johnson outside the east end of the church, which, but for King Edward's death, would have been unveiled by Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll.

Canon Benham was proud of the fact that he was one of those "Whose life in low estate began, and on a simple village green"—his father having been the village postmaster of West Meon, in Hampshire. The Canon, who was widely known under his pseudonym of "Peter Lombard" to readers of the *Church Times*, to which he contributed a weekly article, was also the author of a large number of books, ecclesiastical and otherwise. One of his chief works was the Life of Archbishop Tait, in which he collaborated with Dr. Randall Davidson, now Archbishop of Canterbury. It was Archbishop Tait who, as Bishop of London, ordained him and presented him to various livings, the last being that which he held at the time of his death—namely, the Rectory of St. Edmund, Lombard Street.



Photos. Russell, Southsea.
MR. GEORGE ARCHER-SHEE,
The Cadet who was Dismissed from Osborne and has now been Declared Innocent by the Admiralty. (Photographed when a Cadet.)

Every recognition and encouragement is due to the native Indian Princes who are active in their loyalty to the British Crown and in the suppression of sedition. The Maharajah of Nashipur, whose portrait we give, was the first to respond to the special invitation recently made by the Government of India to the Princes and notables of Bengal to assist openly in dealing with sedition in that province. He has made a powerful appeal to those of his subjects who are disaffected, which, owing to his great influence, is likely to produce good results.

Although it was on his behalf that the famous Tichborne Case was fought against the Claimant, Arthur Orton, the late Sir Henry Doughty-Tichborne was hardly of an age to appreciate its significance. He was born in 1866, a posthumous son of the eleventh Baronet, and it was in 1871 that the case began. Under its various aspects, it lasted for three years, until, in 1874, Arthur Orton was found guilty of forgery and perjury and sentenced

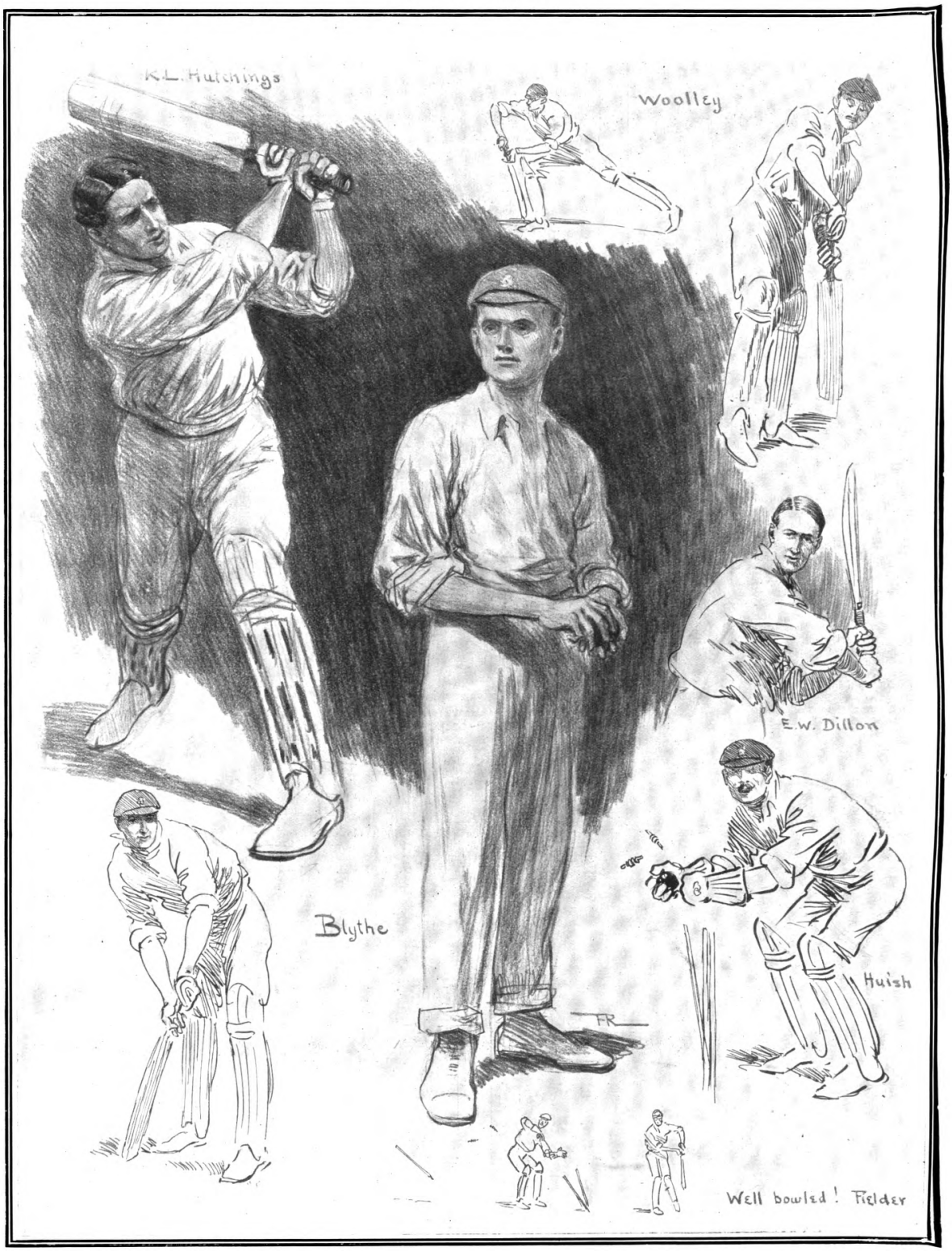


Photo. Russell.
MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY EWART,
Equerry to the Crown, who is Retiring.

[*Continued overleaf.*

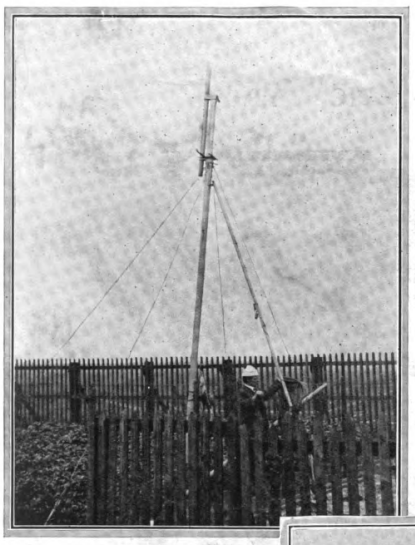
CHAMPIONS OF THE CHAMPIONS: FAMOUS KENT CRICKETERS.

DRAWN BY FRANK REYNOLDS.

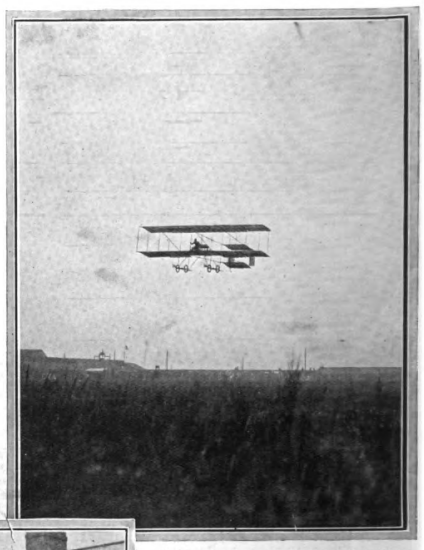


PLAYERS FOR THE PROBABLE WINNERS OF THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP—SKETCHES BY FRANK REYNOLDS.

It would seem more than probable that Kent, which has been busy at Canterbury this week, will rank at the end of the season as the champion county. For those who do not know, it may be well to say that the first-class counties are Derbyshire, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Middlesex, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Somerset, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Yorkshire. Kent, it may be noted, won the county championship last year and in 1906.



A Contributor to the Disaster: The Flagstaff Broken under the Impact of One of the Wings of Mme. Franck's Biplane.



Before the Fall that Ended so Tragically: Mme. Franck Giving an Exhibition of Flying over Boldon Racecourse on Bank Holiday.



Photos. Illustrations Bureau.

After the Disaster: The Wreck of Mme. Franck's Aeroplane, Showing the Broken Hoarding.

THE ACCIDENT TO A FAMOUS AIRWOMAN WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF A BOY: MME. FRANCK FLYING AT BOLDON RACECOURSE, AND HER WRECKED MACHINE.

Mme. Franck, flying on Boldon Race Course, near Sunderland, met with a very serious accident on Bank Holiday, a disaster that resulted in a broken leg and other wounds to herself, and death to a boy of fifteen, who was crushed under the motor of the falling aeroplane. While Mme. Franck's biplane was passing a tall flagstaff, the right wing of the aeroplane struck the staff. The machine turned over, fell on to the hoardings of the field, and then into some gardens. No blame is attached to the aviator.

to fourteen years' penal servitude. Sir Henry Doughty-Tichborne married Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Petre, of Whitley Abbey, Warwickshire. He is succeeded by his son Joseph, born in 1890, who is a Lieutenant in the 8th Hussars.

No greater trial could befall a boy than a mistaken accusation such as that which was brought against George Archer-Shee, the young naval cadet, when, two years ago, he was dismissed from the Royal Naval College at Osborne on a charge of having stolen a postal order for five shillings. Now that, after the action in the Court of King's Bench, the Admiralty, through the mouth of the Solicitor-General, has declared the boy's innocence, everyone will rejoice that he has come through the ordeal and that his honour has been thus vindicated, and will, at the same time, sympathise heartily with him for the bitter experience through which he has passed. George Archer-Shee, who was born in 1895, went to a preparatory school when he was ten, and afterwards to the great Roman Catholic school at Stonyhurst, which received him back when he left Osborne, and whose masters, to their great credit, have supported him all through.

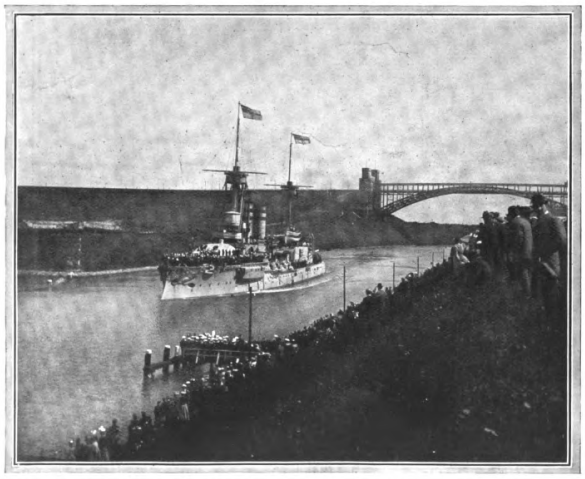
Major-General Sir Henry Peter Ewart, who has been Crown Equerry since 1894, and is now retiring, was born in 1838, son of the late Rev. P. Ewart, of Kirklington, in Yorkshire. He joined the 2nd Life Guards in 1858, and commanded the regiment twenty years later. In 1882 he commanded the Household Cavalry in Egypt, and the Cavalry Brigade in the Sudan Campaign of 1885, afterwards receiving the K.C.B. In 1888 he married Lady Evelyn Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, daughter of the first Earl of Ancaster. From 1884 to 1894 he was Equerry to Queen Victoria.

The Romford Garden Suburb.

Mr. John Burns had a task after his own heart when, last week, he laid the foundation-stone of the first house on the new garden suburb at Romford, the latest addition to the growing list of similar communities, as at Hampstead, Ealing, Tottenham, and Tooting. In the centre of the Romford Garden Suburb stands the historic old house of Gidea Hall, near the site of the ancient Roman town of Durolitum. The present building is Georgian. Its predecessor was built by a Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Edward IV.; Lady Jane Grey once studied there, and Queen Elizabeth visited it. In the course of his speech, the President of the Local Government Board said that one of the features of modern town-planning was to graft on the roof-tree of royalty happy homes in a democratic community. He drew a comparison between London and Berlin, to the advantage of London, in the matter of house-room and healthy conditions. He was soundly British, he declared, in all his housing views. He was for the homestead against the tenement, the house versus the flat, the home against the barrack; and he was for the cottage and death to the institution. He liked the detached house, the separate garden, the private home with the collective playground.

Parliament.

The truce has prevailed till the close of the summer sittings of Parliament, and members have separated in temporary peace with one another. There was an interchange of compliments at the end of the debates of the Commons on the Accession Declaration Bill, all parties—according to the Earl of Crewe's report—falling into each other's arms. The Bill enjoyed a very favourable reception in the House of Lords at the beginning of this week, nobody supporting Lord Kinnaird's motion for its postponement. Not only had the new amended formula by which the Sovereign simply declares himself a "faithful Protestant" conciliated the Nonconformists, but it was cordially commended by the Archbishop of Canterbury and it met the Scottish views of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, while the Duke of Norfolk and other Roman Catholics expressed gratitude for the abandonment of the old declaration. The Marquis of Lansdowne defended the Bill as thoroughly as if he shared the Government responsibility, and it was read the second time without a division. On the same evening the Peers amicably declined to insist on an amendment on the Census Bill to which the Commons objected. Thus the two Houses have adjourned in a friendly spirit till Nov. 15, but the prospect remains uncertain. Mr. Asquith's statement on the Conference scarcely drew the veil at all, and merely showed that the eight statesmen taking part in it had not so far found agreement impossible. The Order-book of the House of Commons still contains the Finance Bill of the year and the "Parliament Bill" embodying the Veto resolutions; while the Earl of Rosebery's proposals for the reform of the House of Lords are kept on its own programme.



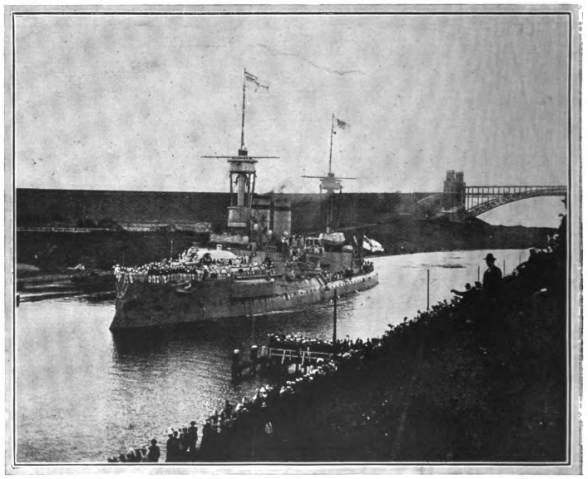


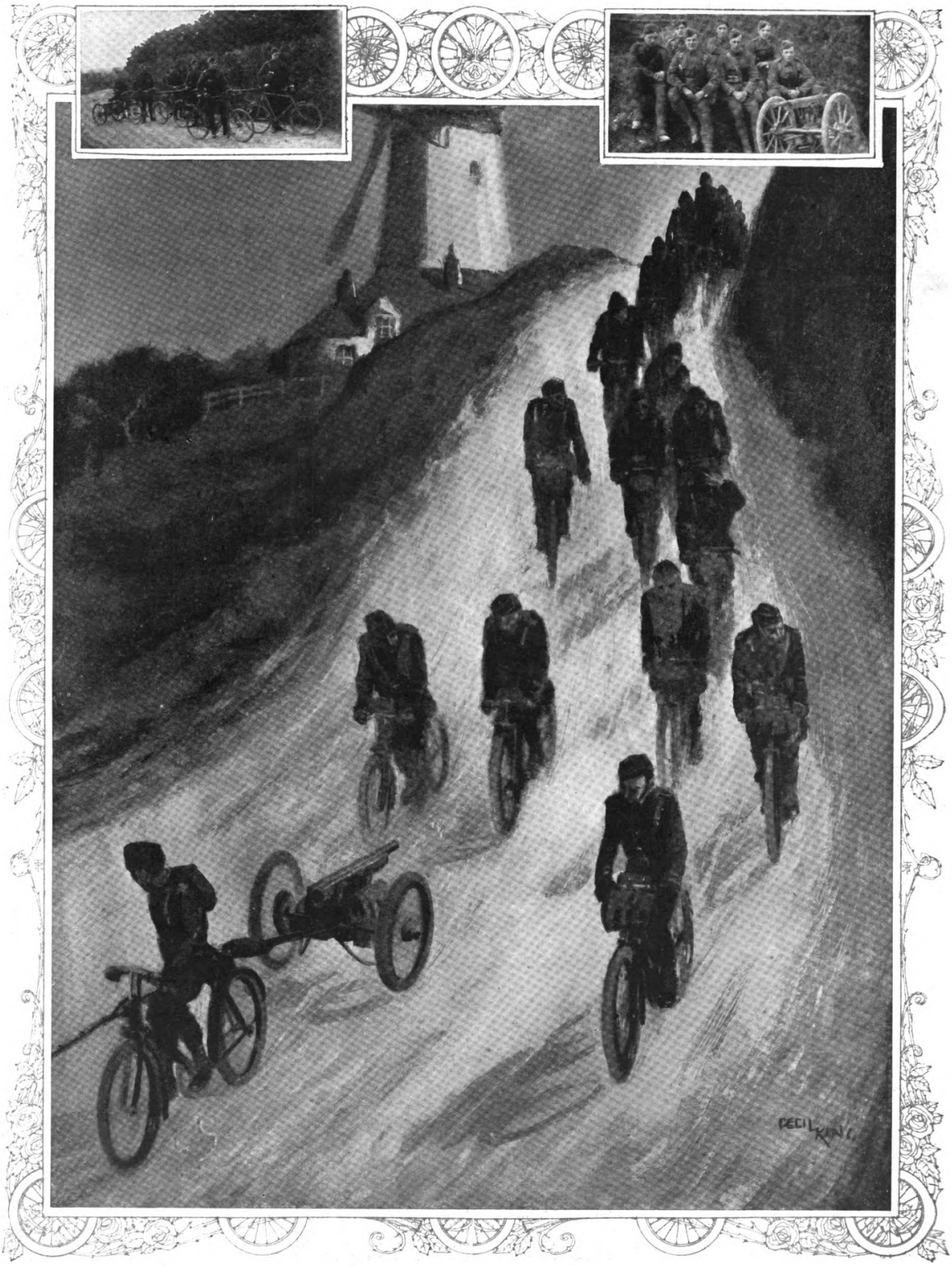
Photo. Brauer.

WAR-VESSELS FOR YOUNG TURKEY, A PART OF THE PRICE OF WHICH ABDUL HAMID IS LIKELY TO PAY: THE GERMAN BATTLE-SHIPS "WÖRTH" (LEFT) AND "BRANDENBURG," WHICH THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT HAVE JUST PURCHASED.

The "Wörth" and "Brandenburg," German battle-ships and sisters, have been purchased by the Turkish Government for a sum said to be one million pounds. These two vessels were dispatched to Chinese waters during the Boxer affair. It has been said of them that they will no doubt serve the purpose of Turkey, but that, among other things, they are too slow for "the special tasks of the German Navy." It would appear that the ex-Sultan of Turkey will pay at least some of the purchase-money (no doubt very much against his will, since these ships will strengthen the Navy of Young Turkey) for it is said that certain moneys that are in the Deutscher Bank to the credit of Abdul Hamid will form part of the payment for the vessels in question, the remainder coming from the Turkish Government.

A COLT AUTOMATIC GUN ON PNEUMATIC TYRES.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CECIL KING.



A VALUABLE ADDITION TO A CYCLIST CORPS: THE MACHINE-GUN OF THE 25TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) CYCLIST BATTALION.

The gun used is the Colt Automatic, which has been employed for some few years past in this regiment on account of its lightness—there being no water-jacket. A carriage supported on pneumatic-tyred wheels was designed to carry it, and this is hooked on to the back of a cycle, two other cycles being attached in front of that by bamboo poles, so that the three cycles are tandem—the whole apparatus weighing about two hundredweight. The gun can be taken up any reasonable hill at a good speed. In descending, it is controlled by Bowden axle-brakes, actuated by a lever worked (on the trail of the gun) by the rear man of the team. Most of the hills on this route are ridable for ordinary cyclists or for guns. The usual formation for cyclists marching is "files," each file close behind the next; but in descending a hill a cyclist column has to allow itself considerable latitude as to distances, to avoid accident, closing up again on the level. We are indebted to Mr. E. A. Mason for the photographs given in the border. The left-hand one shows a "team" for the gun, while in that on the right hand the men are seen wearing the new equipment, which takes off all in one piece.



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

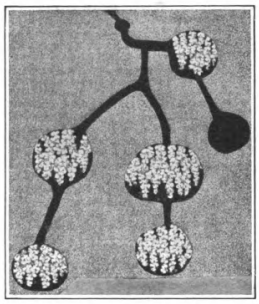
THE WAY OF THE ANT.

IF there is one topic more than another whereof the naturalist is never likely to grow weary, it is that represented by the ways and works of the ant family. The interest of the subject is perpetually being renewed and rekindled. I cannot imagine anything more startling than would occur to a reader who, familiar only with what was known about ants, say, a quarter of a century ago, took up a modern work on ant-ways. He would see that our knowledge of the tribe has not only tremendously increased in extent, but in variety as well. We have only begun to appreciate ant-life at its true worth within the time-limits I have mentioned, and quite a wealth of detail, revealing very marvellous instincts and modes of life, is now to be garnered from the pages of any good zoological manual. But some books overtop others in respect of the fullness of the knowledge they convey. As regards ant-life, the writings of Lord Avebury and Dr. McCook stand out in prominence, but I bid fair to say Dr. W. M. Wheeler's book on "Ants" (Columbia University Press, New York, and the Macmillan Company) will more than satisfy the most eager and ardent student of this insect family who is "wanting to know." Dr. Wheeler has long been a patient observer of the ways of ants, and his studies as Professor of Economic Entomology at Harvard have naturally fitted him in no ordinary fashion for writing a very complete history of their "Structure, Development, and Behaviour," as his title-page has it. The book itself is a very handsome volume, illustrated to the full by photographs and sketches. With this book at hand we are guided not into one, but into a mass, of studies in the life of the insects, such as causes us to admire the patience, perseverance, and skill which the learned author has exercised in the work of producing this splendid monograph. Well may Dr. Wheeler quote William Gould, from his "Account of English Ants, 1747," that "The Subject indeed is small, but not inglorious. The Ant, as the Prince of Wisdom, is pleased to inform us, is exceeding wise. In this Light it may, without Vanity, boast of its being related to you, and therefore, by right of Kindred, merits your Protection." I wonder what Gould's expressions would have been had he been privileged to read in 1910 the revelations of ant-life which Professor Wheeler has given to the world?

We have a complete biography here of ant-existence. There are chapters on ant-predominance, on their structure, external and internal, on their development, on the variations in form we may find among one and the same species, on their evolution, on their distribution, on their nests, and on the various special habits and instincts of the large array of species which exists. There is a literal overflowing of scientific riches in this book, but, unlike many other tomes, the interest it presents never flags. Each page tells "ever a more wondrous tale." The resemblance between human and ant societies is a topic struck at the outset. The dominance of the ants is owing to their terrestrial habits. Espinas notes this fact. The materials for living, for building, and all other purposes of existence lie at hand. Herein differ the bee and wasp from the ant, for the former insects have to go afield for food and for other things. Then, again, few animals prey on ants. Their enemies are not numerous. That naturalists should have contrasted the ants with man in respect of the development of social habits was inevitable. Types and stages of development of these instincts are recognisable. We get hunting, pastoral, agricultural, commercial, industrial, and intellectual phases of life represented in ant-existence. Even slave-making and soldiering can be paralleled. Dr. Wheeler agrees with Lord Avebury in so far that there are three chief types in ant-life — hunting, pastoral, and agricultural—such as present a striking analogy to the features seen in human development. For ants have evolved and progressed, as man has advanced, and the law of evolution has operated powerfully in both.

Ant-colonies are female societies, a fact which may not be without interest in present-day political phases. The males share in the work of development, but do nothing in the way of building, tending the young, or guarding the home. Among the female ants, however, great differences may exist, and their labours and their structure also are specialised for the different duties devolving on them. In this respect of exhibiting a kind of predestined office for each set of individuals, Dr. Wheeler says ants may be described as living in a species of "Anarchistic Socialism," without "guide, overseer, or ruler," as Solomon has it. So that the idea of an ant-colony really corresponds with that of an expanded family. The members co-operate to enlarge the family further, and "to found other families of the same kind." About five thousand species of ants have been described, and the list, of course, cannot be regarded as by any means exhausted. Many variations exist in the size and form of the insects. One has only to glance at Dr. Wheeler's drawing of the heads of ants to notice how varied in respect of their head-pieces these insects appear. Or again, take his plate of a certain species (*Crypto-cerus varians*), and note the differences between the soldier-ant, the worker, the female, and the male. More about this book in another article.

ANDREW WILSON.



QUEENS' GARDENS: A DIAGRAM OF A NEST OF *TRACHYMYRMEX SEPTENTRIONALIS*, WITH FIVE FUNGUS-GARDENS.

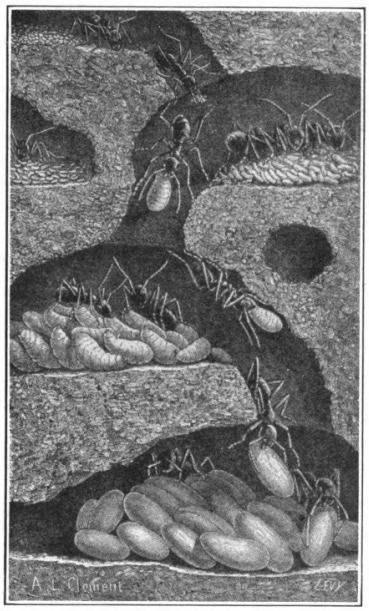
Near the surface is the small original chamber of the queen. The large black chamber is one newly excavated, in which the garden has not yet been started.

A LIVING STORE-HOUSE: REPLETES OF *MYRMECOCYSTUS HORTI-DEORUM* HANGING FROM THE ROOF OF A HONEY-CHAMBER.

Repletes are ants which fill themselves with a store of honey. "From the ceilings of the chambers the repletes hang, side by side, by means of their claws. . . . Large nests may contain . . . three hundred repletes."

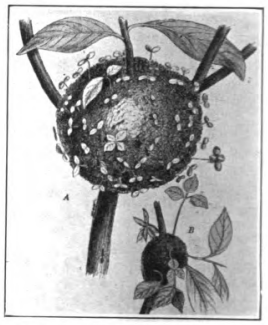
A PAGE FOR THE SLUGGARD: THE WAYS OF THE ANT CONSIDERED.

Illustrations (except where otherwise acknowledged) reproduced from Dr. William Morton Wheeler's book, "Ants: their Structure, Development, and Behaviour," by courtesy of the publishers, the Columbia University Press.



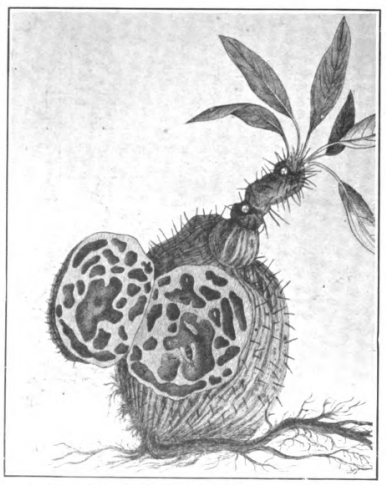
LIKE "A SCHOOL DIVIDED INTO FIVE OR SIX CLASSES": THE INTERIOR OF AN ANTS' NEST.

"Evidence of the exquisite perfection of these (tactile and olfactory) senses is seen in the segregation of the brood according to age and condition. The eggs, larvæ and pupæ of different sizes are placed in separate piles in the same or different chambers, reminding one, as Lubbock aptly says, 'of a school divided into five or six classes.'"



ANT-GARDENS OF THE AMAZON: AN ANTS' NEST LIKE A SPONGE.

A is a large spherical ant-garden covered with seedling plants. B is a small garden on *Cordia*. These sponge-like ant-nests are found built in trees in the forests of the Amazon. The ants are said to plant the seedlings themselves.



A PLANT THAT IS AN ANTS' NEST: A *MYRMECODIA PENTASPERMA* OF BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, WITH PSEUDO-BULB OPENED TO SHOW ANTS INHABITING THE CAVITIES.



Photo. Frau.

A LIVING DWELLING FOR ANTS: A CURIOUS PLANT FOUND ON THE TOP OF MOUNT KOBERAI, NEW GUINEA, THE INTERIOR OF WHICH IS FULL OF ANT-CELLS.

UNCONVENTIONAL PORTRAITS: No. XIV.—THE WIZARD OF THE AIR.

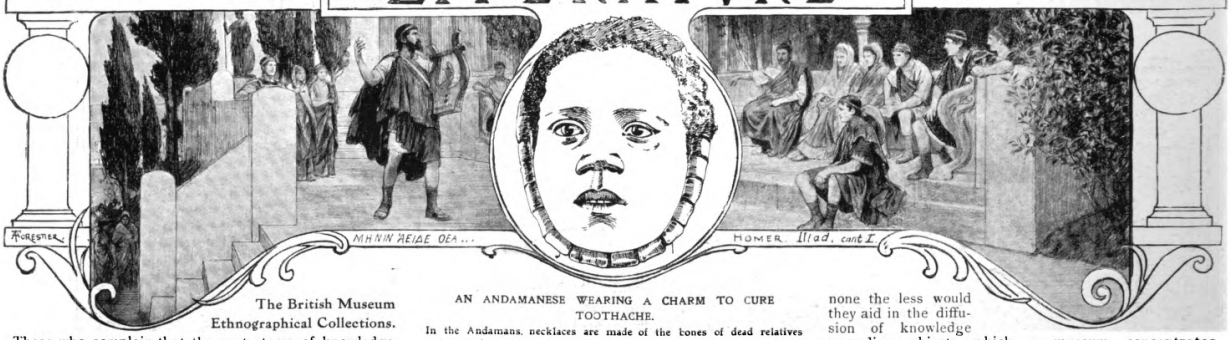
DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



GUGLIELMO MARCONI, THE ORIGINATOR OF THE MARCONI SYSTEM OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, WHICH HAS ENABLED SHIPS IN MID-OCEAN TO COMMUNICATE WITH LAND.

The exciting chase of Dr. Crippen, wanted for the presumed murder of his wife, has more than anything else, with the exception of the famous case where the "Republic" sent the message of "C.Q.D.," brought home to the man in the street the modern marvel of wireless telegraphy. Chevalier Marconi's mother was an Irishwoman, and he was born in Bologna on April 25, 1874. He married the daughter of Lord Inchiquin, the Hon. Beatrice O'Brien, in 1905. His first experiments in wireless telegraphy were made at Bologna, where he studied at the University. In 1899 he established wireless communication across the Channel, between France and England, and his system is now used in the British and Italian navies, and at various stations on land, over distances up to 1000 miles. He was the first to receive, in 1901, wireless messages across the Atlantic—2100 miles—from Poldhu, in Cornwall, to St. John's, Newfoundland. The Marconi system is now in use on more than 120 ships of the Mercantile Marine. In 1907 he established a wireless service for public use across the Atlantic, between England and America.

LITERATVRE



The British Museum Ethnographical Collections.

Those who complain that the vast stores of knowledge-treasure found in our museums are as a rule locked up in reality from the general public by reason of there being little or no chance of practical education and study being fostered, will find nothing to criticise and very much to admire in the volume just issued by the Trustees of the British Museum.—("British Museum—Handbook to the Ethnographical Collections"). This handbook is magnificently illustrated, is sold at the modest price of two shillings, and in its way it presents a typical example of what a nation may do for itself in educative work. Dr. C. H. Read, the Keeper, has had the work prepared under his direction, and expert assistance and advice have, of course, been fully at his command throughout his editorship of the volume. There is no more entrancing subject than the tracing of the history of different races of men, especially in the social phases of that study. In an excellent introduction, we are treated to a general review of the subject. Ethnography is defined as that branch of anthropology which deals with the manners and customs of different peoples, and traces their rise from savagery towards civilisation. Then we have a useful classification of the topics which ethnography includes. The Study of Man in relation to the material world, for example, leads to the consideration of his food, clothing, housing, utensils, defences, and all other phases which serve to protect him and to advance him as a sentient being. In the next place, man falls to be considered in relation to his fellows, and here questions of the family history and the tribal relations intervene, and present a wealth of detail for tracing the rise and progress of humanity, seen often even in its crudest and earliest attempts to better itself. The third division concerns the religious ideas and observances of man—his relation to the supernatural; and the evolution of the higher religious types from the lower fetishism, devil-worship, and like ideas. This book might very well serve as a text-book for the student of anthropology. Its educative value is not limited to mere descriptions of the objects contained in the collection, for it supplements its information by copious references to the habits and customs of the peoples whose weapons, dress, dwellings, arms, implements, ceremonial vestments, etc., are described. We trust that what has been so ably accomplished for the ethnographical side of the British Museum will be represented in time for all the other departments. It would be well, indeed, if every museum in the land, great and small, issued an educative handbook as a guide to its collections, and though such works could not hope to be so sumptuously produced as that before us, none the less would they aid in the diffusion of knowledge regarding objects which a museum concentrates. We congratulate Dr. Read on the successful completion of a most useful work.

AN ANDAMANESE WEARING A CHARM TO CURE TOOTHACHE.

In the Andamans, necklaces are made of the bones of dead relatives and worn by members of the family as mementos, and to cure pain or disease. A man affected by toothache, as a sovereign remedy, ties such a necklace round his face.

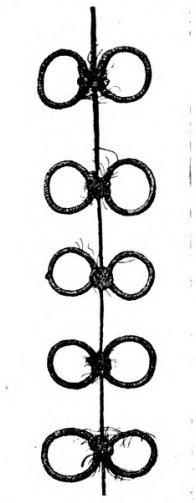


A SUGGESTION FOR SCOTLAND YARD: THE CONGO DETECTIVE.

The little block and the carved wooden figure are used for divination in Busbongo, Congo Free State. In cases of theft the diviner moistens the block and rubs it up and down the back of the figure, repeating the names of the villagers. When he mentions that of the thief, the block sticks.

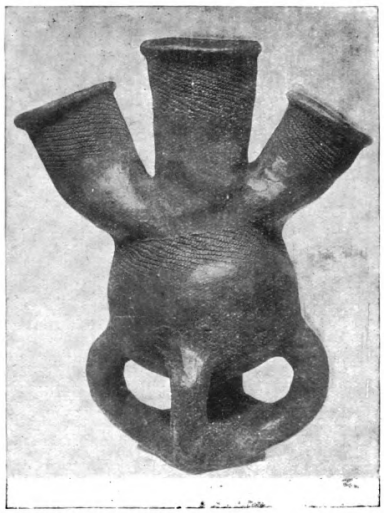
ABORIGINAL CURIOSITIES: INTERESTING OBJECTS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Illustrations reproduced from the British Museum "Handbook to the Ethnographical Collections," by Courtesy of Dr. C. H. Read, Keeper of the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography.



TO KEEP OFF UNWELCOME VISITORS FROM THE OTHER WORLD.

This is a trap for catching souls, from Pukapuka (Danger Island, South Pacific). "To primitive reasoning... the soul may adopt various forms, but though more subtle and ethereal than the body, it is always conceived as material, so material that it may be actually caught in a noose."

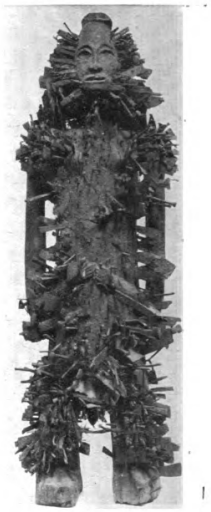


TO PROTECT THE LIVING: THE VICTIMS' DRINKING-POT.

From this pot victims for sacrifice were made to drink a magic draught in order to "kill" their souls. It came from the place of slaughter at Namugongo, Uganda. "In Uganda a magic drink was given to the victims before sacrifice, in order that their souls might perish before their bodies, and not be set free to take vengeance upon the living."

The Empress Eugénie.

During the last thirty years a whole literature has grown up round the personality of the venerable lady who is known to all the world as the Empress Eugénie. But the writers who have dealt with her romantic life have expended all their efforts in making vivid to their readers her childhood, girlhood, and youth, and the brilliant part she played during the Second Empire. The later events of the Empress's life, the long forty years which have elapsed since she fled a fugitive from the Tuileries, are dealt with in briefest fashion. Mr. Edward Legge, in his book, "The Empress Eugénie, 1870-1910" (Harpers), provides most valuable material for the future historian. Owing to his intimate friendship with the late Monsignor Goddard, the excellent Roman Catholic who supervised the education of the Prince Imperial, and who was on terms of close intimacy with both the Emperor and Empress, he has been given very special facilities for gathering materials for this most interesting book, of which one whole chapter actually consists of extracts from letters written by the Empress to various friends. Many readers will turn with a moved heart to the chapter entitled "Memories of the Prince Imperial," and in this connection special value naturally attaches to Mr. Legge's reports of conversations with Monsignor Goddard, and to the Prince Imperial's private letters, several of which are printed here for the first time. Almost too harrowing is the pathetic account of the terrible agony the bereaved mother went through when the awful news of her son's death was broken to her; and one passes on with a sense of relief to that portion of the book which tells of the peaceful later years of this sorely tried lady. Very charming is the account of the informal fête when, in honour of a visit paid to the Empress by King Alfonso and Queen Victoria Eugénie, the Empress gave a great dinner-party. It was the only entertainment of the kind her Imperial Majesty had given during her long exile. A word of praise must be said for the illustrations. Mr. Legge has been singularly fortunate in this connection, owing to the fact that a lady who has been for many years an intimate friend of the Empress placed at his disposal her collection of photographs of the Imperial family.



PRAYERS RECORDED BY NAILS AND KNIFE-BLADES: A FETISH FROM THE CONGO.

The nails and knife-blades with which this fetish-figure is covered each represents a petition. It was brought from the Chiloango River, French Congo. The active side of religion consists mainly in the propitiation of evil spirits. Fetish-figures depend for their power on the "medicine" applied to them.



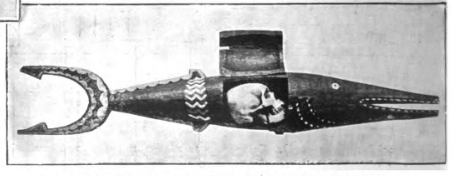
IMPROVING ON NATURE: AN APPARATUS FOR MOULDING BABIES' HEADS.

This board and bandage from Milanau, Borneo, were used for moulding the shape of an infant's head. This is one form, prevalent in the South Pacific, arising out of the practice of deforming parts of the body in accordance with certain ideals of beauty.



A GRIM MEMENTO OF "DARKEST AFRICA."

This ivory fetish-horn, ornamented with human skulls, came from a juju-house in the Andoni country, South Nigeria. It was used, ceremonially, for religious rites in a district where tree and animal and snake worship flourish, and poison ordeal and other forms of divination are general, with cruel human sacrifices.



A FAMILY HEIRLOOM FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

This wooden figure of a bonito-fish, containing a skull, came from Santa Anna, Solomon Islands. After burial of the dead, the body is disinterred and the skull removed for preservation by the relatives, cased in some fancy-shaped image, as here. The bones of the trunk and limbs are then either re-buried or sunk in the sea.

BEYOND THE SCOPE OF HORATIO'S PHILOSOPHY:

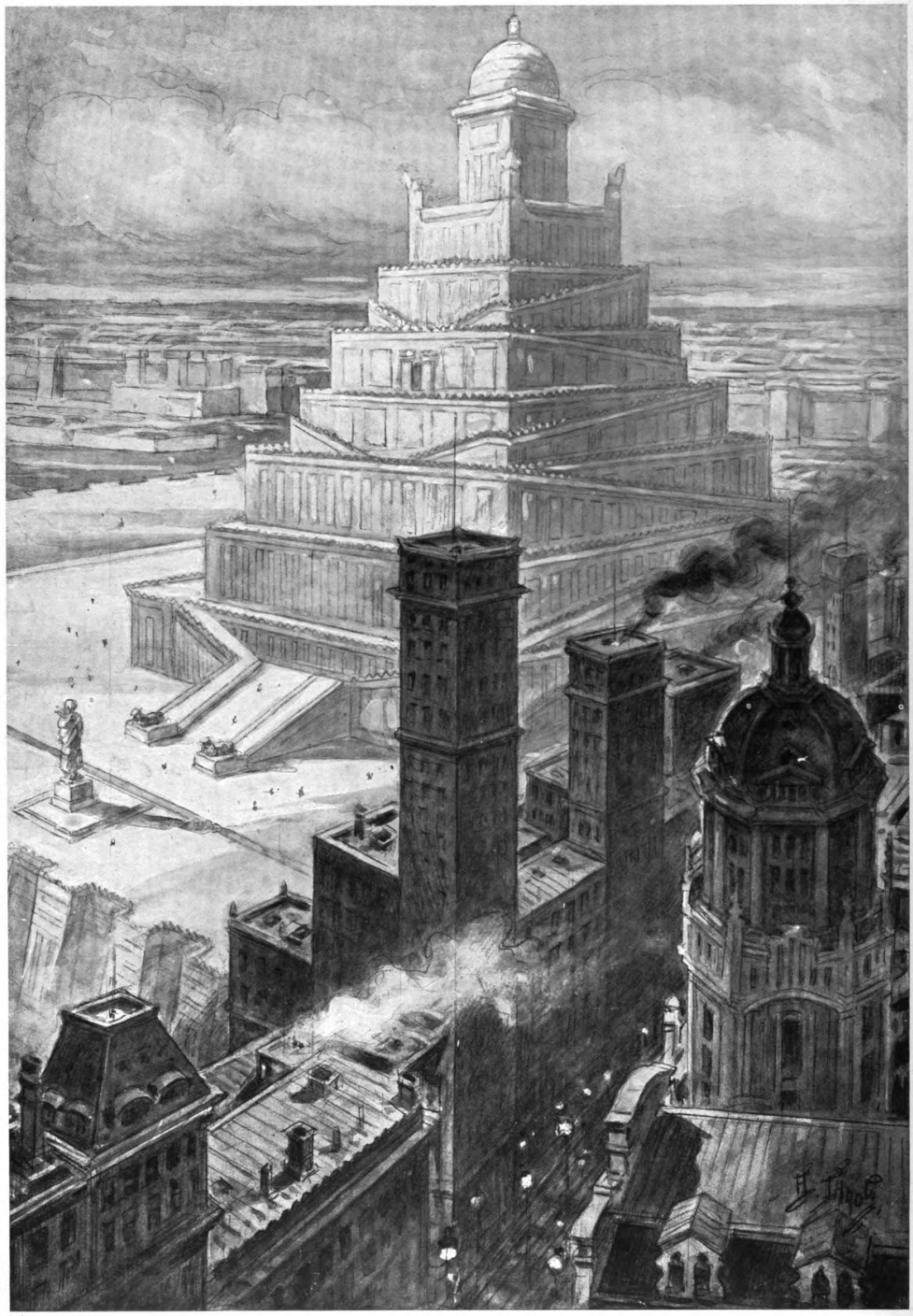
CURIOSITIES OF SAVAGE LIFE EXHIBITED AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



1. Better than an "In Memoriam" Notice in the "Times": The Skull of a Near Relative Carried as a Memento (From the Andaman Islands).
2. An Unwieldy Decoration: A Skull with a Nose-Ornament (From British New Guinea).
3. Well Designed for the Purpose: A Wooden Figure for Scaring Evil Spirits (From the Nicobar Islands).
4. Like a Saracen Coat of Mail: Iron Scale Armour from Tibet.
5. A Chart, from the Marshall Islands, of Open Cane-Work, with Shells to Mark the Position of Various Islands.
6. An Unwitting Representation of Shylock: A Mask Worn in a Ceremonial Dance (from New Caledonia).
7. A Piano with a Skull as a Sounding-Board: A Musical Instrument from the Congo Free State.
8. A Primitive Piano, with Iron Keys and a Gourd Sounding-Board (from the Zambesi-Congo Watershed).
9. The "Cire Perdue" Process of Bronze-Casting Practised in Benin: A Sixteenth-Century Spanish Soldier with a Matchlock.
10. Fashion in the Chilkat Country: A Robe of Woven Bark and Wool Painted with Totemic Designs (From the North-West Coast of America).
11. Learnt from the Portuguese of the Sixteenth Century: A Plaque Cast in Bronze, Showing a European in Sixteenth Century Dress (From Benin, West Africa).

It might not, perhaps, be correct to say that Hamlet had in his mind such objects as are here illustrated when he said, "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy," but it is doubtless quite safe to say that they would have been outside the scope of Horatio's ideas. All these quaint curiosities of savage life, it may be mentioned, together with innumerable others, are to be seen at the British Museum, that treasure-house of fascinating things whose inexhaustible riches comparatively few Londoners appreciate. We may add that we are indebted for the Illustrations (which are drawn from the Museum "Handbook to the Ethnographical Collections") to the courtesy of Dr. C. H. Read, Keeper of the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography.

THE SKY-SCRAPERS OF AMERICA DWARFED BY CHALDEAN MAUSOLEA.

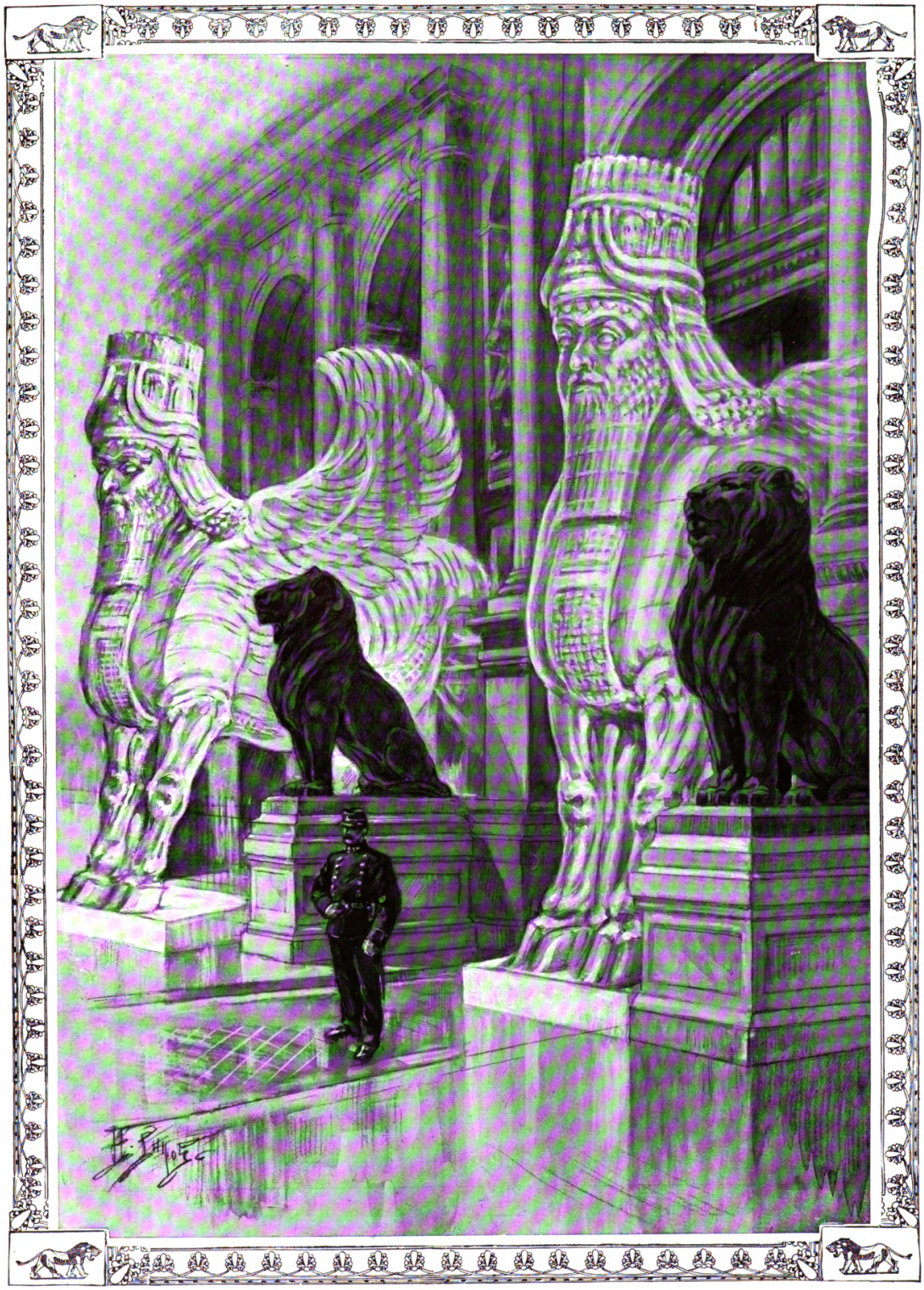


AN IMAGINARY DRAWING SHOWING HOW AMERICA'S HIGHEST BUILDINGS CANNOT COMPARE WITH THE 600-FEET-HIGH TOMBS ERECTED BY THE KINGS OF CHALDEA.

It is obvious to anyone who studies the sculpture and architecture of antiquity, especially in Egypt and Babylonia, that there was a rage among the ancients for works of art on an enormous scale. Take, for instance, the huge bulk of the Pyramids and the Sphinx, or the vast dimensions of the temple of Karnak. Babylon, again, covered an area greater than that of any modern capital. Compare also, with the aid of our Illustrations, the difference in size between the lions outside the Hôtel de Ville at Paris and the huge winged bulls from the palace of Darius at Persepolis, or between the sky-scrapers of New York and a mausoleum of the ancient Chaldean kings. Such comparisons make it clear that the modern buildings and monuments which seem

[Continued opposite.

"THE BIG IDEAS" OF THE ARTISTS OF ANTIQUITY.



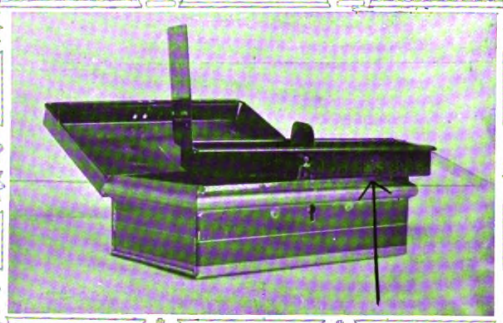
THE HUGE WINGED BULLS OF THE PROPYLÆA OF DARIUS AT PERSEPOLIS COMPARED WITH THE IMPOSING LIONS AT THE DOOR OF THE HÔTEL DE VILLE AT PARIS.

Continued.]

imposing to our eyes are in reality insignificant, as far as size goes, beside the colossal structures of the past. And yet there are signs of a tendency nowadays once more in the direction of great size, if not in sculpture, at any rate to some extent in architecture, and even more so in works of engineering, such as—to mention a few instances at random—the Forth Bridge, the Lake of Vyrnwy, or the Assouan Barrage on the Nile. One point of difference may be noted between the great structures of antiquity and those of modern times—namely, that the former were usually of an artistic or religious character, while the latter are chiefly utilitarian.

THE SYSTEM OF IDENTIFYING CRIMINALS BY FINGER-PRINTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY SCOTLAND YARD.



A FINGER-MARK (INDICATED BY AN ARROW) ON A CASH-BOX THAT LED TO A CONVICTION IN A MURDER CASE.



THE CABINETS AT NEW SCOTLAND YARD IN WHICH THE FINGER-PRINT FORMS ARE FILED.



THE WHORL TYPE OF FINGER-PRINT.



THE ARCH TYPE OF FINGER-PRINT.



THE LOOP TYPE OF FINGER-PRINT.



THE COMPOSITE TYPE OF FINGER-PRINT.



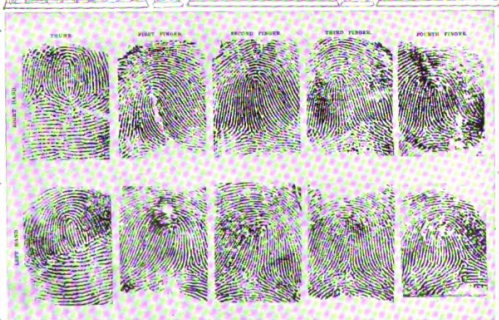
A CANDLE SHOWING A FINGER-PRINT WHICH LED TO THE ARREST OF A BURGLAR.



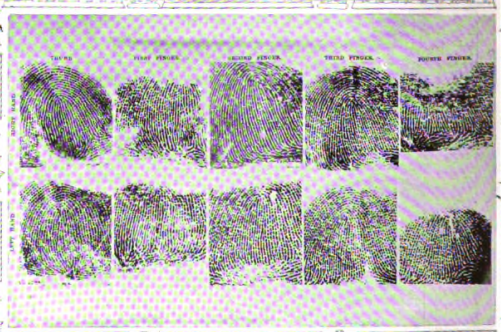
A CHAMPAGNE-BOTTLE WITH TWO FINGER-PRINTS LEFT BY A BURGLAR.



MARKS ON A TUMBLER, A PIECE OF WOOD, AND A CALENDAR, THE LAST OF WHICH LED TO THE CONVICTION OF A MURDERER.



FINGER-IMPRESSIONS OF AN ORANG-OUTANG, FOR COMPARISON WITH HUMAN FINGER-PRINTS.



FINGER-IMPRESSIONS OF A CHIMPANZEE, FOR COMPARISON WITH HUMAN FINGER-PRINTS.

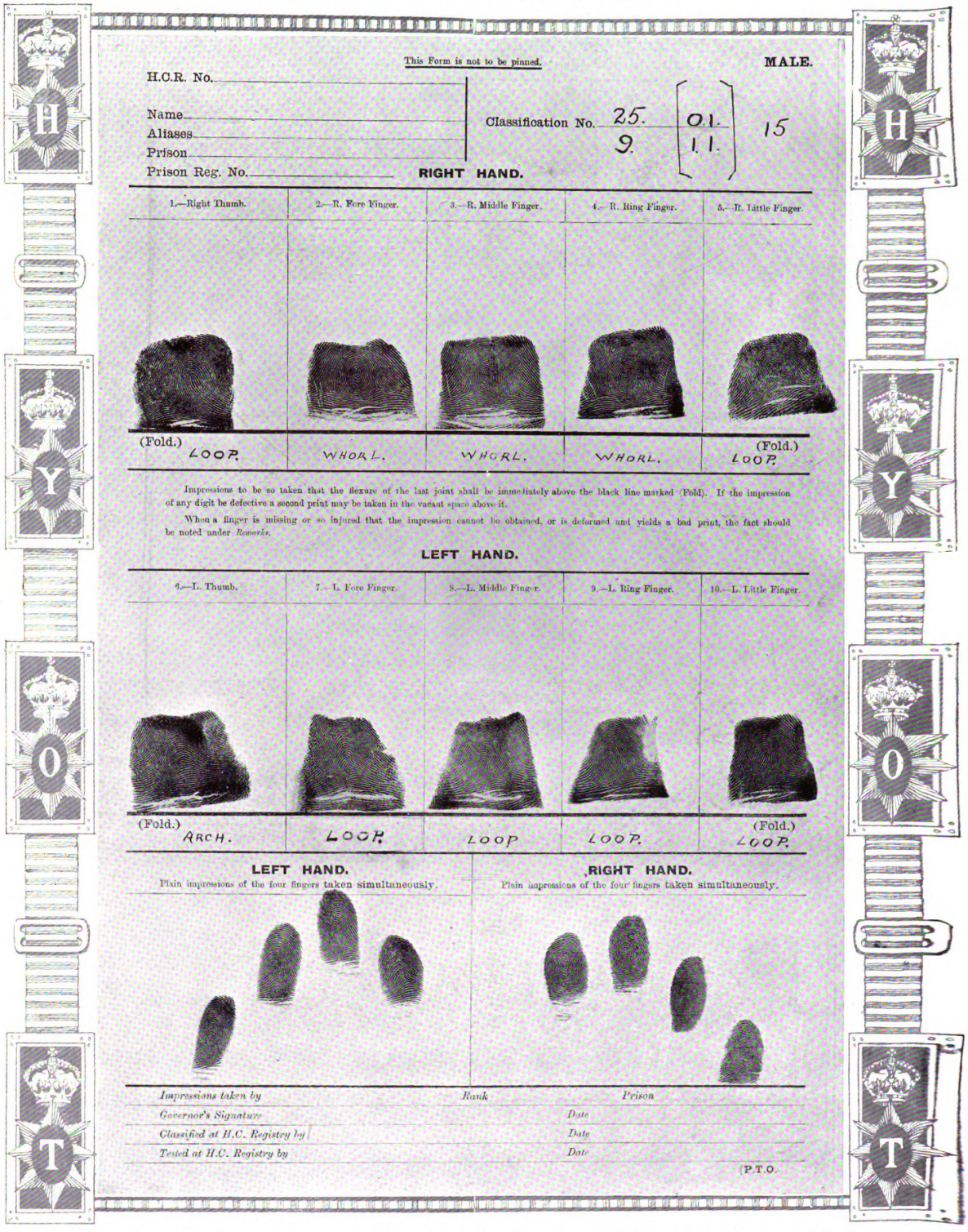
MORE INFALLIBLE THAN FACIAL IDENTIFICATION: SCOTLAND YARD'S REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS' FINGER-PRINTS.

Among the exhibits from Government Departments at the White City, the most novel and attractive is that from the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, illustrating the system of identification by finger-prints. This is only the second time that Scotland Yard has been represented at an exhibition, and the Commissioner, Sir Edward R. Henry, is to be congratulated on the pains he has evidently taken. The satisfactory and simple method now adopted by our police in classifying the prints may be said to be the result of his discovery. The display consists of several large framed exhibits, portraits, diagrams, and a case of miscellaneous articles bearing finger-prints which have led to the identification of criminals. The bulbs of human fingers are marked with a number of very fine ridges, running in certain definite directions, and arranged in patterns. These are classified under four primary types—Arches, Loops, Whorls, and Composites (as shown in the second row of the above Illustrations). It has been demonstrated that these patterns persist in all their details throughout the whole period of human life. Some miscellaneous articles bearing finger-impressions which have led to the detection of notable criminals are also illustrated here. There is a cash-box with a blurred thumb-impression, found in the bedroom of a man and his wife who were murdered a few years ago in London. This print led to the identification of one of the men who was charged, with another, and found guilty of the murder.

[Continued Opposite.

IN THE SCOTLAND YARD ARCHIVES: A FINGER-PRINT REGISTRATION-FORM.

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY SCOTLAND YARD.



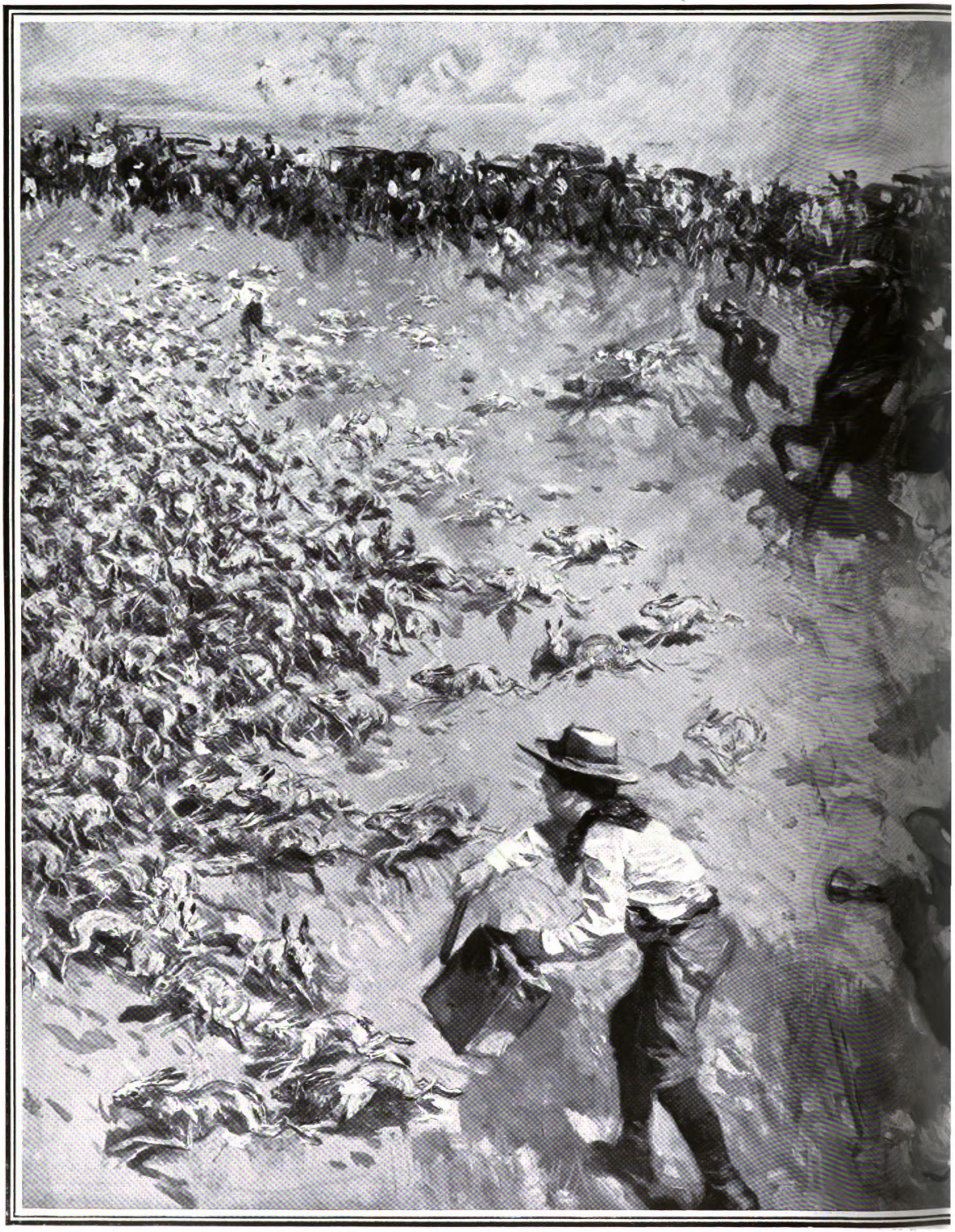
ONE OF MANY THOUSAND FORMS: THE METHOD BY WHICH THE FINGER-PRINTS OF CRIMINALS ARE PRESERVED.

Continued.]

A champagne-bottle bears two finger-prints left by a burglar after entering a house in Birmingham. In this case an officer of the Birmingham City Police took to New Scotland Yard the bottle referred to, and within a few minutes typical prints were found in the finger-print records. The accused was arrested the same day. It has been found that, when a finger comes in contact with a cold, dry, smooth surface, the pattern of the ridges is left more or less distinct on the article touched. They have been found on plated goods, window-panes, glasses, bottles, painted wood, and even on candles. The impression on the candle shown was left by a burglar, and was the clue which led to his arrest. The tumbler bears the finger-impressions of a notable criminal. The glass was found in a house he entered in a West End square. The thief helped himself to a glass of wine, and in this action left an indisputable clue, which resulted in his arrest and sentence to four years' penal servitude. Of particular interest is the calendar. This was the first case in which finger-print evidence of identification was adduced in court and accepted. The calendar bears a thumb-impression in blood, and was left by the criminal who murdered a tea-planter, in 1898, in the Julpaiguri district of Bengal. The system was not adopted by Scotland Yard until July 1901, since which time it has resulted in some 44,000 identifications being made, and, so far as is known, without error. The finger-impressions of two anthropoid apes—a chimpanzee and an orang-outang—are given for comparison with those of human beings. These were taken at the London Zoological Gardens, and it is only fair to add, perhaps, that they were not made because of any criminal tendencies on the part of the apes, but purely in the interests of science.

COMBINING BUSINESS WITH PLEASURE IN

DRAWN BY



KEEPING DOWN CALIFORNIA'S GREATEST PEST: ALL THE CO

Rabbit-driving is a necessity for farmers in California, as one way of dealing with the innumerable jack rabbits, whose destructiveness to crops makes them a veritable pest. The drives are held periodically, and the occasion makes a farmers' holiday for all the countryside. Everybody turns out for the sport, men, women, and children—sometimes a couple of thousand folk in all—mostly in vehicles of various kinds or on horseback, and many men and boys on foot with the dogs, as shown in our drawing. The assembly is on a day fixed and at a chosen hour, the rendezvous being selected some miles from the enclosure or "corral" into which the jack rabbits are to be driven. All being arrived, the vehicles and mounted people form up in a long line with the ends thrown forward, forming in shape, as it were, a flat crescent. A signal is given, and all go forward over the farm-lands, making all the noise they can. At first, next to no rabbits are seen, as those earliest started always creep ahead quietly; then, however, the scene changes, and ere long there is a general panic and dozens are

LIFORNIA: A GIGANTIC JACK RABBIT DRIVE.

CUNEO, R.O.I



NTRYSIDE TURNED OUT TO "BEAT" RABBITS INTO A CORRAL.

sighted, scampering off in front. More and more appear, and, finally, the ground becomes covered with terror-stricken fugitives. The beat of their pads on the ground, indeed, makes quite an appreciable thud as they bolt. When near the corral, the ends of the following-line of people curve in more and more, until, last scene of all, the rabbits, as it were, netted, surge in a mass into the corral and are shut in as prisoners. The Mexican "greasers," who always join in the sport, take a special part in the last scene of all. One cause of the great increase of rabbits in California has been the extermination of the American prairie-wolf. The first plan adopted for getting rid of the rabbits was to poison them, and millions died in that way, but it was found difficult to dispose of the bodies. If these rabbits were not destroyed, they would clear the ground of all vegetation, including the wheat crops; indeed, they have become California's greatest pest. In our issue of October 30, 1909, we gave an interesting double-page illustrating the end of a big drive, where 10,000 rabbits were corralled.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR HENRY TRUEMAN WOOD,
Whose "Industrial England in the Middle of the Eighteenth Century" is announced by Mr. John Murray.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR LEWIS MICHELL,
Whose "Life of Cecil Rhodes" will be published in the Autumn by Mr. Edward Arnold

ANDREW LANG ON ACADEMIES AND JURIES.

A DISTINGUISHED historian, who reads the *faits divers* in the newspapers, informed me to-day that I am an Academician. For various reasons, apart from the newspapers, I happened to know that I had been a member of the British Academy for some time. I am not a Freemason, but the secrets of the works and ways of the British Academy shall be guarded by me with a mystery "more than Eleusinian," as Leo Adolescens wrote in a charming skit by Mr. Matthew Arnold. Mr. Arnold used to sigh, publicly and in print, for an Academy like "L'Académie Française." That does, indeed, as far as I can learn, seem to be a pleasant sort of learned society. If I err not, the members are paid for each attendance on its councils — not much, about what we give a British juryman. But the proceedings are believed to be a little more gay than those of a jury.

My only experience of jurydical delights was not gay, but comparatively brief. It is my notion that I must have been the foreman, for there was a New Testament on the desk opposite my seat, and there was a small brazen plate. No literature except the Testament (in a modern and inartistic edition) was provided. I buried myself in the book, and, as nothing was going on, I attempted to converse with my nearest neighbour on New Testament Criticism, beginning with the genealogies, a subject on which much has been written by the learned. My neighbour, though quite courteous, appeared to be preoccupied in his mind by reflections, probably, on other studies; the genealogies did not seem to have engaged his attention. He appeared, on the whole, to regard me as a lunatic at large, and, not knowing what line I was likely to take, he observed the strictest reserve.

About the case on which we were going to give our verdict I entertained the most cruel apprehensions. It might be a mysterious murder, or one of those affairs in which a man (or woman) claims to be a Long-Lost Heir (or Heiress), and these trials often last a long time. There was the Tichborne case; it lasted for months, and for months we might be shut up like a kind of first-class misdemeanants. It might be some sort of Dreyfus business.

All that I could learn from the reserved juror was that our case was concerned with pianos, perhaps with the pirating of pianos by some American Broadwood, as in "The Wrong Box," by R. L. Stevenson. "Alas, Sir!" I cried, nor checked the rising tear, "in the art of Music I am totally and congenitally inexpert! To know the tune of 'Bonnie Dundee' from that of 'The Bonnie, Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond' is the limit of my simple skill. Were it a question of a doubtful sample of the art of Late Minoan II., of etchings, of mezzotints, of Greek gems, or of Stuart miniatures, my poor opinion would not be grudged to my country's courts. But pianos——! You overwhelm me."

At this moment the learned Judge—about an hour and a half too late—entered the court and took his seat upon the Bench of British Themis. Turning to the jury, he asked if Mr. A. Lang were present? I stood up and bowed with deep humility. "Mr. A. Lang may go," said his Lordship. Probably he was aware that I am no authority on pianos, or he had some other motive for mercy at which it is not holy for me to conjecture.

I rushed forth, a free man, but *relicta non bene parmula;* I left my umbrella behind me.

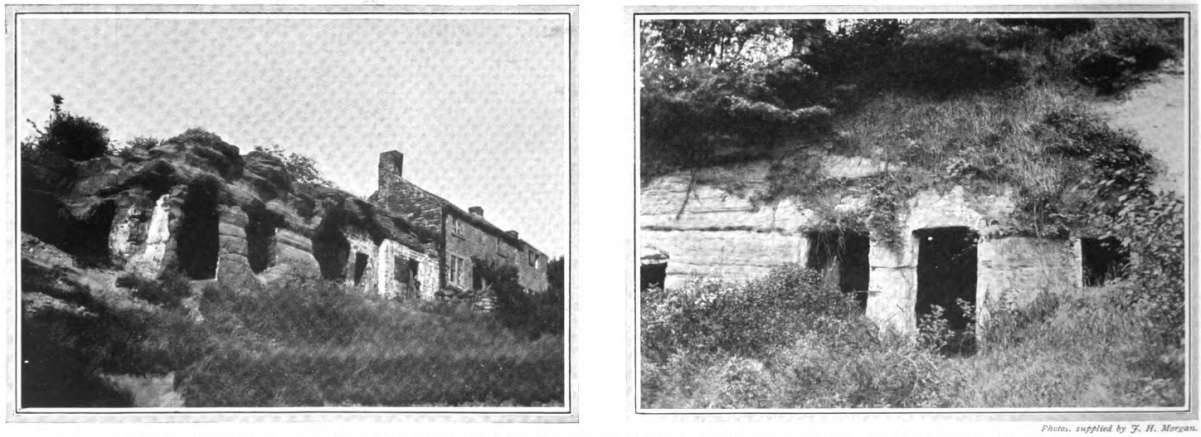
The meetings of the French Academy, whatever may be done at those encounters, must be more joyous than those of a jury in this country. On reflection I do not feel at all certain that a Scot, born and bred, can be lawfully summoned on an English jury, our law being quite unlike theirs, which knows nothing of expediting Letters of Slains, or of multiple-poinding.

The French Academy has, presumably, finished its Dictionary. When last heard of it was at "Crab," or, rather, at *Ecrevisse*, defined as "a little red fish which walks backwards." To this it was objected that a crab is not a fish (contrary to the dictum of Mr. Frederick Bayham), that it is not red, and that it does not walk backwards. After that, probably they gave up the Dictionary. Surely the new English Academy will not tackle a new dictionary, for that Oxford Lexicon, edited by Dr. Murray, is already exceeding abundant. In default of a dictionary, I do not know how they are going to bestow their learned labours: in fact, I do not know who all of them are. In France, when one of them dies, all the swells not previously elected put on evening dress, and pay visits, as candidates, to the surviving members, soliciting their votes and interest. The new man, I think, pronounces an *éloge* on the deceased. May mine be composed by Mr. G. B. Shaw!



HOW A PLAY WAS STAGED IN THE MIDDLE AGES IN FRANCE: A MINIATURE MODEL OF THE SCENERY FOR A MYSTERY PLAY ACTED AT VALENCIENNES.
[FROM THE COPY AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.]

The famous Mystery Plays of the Middle Ages were evolved out of Church Ritual. There was no other drama existing, and the tradition of the classic Greek and Roman Stage had been lost. First the sacred scenes were acted in churches and cathedrals—then outside. "When the swollen mystery," in the words of Mr. Brander Matthews, in an article on "The Dramatist and the Theater," in the "Century Magazine" of November, 1909, "was turned out of the cathedral, and its presentation was undertaken by laymen, the traditions established in the church were carefully preserved. In a manuscript of a mystery acted in Valenciennes, there is a miniature of the stage on which it was acted, and from this picture a model has been made, which gives us a good idea of a mediæval performance in France. The stage was a shallow platform about 130 feet in length, and at the back, in a long line, were little houses representing each of the several 'stations,' the various places required in the course of the drama. At the extreme left of the spectators is heaven, raised high on pillars, and at the extreme right is hell-mouth. Ranged between were the inn, the temple, the house of the high priest and the other necessary 'Mansions,' as the French called them, used only when they were called for by the special episodes of the story, the rest of the acting taking place anywhere on the stage, which was a neutral ground that might at any time be supposed to be any place."



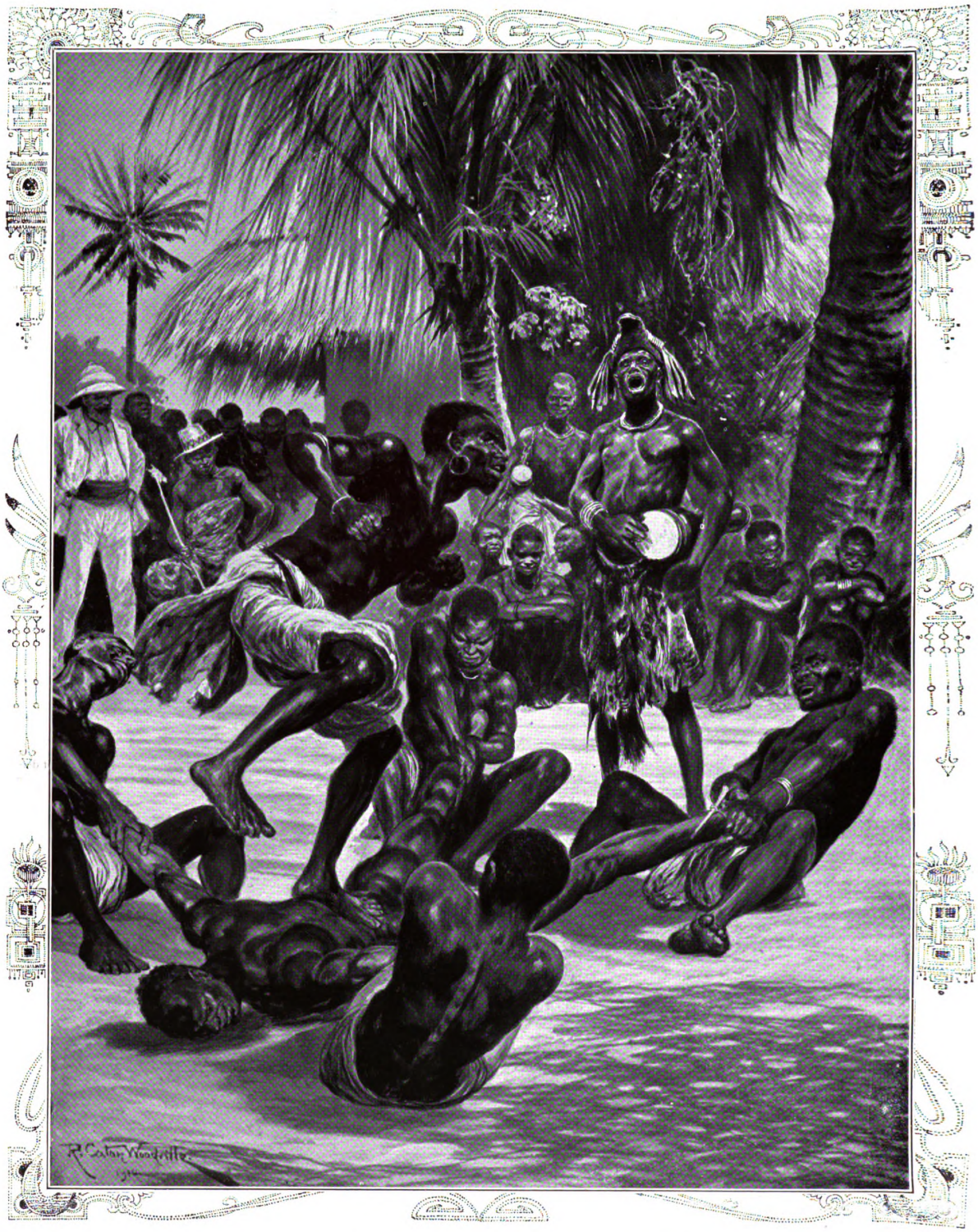
Photos. supplied by F. H. Morgan.

THE TRADITIONAL SHELTERS OF ROBIN HOOD AND HIS MERRY MEN: THE OLD ROCK-HOUSES AT MANSFIELD, WHICH THE CORPORATION ARE TRYING TO SAVE.

These strange-looking dwelling-places stand on an estate which has recently come into the hands of the builder, and are threatened with destruction. Their origin is unknown, but the tradition is that when Sherwood Forest was in its prime they were used as shelters by outlaws—among others, as the story goes, by Robin Hood himself and his merry men. Latterly a colony of besom-makers has inhabited them, the last of all to be occupied being the rock-house shown in the right-hand photograph, in which are plainly seen the doors and windows cut out of the sandstone. American visitors to the "Dukeries" make a point of not missing the Mansfield Rock-Houses.

CRUEL ONLY TO BE KIND: CURING INDIGESTION IN UGANDA.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

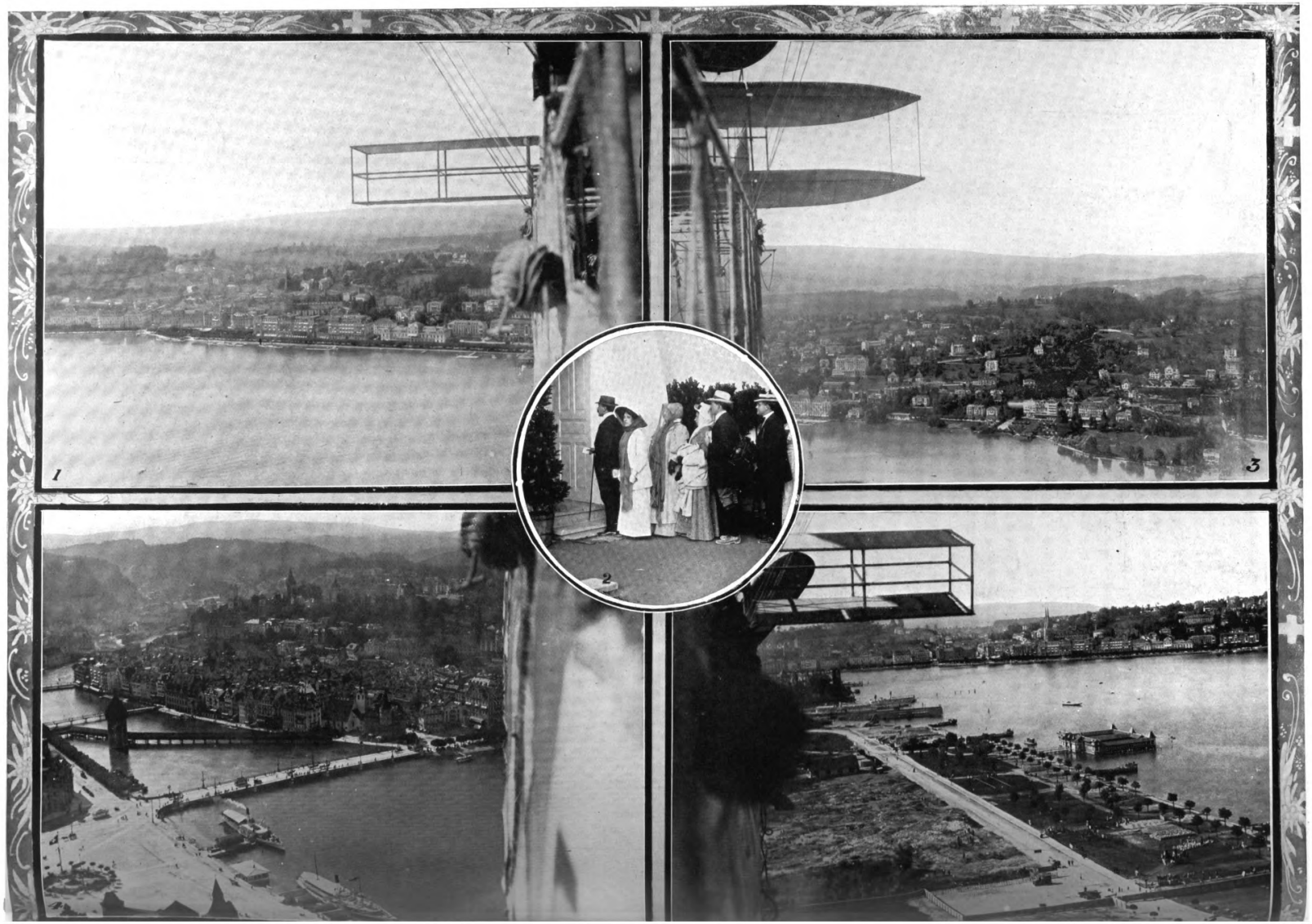


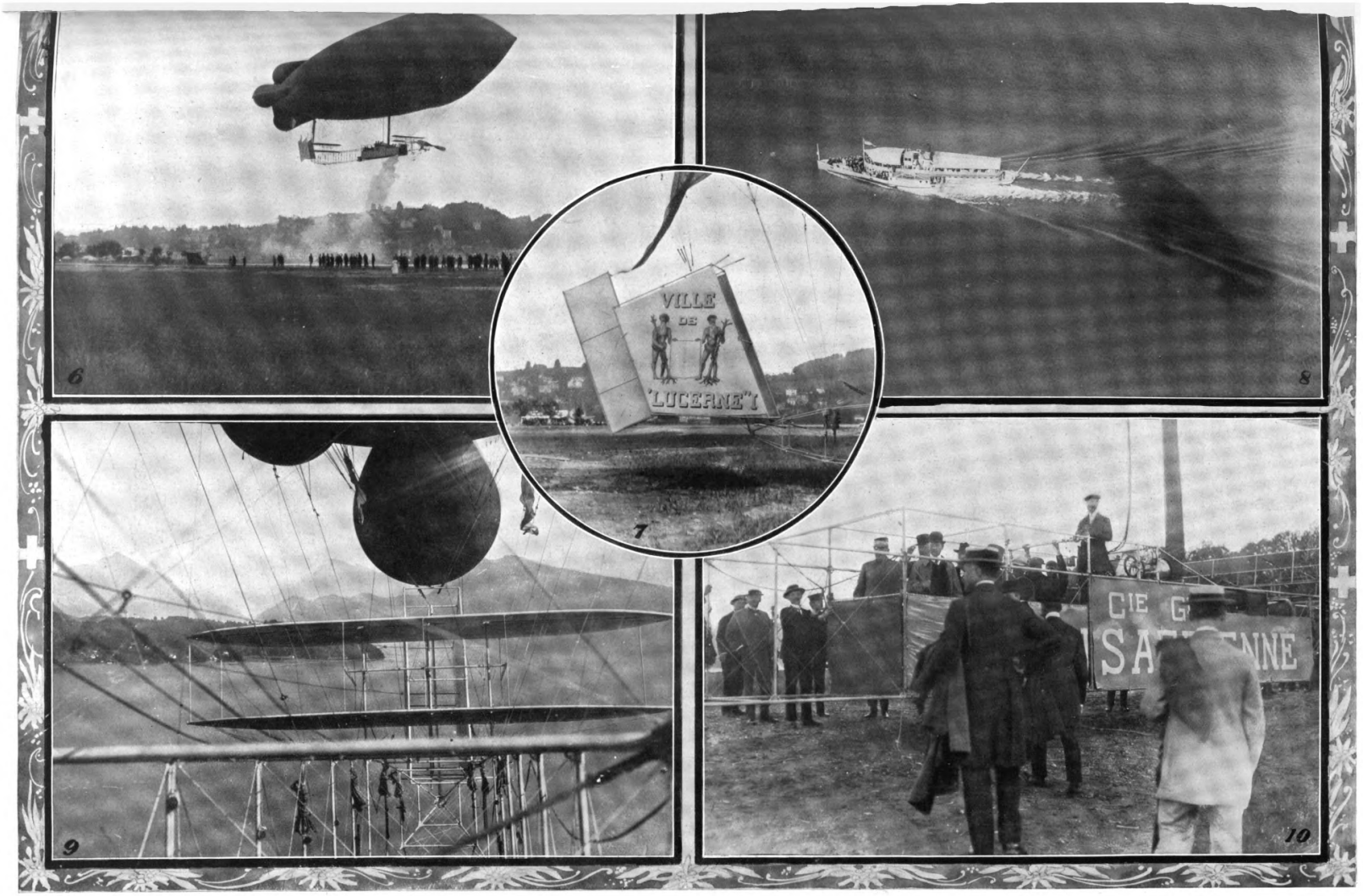
NOT AN AFRICAN ATROCITY—BUT A MASSAGE TO CURE INTERNAL PAINS.

As an instance of the African native's indifference to pain, Sir Gerald Portal relates how, when marching through Uganda, he saw what he thought to be an act of abominable atrocity. "It was, however, nothing but an example of the African method of doctoring. . . . When a native has been eating something that does not agree with him, and he feels knots in his interior, he is quite convinced that he has a wriggling snake inside him." This is what happened on the actual occasion illustrated, with an afflicted native. "In order to relieve him, two of his comrades were dragging his legs and arms in different directions with all their might, while, fastened round each ankle were cords, tightened up with a piece of stick till they cut right into the flesh. The man lay face downwards on the ground, apparently past struggling, while another big black promenaded on his back, occasionally giving a stamp to emphasise the treatment. When asked what they were doing, the grinning wretches replied with the single word 'Tumbo' (which means much the same in Uganda as 'Tummy' does with us), while the prostrate victim also murmured, 'Tumbo.'" We quote from Mr. John Foster Fraser's interesting book, "Quaint Subjects of the King."

A NOVEL SWISS TOUR: THE LATEST METHOD OF SEEING LAKE LUCERNE.

THE FIRST TRIP OF THE "VILLE DE LUCERNE," THE PASSENGER AIR-SHIP OF THE Cie GÉNÉRALE TRANSAÉRIENNE.



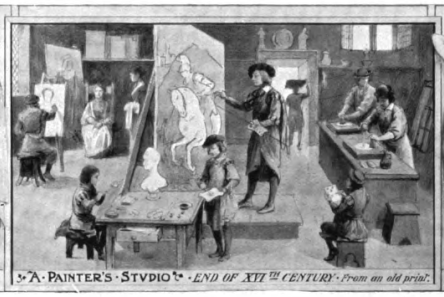


1. VIEWED FROM THE AIR: THE SCHWEIZERHOF QUAY AND KURSAAL AS SEEN BY THE PASSENGERS ON THE AIR-SHIP.
2. A NOVEL BOOKING-OFFICE: TAKING TICKETS FOR THE FIRST TRIP.
3. LUCERNE: SEEN FROM THE "VILLE DE LUCERNE" AT A HEIGHT OF 1000 FEET.
4. THE AERIAL PASSENGERS' VIEW OF THE OLD AND THE NEW BRIDGE OF LUCERNE: THE FOURTEENTH-CENTURY KAPELLBRÜCKE AND THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY SEEBRÜCKE SEEN FROM THE AIR-SHIP.
5. LEAVING THE "STATION": THE "VILLE DE LUCERNE" RISING FROM ITS POINT OF DEPARTURE.
6. THE GOOD SHIP "VILLE DE LUCERNE": THE FIRST VESSEL OF THE LUCERNE PASSENGER AIR-SHIP SERVICE.
7. THE "BURGEE" OF THE AIR-SHIP: THE ARMS OF LUCERNE ON THE RUDDER.
8. THE OLD LAKE SERVICE AND THE SHADOW OF THE NEW: A LAKE SALOON-BOAT STEAMING UNDER THE "VILLE DE LUCERNE."
9. THE BALLOONETS OF LUCERNE'S NEW AIR-SHIP, AS SEEN FROM THE PASSENGER-CAR.
10. NOT QUITE SO LUXURIOUS AS THE "DEUTSCHLAND'S" SALOON: THE ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS ON THE "VILLE DE LUCERNE."

In addition to mountain-climbing, whether laboriously and daringly on foot, with attendant possibilities of sudden de-truction by the medium of avalanches, false steps, or foolhardy venturesomeness; or else indolently, by means of mountain railways, the Alpine visitors of 1910 are being treated to air-ship tours over and round the mountains near Lucerne. Go-ahead Lucerne here again is foremost in catering for its holiday visitors with trips after the very newest form of progression—in the air. The Lucerne air-ship, "Ville de Lucerne No. I.," made its first flight in the last week of July, the service being inaugurated with a short flight to the Burgenstock, the mountain that comes down to the lake-side, opposite the Rigi. For the first passenger-trip all the seats were taken, being booked entirely by English and American visitors, at £8 a head. Trips are to be made daily, it is intended, each to last from one to two hours. A second air-ship, the "Ville de Lucerne No II." is expected at Lucerne any day now.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

ART, MUSIC & THE DRAMA



"A PAINTER'S STUDIO": END OF XVIIth CENTURY. From an old print.



TAKING JEAN AYLWIN'S PART IN "OUR MISS GIBBS": MISS NANCY MORE.

Miss Jean Aylwin has gone to America, and her part of Jeanne, the French modiste, in "Our Miss Gibbs," at the Gaiety, is at present being played by Miss Nancy More.

Photograph by Rita Martin.

MUSIC.

THE summer season of 1910 is now at an end; the impresario anxious to arrange, in the next few days, for a high-class concert with orchestra and soloists would surely be at his wits' end to find performers. All have gone beyond the reach of sudden summons: the robust tenors and the soprani with flute-like voices, the strenuous conductors and excited chorus-masters. For just a fortnight London is well-nigh void of music, save that provided by an energetic County Council, to brighten the little leisure of the millions who must remain behind when "town is empty."

Whether it was the period of general mourning, the revelation of English summer in the guise of English winter painted green, the attractions of a two-fold opera season, or a general development of wisdom among débutants, the truth remains that the number of recitals by young professional players and singers of but moderate talent was less than it has been in other seasons. This is really a hopeful sign of the times, for in the absence of exceptional gifts a recital is an unnecessary expense, and raises hopes that can but seldom be fulfilled. The majority of the concert-givers have shown more than the average measure of talent, the "infant phenomenon" has not been in evidence, the orchestral concerts have been almost uniformly good, though they have attracted less patronage than they deserve. One of the five leading orchestras of London has taken no part in the competition: the Beecham Orchestra has not strayed beyond the walls of His Majesty's Theatre; but the Philharmonic, Queen's Hall, London Symphony, and New have been as busily engaged as aforetime, and it is clear that under existing conditions London is hardly prepared to give adequate support to all the orchestras that are in the field. The conditions that high-class and expensive combinations have to face are the more serious because the leading provincial cities have their own orchestras and an intense local patriotism.

The two opera seasons have been worthy their promoters. If Covent Garden has given us but one novelty—a highly interesting one—it has produced the old operas with the most scrupulous regard to detail in every department, has filled the stage with fine artists and the auditorium with contented listeners. The new tenors have perhaps been rather less brilliant than the hopes entertained of them, but at least two soprani, Mesdames Kousnietzoff and Demellier, must be added to the list that is adorned by Mesdames Melba, Tetrazzini, and Destinn. At His Majesty's, Mr Beecham has placed several novelties and a notable Mozart Festival to his artistic credit, and has shown himself a rarely gifted and enlightened conductor, as well as a director who is prepared to go to the extreme lengths of legitimate expense in order to render a production as complete as time, taste, and money can make it. He has shown, too, that he is anxious to employ British composers, singers, translators, and conductors, and this is a fact of the first importance. So a season of no little interest to the musical world closes upon a note of expectation. Yet two months, and London will enter upon another season of Grand Opera thirteen weeks long, prelude to the entry of further operatic forces upon a city that has not yet shown an overwhelming anxiety to give great encouragement to Grand Opera. Until October arrives the gap in our musical life will be filled by the Promenade Concerts—no small attraction to those who remain in town.



A FAMOUS FRENCH DANCER COMING TO LONDON: MLLE. REGINA BADET, WHO IS TO APPEAR AT THE PALACE ON AUGUST 8.

That the Première Danseuse of the Opera Comique in Paris is coming to London is great news indeed. She makes her first appearance here at the Palace, on August 8, in Gaston Berardi's "The Secret of Myrto." Her grace and charm have made Regina Badet's dancing one of the sensations of Paris; she gives in her dances a complete and somewhat pathetic story, which is almost æsthetic in its ideas and taste. She is the embodiment of the style of the hour in France.—[*Photographs by Iere.*]

ART NOTES.

WHEN a picture is secured to the nation at an enormous figure, probably on the ground that its departure to America would be a national calamity, the painters of the day protest in chorus. Money, they say, spent on the masters of the past is money wasted; spent on the masters of the present it becomes the fuel both of contemporary and future art. The national calamity is not the loss of a few feet of canvas, but the loss, through the neglect of his age, of a painter of potential power. The new Contemporary Art Society has been formed in response to the appeal for protection against the rivalry of the past, to mitigate the alleged illiberality of the patron of modern painting, and to correct unfairness in the bestowal of the Chantrey Bequest. It is not clear that Mr. Wilson Steer, or any other artists ignored by the trustees, will paint the better for being in the Tate, but on every other score it is proper for them to be there; and Lord Howard de Walden, the president, his Honour Judge Evans, and other members of the new society will doubtless see justice done. When the honour of purchase by the Contemporary Art Society is more esteemed than that of Chantrey recognition—and the day is not far—we shall doubtless hear of atrocities of omission in both camps.

On the dangerous plan of nomenclature by which a lady came to be known as "the female Milton of America," Hogarth is sometimes, and justly, called the English Hals. The personal equation of the two men, judged by the responsiveness of their brushes to the red of a cheek, the briskness of an eye, the turn of a head, is the same. The speed of their vision is well matched, and both had one mind as to the value of a dexterous technique. But Hogarth is the less expensive master, and another fine portrait is to be added to those by him already in the National Gallery. It has been purchased out of only a portion of the money raised by the National Loan Exhibition at the Grafton Gallery (1909-1910) and represents Benjamin Hoadly, Bishop of Winchester.

E.M

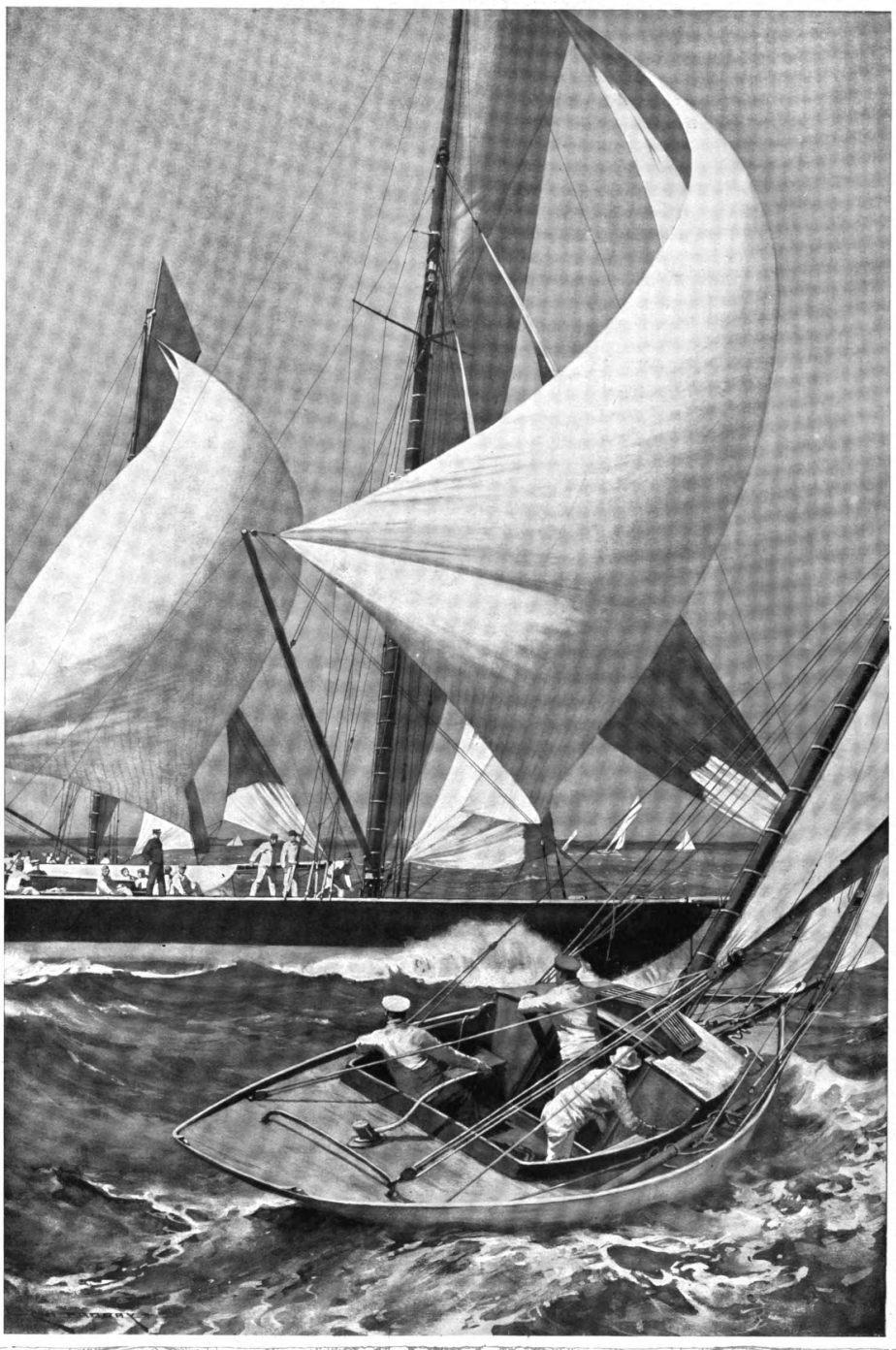
A TEMPORARY "DOLLAR PRINCESS": MISS ALICE O'BRIEN AT DALY'S.

Miss O'Brien is temporarily taking Miss Lily Elsie's part in "The Dollar Princess," at Daly's Theatre, until Miss Lily Elsie returns from her month's holiday.

Photograph by Dover Street Studios.

SOME YACHT-RACING RULES ILLUSTRATED BY C. M. PADDAY.

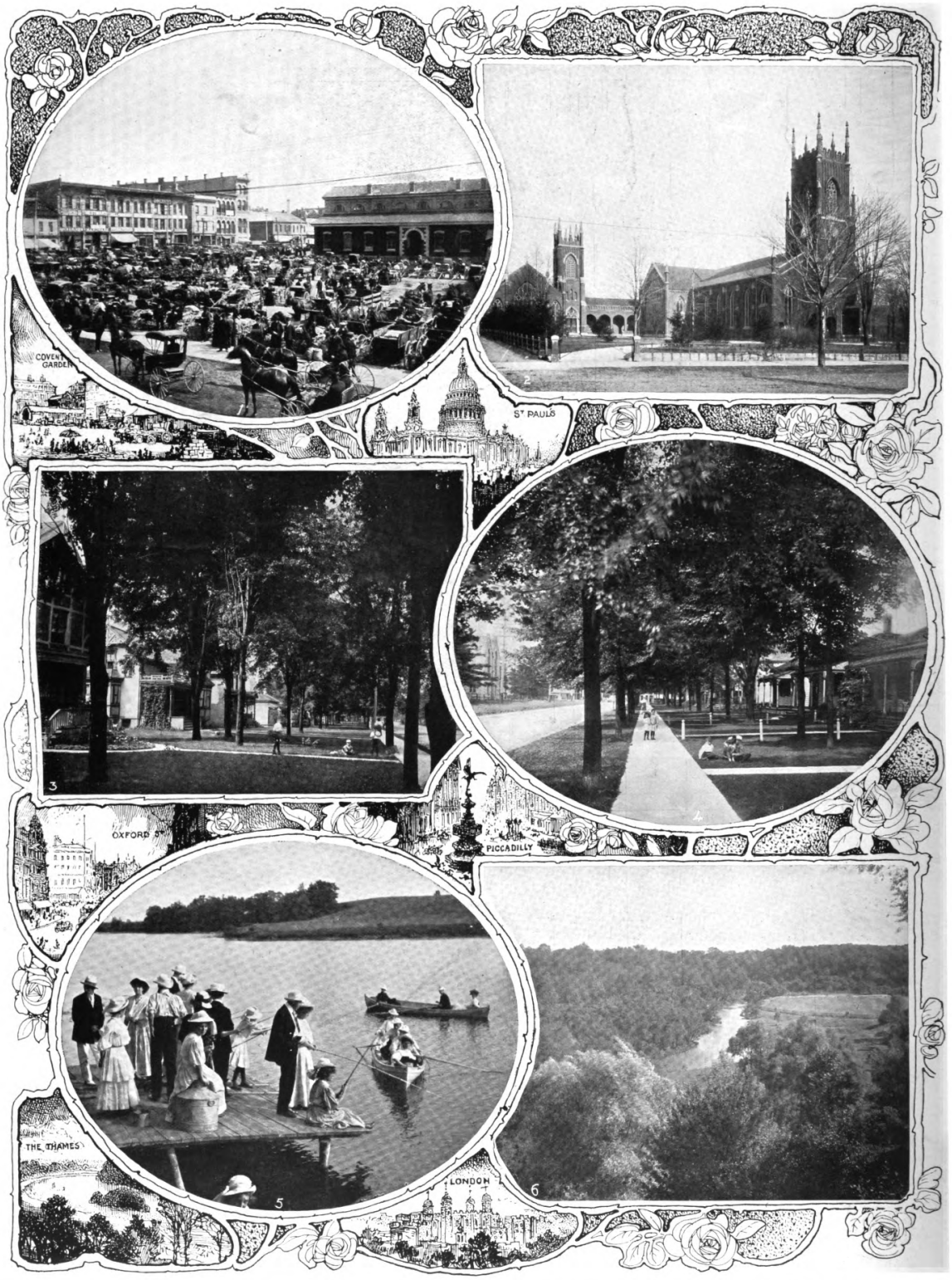
No. I.—WILL SHE CLEAR?



AN INCIDENT WHICH BRINGS INTO PROMINENCE RULE 30 (d) OF THE RACING RULES.

We propose to publish a series of beautiful drawings by Mr. C. M. Padday, the well-known marine artist, illustrating some well-known rules which have to be conformed to during yacht-racing, or the results that ensue from an infraction of them. Rule 30 (d) enacts that "a yacht which has the wind free shall keep out of the way of one which is close-hauled."

LONDON, MIDDLESEX, CANADA: ITS PICCADILLY, ITS OXFORD STREET, AND OTHER FEATURES OF INTEREST.



1. NOT UNLIKE OUR OWN GREAT FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET: COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, ONTARIO.
2. LESS ELABORATE—AND MORE MODERN—THAN WREN'S FINE WORK: ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON, ONTARIO.
3. NAMED AFTER THE "STONY-HEARTED STEPMOTHER": THE LEAFY OXFORD STREET OF LONDON, ONTARIO.
4. BUNGALOWS IN PLACE OF GREAT MANSIONS AND GREAT SHOPS: PICCADILLY AS IT IS IN LONDON, ONTARIO.
5. AT RICHMOND, AS IT WERE: ON THE THAMES AT DORCHESTER, NEAR LONDON, ONTARIO.
6. LIKE A SCENE ON OUR OWN THAMES: A GLIMPSE OF THE THAMES ON WHICH LONDON, ONTARIO, STANDS.

Canada has its London, and the London of Middlesex County, Ontario, certainly can claim to be more truly rural than is London, England. The London across the water has its Piccadilly, its Oxford Street, its Covent Garden, and so on, and is on the Thames. It is 116 miles south-west of Toronto, and is the centre of a rich agricultural district. It boasts important factories, foundries, chemical works, and petroleum-refineries. In its neighbourhood are sulphur springs to which many resort.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Canada's Grand Trunk Railway for the above photographs.

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To the Weak—Strength

and that delightful feeling of returning vitality which tells the sufferer that he has conquered the disease which had conquered him, and is once more on the road to health, and the possibility of taking up his life again where he had laid it down.

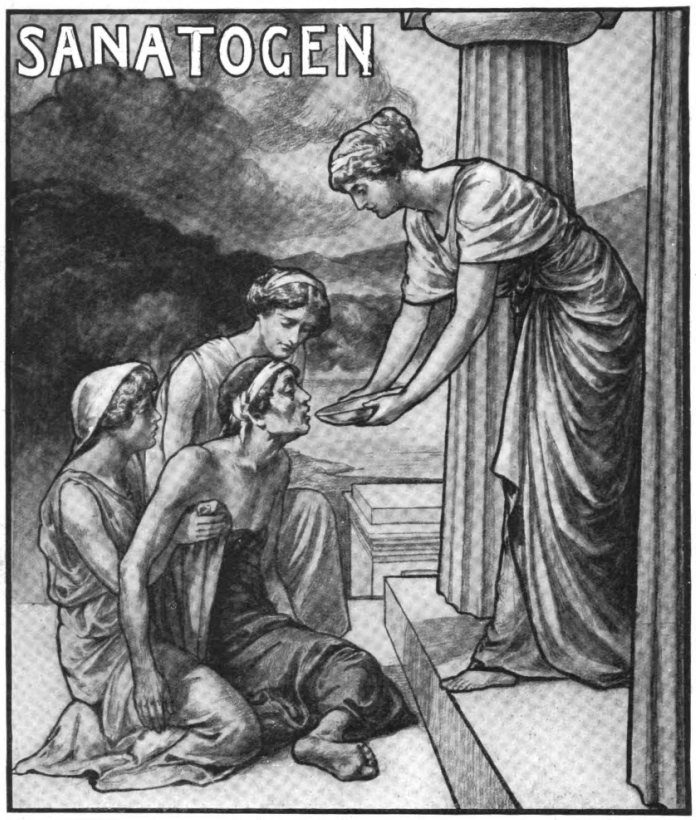
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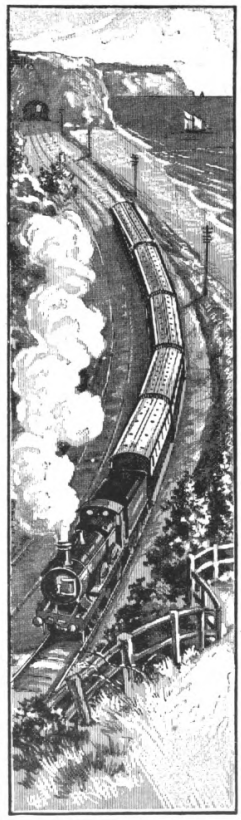
To the Healthy—Vigour

so that work becomes a pleasure, toil becomes enjoyment, and the whole system takes on a feeling of buoyancy, alertness, and energy which is as delightful as it is unusual.

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THE PERFUMED REALMS OF FLORA

Fair Flora, the Goddess of Flowers, one day
Had summoned her legions around;
And thus she addressed them, in sweet, mellow tones,
"My wishes let echo resound;
'Tis my wish to distil from each beautiful flower
That peeps from the dew-sprinkled scene,
The choicest, the sweetest, the richest of scents,
And such as are fit for a Queen."
Then the beautiful rose raised its sweet-tinted head,
And the violet crept from its bed;
The jessamine sweet briar, lavendar, too,
Their fragrance around her now shed.
"Now list," said fair Flora; and waving her hand,
A change came around that fair scene:
For, bubbling aloft from a fountain of flowers,
Came gushing the sweet "FLORILINE."

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

WHATEVER the Automobile Association does, it does with all its might. This appreciation applies to both the great and the little deeds of this virile body. I am moved to these reflections by the critical examination of a route-book which has just been issued to the membership, entitled "Scotland for the Motorist," in which the routes regarded as motorable are very carefully detailed, with the out and home mileages, and just enough description and detail as to scenery and historical and antique associations, in the form of a running commentary, to prove useful. There are twenty-seven routes in all, with clearly-drawn diagrams to correspond, and key-maps in reference. Also a full list of A.A. hotels, garages, and agents, with a duty-list of the A.A. patrols and their respective beats. A really valuable feature is the Ferry-list, with charges and details as to times and capacities. Those motorists who fancy touring in Scotland cannot afford to be without this handy volume.

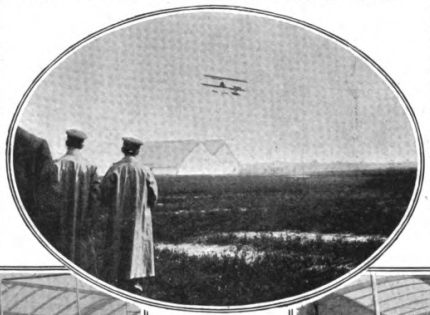
Those who can recall the demonstrations of the original Renard train in France some four or five years ago, and were privileged to witness the performance of the new Daimler road-train, on Wednesday, July 27, over terribly rough ground, at the Radford Works of the Daimler Motor Company, will agree that, though the invention may be assigned to France, it has been left for British brains and energy to thoroughly perfect the system. While there is a tractor in the ordinary sense of the word, with four wheels, the rear pair driving, the trailers have each three pairs of wheels, the front and back pairs steering, while the central pair are driven in unison and conformity with the drivers of the tractor. The train, as was demonstrated to a large gathering of experts, will make its way stolidly and solemnly over the softest and roughest surfaces. All present felt that they were assisting at the birth of a revolution in heavy road-traction.

* * * * *

There are no motor-car light-throwers on the market which enjoy a better reputation than the Alpha B.R.C., sold by Messrs. Fenestre, Cadisch, and Co., of 17, Harp Lane, E.C.; but if the lamps are good, the Alpha Generator may even be said to be better. Acetylene generators are, as a rule, such "kittel-cattel," and have so often gone nigh to congesting the asylums of this country, that a generator that never fails and never gives trouble must be classed as a public boon. I am acquainted with several motorists who use Alpha lamps and Alpha generators, and they assert most emphatically that they never have trouble with one or the other. The generator can be brought into use at long and irregular intervals by merely turning on a water-tap, so long as any carbide remains. And then, all the resulting hydrate of lime is dry, and can be thrown away as dust.

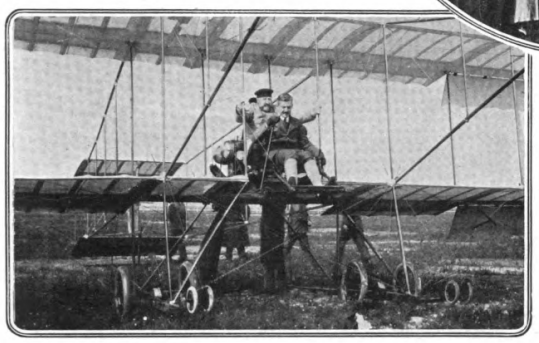
* * * * *

The fusion of the Motor Union and the Automobile Association is much to be wished. Enough harm has been done to the automobile movement by internal dissension and the jealous working of one association against the other. If, as I am informed, negotiations are taking place with regard to this amalgamation, those responsible for the pourparlers would appear to have an awkward job before them. The Automobile Association boasts the larger membership, but has no money, practically speaking, and, moreover, discharges certain great services to its members which are characterised as illegal in some quarters, while the Motor Union, in addition to being a particularly law-abiding body, has a most substantial reserve fund. The Automobile Association has the larger membership and the larger annual income, only it is, all but a small balance, most praiseworthily spent.

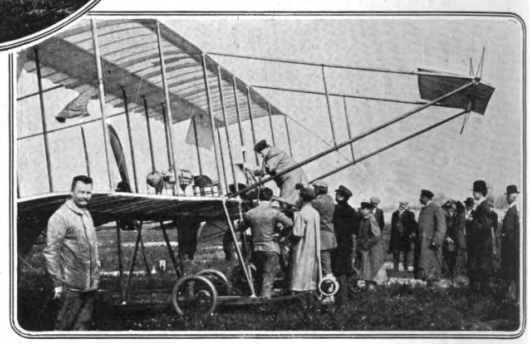


A KING IN THE AIR: THE AEROPLANE IN FLIGHT.

THE FIRST REIGNING SOVEREIGN TO FLY IN AN AEROPLANE: THE TSAR OF BULGARIA AT KIEWIT AERODROME.



READY TO ASCEND: THE TSAR FERDINAND SEATED BEHIND THE AIRMAN.

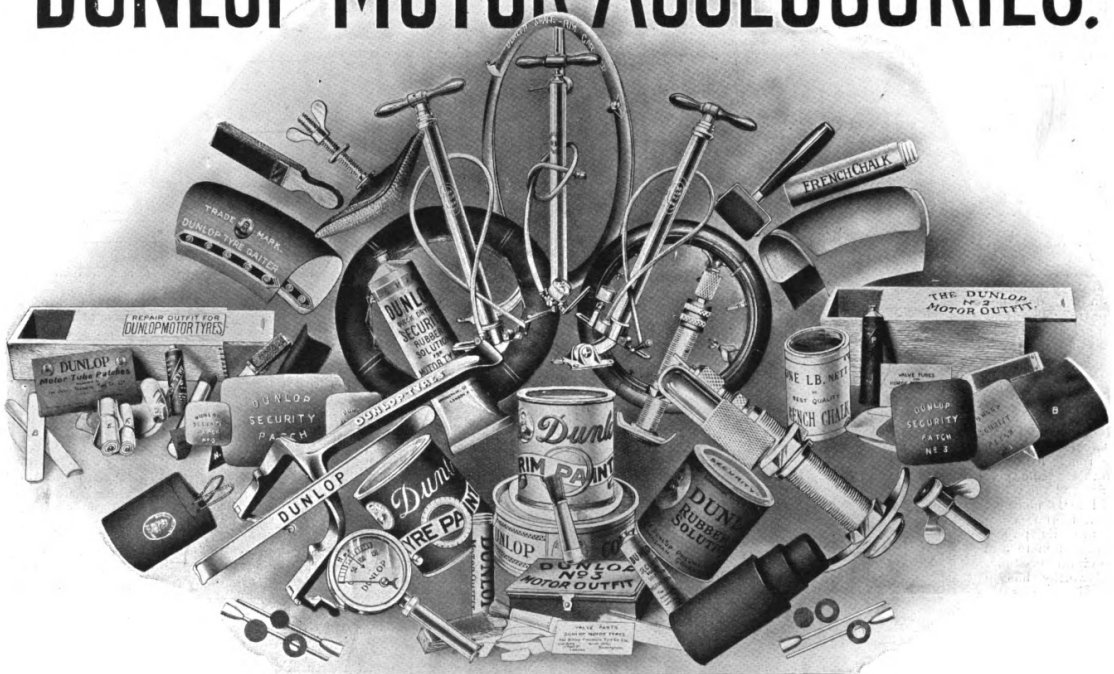


THE TSAR FERDINAND ENTERING AN AEROPLANE.

The Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria may claim the honour of being the first ruling monarch to go up in an aeroplane. During his recent visit to Kiewit Aerodrome, he made several flights in Chevalier de Lamine's aeroplane, and he thoroughly enjoyed the experience.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY BLANCKART.]



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LONDON.

A MOTLEY, AND SOME HOLIDAY NOVELS.

"A Motley." Mr. Galsworthy's new book (Heinemann) refuses to be classed with the light fiction that waits, at this time of year, for the holiday reader. It insists upon a place apart, or, at least, the coign of honour at the top of the reviewer's column. It is a book that counts, although we suspect its studies represent the chips from the big work, the odd shavings that fall below the workman's bench as he tools his masterpieces. These little things, only a few thousand words in each, are fine material, of the same substance as "Fraternity" and the plays — haunting, poignant, satirical sometimes, tragical sometimes, never tiresome, and but seldom trivial. Now and then there is a note of sentimentalism that does not ring quite true; here and there exaggeration creeps in: the author is not altogether free from the myopia of the realist. Yet what excellence remains to set against these blemishes! "The Workers," which is the pitiful tableau of two old people in a single room, living on the woman's needlework, has the art and the vision of one of Israels' pictures. There is a lifetime compressed into its pages, and the most minute and exquisite character-study. Mr. Galsworthy has a weakness, it appears, for symbolism, and here he makes a toasting-fork express the tragedy of semi-starvation — "very lonely and thin was that wispy piece of iron, as though for many days it had lacked bread." One or two of the stories have a humorous twist; but it is the tragic ones that will remain vivid when these have faded to a pleasant, hazy memory.

"The Twisted Foot." "The Twisted Foot" (Constable) is an admirable example of the sensational novel that does not neglect, in its breathless career, the canons of a decent art. It is a thrilling romance—a case, one might almost say, of concentrated thrills, so closely packed are they in its moderate compass—and at the same time it succeeds in getting within measurable distance of being literature. It certainly reproduces the atmosphere of the Far East, and Mr. Henry Milner Rideout knows exactly how to make an adjective tell without abusing that useful part of speech. The "slim, *lurking* trunks" of the island trees, seen in the moonlight, illustrates our meaning. As for the tale, he who reads it for its own sake may sup his fill of horrors, and yet awake to a happy ending, which is surely the thing most passionately desired by an influential section, if not the majority, of the great British public. There is, however, one serious fault to be found, not with the writer, but with the illustrator. It is hard lines on author and reader alike to have the mystery of the "Thing" that mowed and murdered in the dark given away by the pictures. Mr. Rideout holds up his secret until the last chapter, knowing, of course, what is expected of him; but the artist betrays it as early as Chapter II. He is an artist of no mean ability, to be sure; but we cannot think he plays the game for his partner.

King Alfonso.



Photo. Central News.

QUITE PROFESSIONAL: THE KING OF SPAIN BUSY COILING A ROPE ON BOARD HIS YACHT AT SANTANDER REGATTA.

The King of Spain is as keen on yachting as he is on motoring, shooting, and other forms of sport. At a recent regatta at Santander, Old Castille, he was on board his new yacht, which was successful in the races.

"Kilmeny of the Orchard." Once upon a time, in Prince Edward's Island, a journey ended in lovers' meeting, and the young man errant met a beautiful maiden, and released her, by the magic of love, from the spell of an evil enchantment. This, in modern dress, and with a breezy Canadian touch, is the method of "Kilmeny of the Orchard" (Sir Isaac Pitman), which is none the less a good story because it lacks the strictest probability. It is delightfully picturesque, and Kilmeny has the "lovely grace" of her immortal namesake—

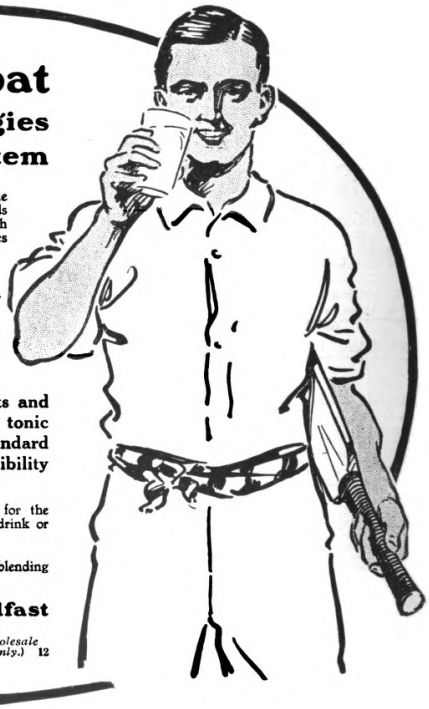
> "Such beauty bard may never declare,
> For there was no pride nor passion there,"

so that Eric Marshall, who woke her to life and love, must be esteemed an uncommonly fortunate youth. He found her alone in the orchard, speaking through the croon of her violin; for Kilmeny was dumb. How she recovered her speech and lost her terror of mankind, is told by Miss Montgomery with much feeling, and she is ably supported by Mr. George Gibbs, the artist, who has drawn a most enchanting Kilmeny to complete the reader's subjugation.

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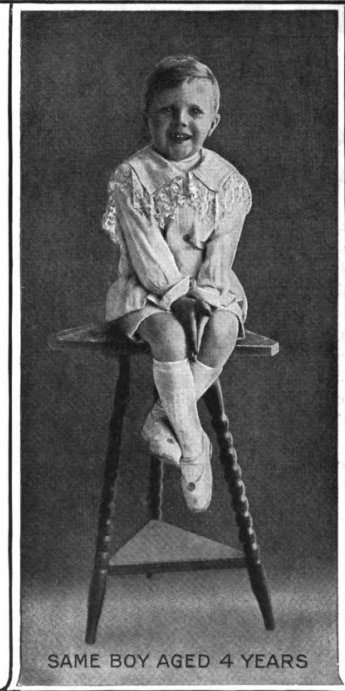
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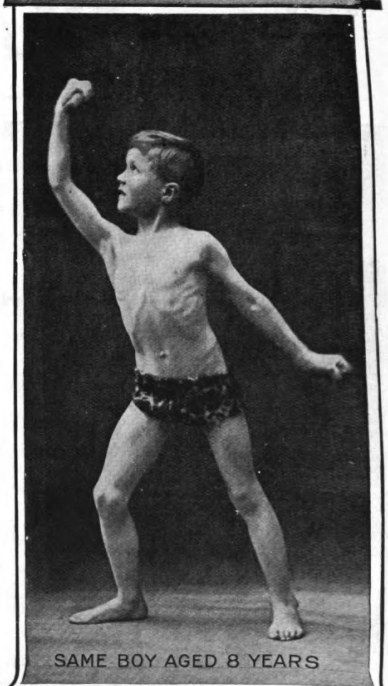
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LADIES' PAGE.

AGAIN a Member of Parliament has placed upon the Paper of the House a notice of motion for the better education of mothers in the bringing-up of children, the inference being obviously intended that little babies die, as a rule, because their mothers do not know how to feed and treat them properly. This is a great libel upon us as a body! It is doubtless true that there are mothers who do not scientifically feed and care for their babies, but only a very small proportion of infant mortality is caused by ignorance. Far more potent is sheer poverty. What use is it for a mother to know that her child ought to be fed and cared for in a way that she has not the money to supply? Milk is the food for an infant; mother's milk, if possible—and in a very large number of the cases in which it is not supplied it is lacking because the poor mother, who would be only too glad to stop at home and look after her house and her children, is obliged to go out to earn the maintenance of the family, and so her infant must be artificially fed. And why is it not then fed properly—that is to say, with milk? Because pure, new milk in quantities adequate for the nourishment of an infant, and supplied fresh frequently, costs money beyond the means of a poor woman. There are half-a-dozen other reasons why a poor mother cannot give her children adequate attention, besides her ignorance, but this one of sheer poverty, rendering the one proper food unobtainable, except at too great a sacrifice of the rest of the family's wants, is so immense and potent that it is like the first of the Mayor's ten reasons why he could not give Queen Elizabeth a royal salute on her arrival in his town—"First, we have no cannon." "That will do, Mr. Mayor," said the Queen, "we will not ask for the other nine reasons."

But even the mothers who can pay for enough fresh milk for their babies cannot, in towns, obtain it pure and unadulterated! If some Member of Parliament really wants to do something useful for babies, he might take up the question of the present-day adulteration of milk, especially by the addition of "preservatives" thereunto, which is at present actually legal! This is a question that affects every rank in society, and now that the heirs of the Duke of Westminster and Lord Cadogan, little lads who doubtless were properly fed, and in that case certainly consumed a good deal of milk, have died within the course of a few weeks from appendicitis, possibly some attention may be directed to the important question of what are the results of the continual use of preservatives in food upon the digestive system, especially of infants. The recent extraordinary prevalence of this disease, of which hardly anything was heard until a few years ago, must depend upon some new cause. Is there any other alteration in our ordinary habits to account for it, even theoretically, except the immensely increased degree to which chemical preservatives have been forced upon us in our food during the very years in which this complaint has become so terribly frequent?



A GARDEN PARTY FROCK.

Striped pink muslin builds this little gown, the colour relieved with white lace vest and undersleeves, and a black leather belt. The hat is of pink crin, with a black wing.

At a recent sanitary congress, Professor Halliburton declared that boracic acid, and the like "preservatives," are nowadays "added to milk, cream, sausages, bacon, and other articles of diet, literally by the shovelful," and that the quantity taken in the course of the year by everybody in ordinary eating is "terrific." Milk has been found adulterated to the extent of seventy-two grains of boracic acid per gallon, and as a child some months old would require a quart of milk a day, the poor mite would be poisoned with a large daily dose of chemicals, of which, when used in sufficiently large quantities, the known results are "vomiting, diarrhœa, impaired digestion, and scaly skin eruptions." When a child is past the infantile stage, again, and proceeds to take solid foods, milk is still largely used—it is quite indispensable in a proper diet-table. But besides the quantity of "preservative" thus unwillingly given in milk, every article of the child's food may contain yet more doses of these stuffs. Bread and butter are the great stand-by of nursery food after the early period of infancy, with plenty of milk, raw and cooked. Butter is now immensely drugged with boracic or salicylic acids; bread is made of flour bleached by chemical vapours; both fresh meat and salted, such as hams and bacon, dried fish, jams, tinned fruits—are all medicated "by the shovelful"! If Parliament sits to look after the public good, how much more important is this question for it to enquire into, than the majority of those on which it spends hours of debate!

Meantime, nothing but milk is suitable—nothing can replace it—in infant-feeding. It is Nature's food for the young. Additions are, of course, needed more and more as the months go by; and it is important to make these with wisdom and knowledge. A really admirable manual, entitled "The Care of Infants," is published by Mellin's Food, Stafford Street, Peckham, London, and though the price is half-a-crown, it has been arranged to send a copy absolutely free to any mother amongst my readers applying for it by post as above. Naturally, an object in the treatise is to explain the uses of this excellent food; but apart from that there is a wealth of accurate information and good advice, and every young mother should take advantage of this offer.

How many years have we had with us that perennially useful garment, the blouse? It still holds its own in our favour, and it certainly is invaluable, for it can be harmonised to all circumstances, in fabric and colour; and in packing for travelling, or for those country-house visits that are now on the programme of most of us, a good supply of blouses can greatly diminish the quantity of luggage taken. There are the flannel and delaine blouses for travelling and for tennis, cycling, and other exercises; the silk-and-wools, cashmeres, muslins, or wool-crêpes for simple afternoon wear; and the crêpe-de-Chines, the embroideries, the laces, the silken fabrics for smarter occasions. It is true that a whole dress of one material always looks more complete and handsome than the nicest of blouses with a different skirt, which always savours a little of economy, either of packing or possessions. FILOMENA.

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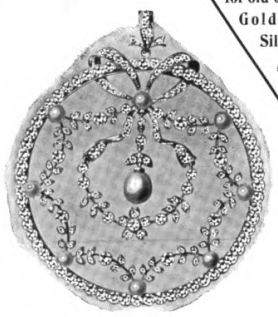
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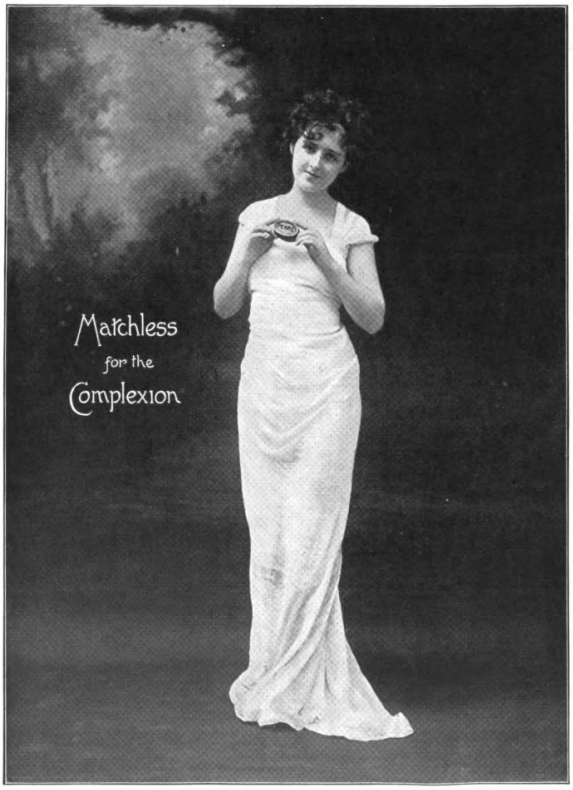
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Aug. 5, 1908), with five codicils, of BARON SIR JOHN HENRY SCHRÖDER, BT., of The Dell, near Windsor, head of the banking firm of Schröder and Sons, Leadenhall Street, who died on April 20, has been proved by Baron Rudolph Bruno Schröder, nephew, Charles A. Bingel, and Edward Percy Hollams, the value of the estate being £2,079,611. The testator gives £120,000 to his sisters; £25,000 to C. A. Bingel; £20,000 to Olga A. Schlüsser; £25,000 to Evelina L. Bingel; £10,000 each to Evelina Dorothea Bingel and Alex Louisa Bingel; his interest in 145, Leadenhall Street and 4, Crosby Square to Baron R. B. Schröder; £10,000 to his godson Walter Henry Campbell; £10,000 to the children of William Schlüsser and to the children of Frederick Schlüsser; £5000 to Vera Schlüsser; £10,000 each to the German Industrial and Farm Colony and the German Hospital (Dalston); £5000 to the German Orphan Asylum; £2000 to the Deutsche Stadt and Seemann Mission; £1000 each to the Windsor Royal General Dispensary, Princess Christian's Windsor District Nursing Fund, and the Royal Gardeners' Benevolent Institution; £500 to the Royal Gardeners' Orphan Fund; and other legacies. The residue is to be divided into four parts, one of which he leaves to his brother Baron William Henry von Schröder, one to his nephew Baron R. B. Schröder, one to Charles A. Bingel, and the remaining quarter, less a sum of 1,500,000 marks, to the children of his brother, Baron Charles Henry von Schröder. Baron Schröder bequeathed the chalice and paten or wafer-dish, which was discovered near Dolgelly, to his Majesty the King, to be disposed of for the public service as may be directed.

The will (dated July 9, 1909) of the RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM BRAMPTON GURDON, K.C.M.G., of Assington Hall, near Colchester, who died on May 31, has been proved by Edward Temple Gurdon, the value of the estate being £75,081. The testator gives £5000 railway stock to John Norman Heathcote; £11,000 stock to his niece, Amy Frances Stirling; £100 each to Horatio, Harry, and Philip Broke; £100 to his sister-in-law, Emily F., Baroness Cranworth; £500 to Charles Gilbert Heathcote; £50 to the Earl of Portsmouth; £500 to Philip Gurdon; and the residue to his nephew, Baron Cranworth.

The will (dated Dec. 13, 1907) of MR. THOMAS CREASER KELLOCK, of Totnes, Devon, solicitor, has been proved by his three sons, the value of the estate being £63,023, the whole of which goes to his children.

The will of MISS ELLEN BOVILL, of 23, The Boltons, South Kensington, and formerly of Hazeley House, Winchfield, who died on May 11, is now proved, the value of the property being £50,179. The testatrix gives the income from £21,000 to her sister Emily Robinson; £5000 to her niece Magdalen Ellen Bovill; £2000 to her nephew Anthony C. S. Bovill; £2000 to her niece Rosa Mary Bovill; a few small legacies; and the residue to her brother Charles Arthur Bovill.



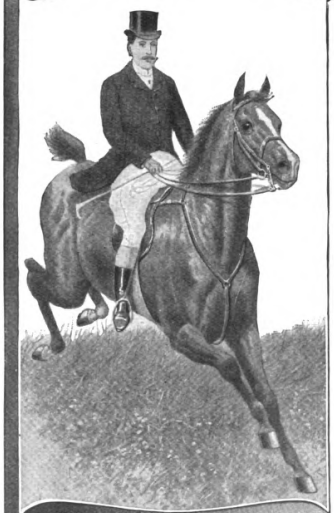
A FAMOUS GERMAN WATERING PLACE: BATH-HOUSE I. AT OEYNHAUSEN SPA.

One of the most delightful and accessible health resorts in Germany, Oeynhausen Spa, in Westphalia, is not so well known to English people as it deserves to be. It is beautifully situated on the river Werre, a tributary of the Weser, and is easily reached via Queenborough and Flushing (the best route), Dover and Calais or Ostend, or the Hook of Holland. There are five bath-houses for using the waters of the famous thermal springs. Bath-house I. was opened in 1855, the rough plans for it having been drawn by King Frederick William IV. of Prussia. An illustrated booklet about this delightful watering-place is published by the Königliche Badeverwaltung, Oeynhausen Spa.

Bibendum is evidently going to be housed by the Michelin Tyre Company in a truly palatial dwelling in the Fulham Road. The site—an island site, by the way—has an area of more than 22,000 square feet, and possesses four frontages, so that there will be plenty of air, light, and space. Fulham Road, on which the principal frontage lies, is one of the greatest exits of London, and is easily accessible for all motorists. Doubtless, hundreds have already noticed Bibendum himself standing by the notice-board announcing the fact of the new site. The Michelin Tyre Company hopes to enter the new premises towards the end of the year.

Announcements regarding many improved train services are given in the Midland Company's August time-table. New morning and evening expresses run in each direction between St. Pancras and Glasgow, Edinburgh, and the Highlands. These trains serve directly, or by means of convenient connections, the principal towns in the Midland counties, Yorkshire, etc., and are joined at Hellifield or Carlisle by the Midland Lancashire expresses starting from Manchester (Victoria) and Liverpool (Exchange). The route passes through some of the most attractive portions of the United Kingdom. The company's illustrated information folder, P.F.1, will be sent free on application to any Midland station master.

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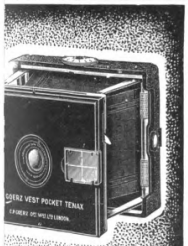
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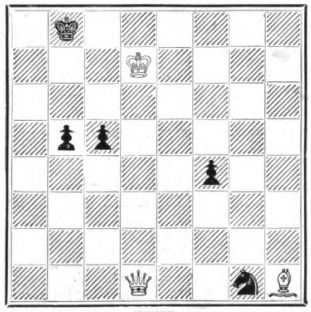
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CHESS.

J Schiel.—The amended position to hand. We hope to publish it shortly.
H R Thompson (Twickenham).—A correspondent has already drawn attention to the fact. "Strange, there should such difference be 'twixt K R 4 and K R 3."
S G Walters (Hove).—Presently.
H J M.—Problem to hand, with thanks.

PROBLEM No. 3456.—By A. W. Daniel.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Solution of Problem No. 3453.—By F R Gittins.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 5th	Any move
2. Mates	

1. Q to R 5th is another way.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 3442 received from James H Weir (Townsville, Queensland) and J G (Valparaiso); of No. 3451 from R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.) and S Foster (Gibraltar); of No. 3452 from Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), J B Camara (Madeira), C Barretto (Madrid), and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 3453 from Sorrento, J Murray, C Barretto, J W Waddington (Kendal), J D Tucker (Ilkley), R Bee (Melton Mowbray), F R Pickering (Forest Hill), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), E G Barlow (Bournemouth), Albert Wolff (Sutton), and J Thurnham (Tollington Park).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 3454 received from L Schlu (Vienna), Loudon McAdam (Storrington), Captain Challice, Dr. T K Douglas (Scone), P Daly (Brighton), Sorrento, J Cohn (Berlin), Hereward), J Green (Boulogne), R Worters (Canterbury), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), F Turner (Brixton), C J Fisher (Eye), J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), J W Atkinson Wood (Manchester), J D Tucker, Rev. J Christie (Redditch), F R Pickering, J S Story (Matlock), F Rutter, R C Widdecombe (Saltash), R Murphy (Wexford), T R S (Lincolns Inn), J Isaacson (Liverpool), T Roberts (Hackney), M J Teesdale (Walton-on-the-Hill), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), H J M, Albert Wolff, H S Brandreth (Weybridge), E J Winter-Wood, R Summers (Northampton), J Churcher (Southampton), and H R Thompson.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

Game played in the International Tournament at Hamburg, between Messrs. Marshall and Tarrasch.
(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Dr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Dr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Q to B 3rd	B to K 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. P to Kt 5th	Q to K B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q to B 2nd
4. B to Q B 4th	B to B 4th	21. Q to Kt 4th	Q R to K sq
5. Castles	Kt to B 3rd		
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th		
7. P takes Kt	P takes B		
8. R to K sq (ch)	B to K 3rd		
9. Kt to Kt 5th	Q to Q 4th		
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to B 4th		
11. Q Kt to K 4th	Castles Q R		

The position now reached is common to several openings—the Giuoco Piano, the Two Knights' Defence, and the Scotch. The usual reply is B to Kt 3rd. For the text move we know of no authority, and it certainly leads to disaster as here played.

A clever defence of the King's Pawn. If 22. R takes P, Q takes R; 23. Q takes Q, B to B 4th (ch), wins a Rook for a Pawn. But White has other resources.

The attack cannot be resisted, and the weakness of Black Castling Q R is apparent. The King is cut off from all his forces, and must surrender. White is seen at his best in this game.

12. Kt takes Q B	P takes Kt	22. R to K 4th	P to Kt 4th
13. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K 4th	23. P to Q R 4th	
14. P takes P	K R to Kt sq	23.	P to R 3rd
15. B to K 6th	P to Q 6th	24. P takes P	P takes P
16. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q 3rd	25. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to Q sq
17. P to B 4th	Q to Q 4th	26. Q to B 3rd	P to B 3rd
		27. K to Q 4th	Q to Kt 3rd
		28. R takes Kt (ch)	K takes R
		29. Q takes P	Resigns

The following problem by V. Cisar (Hohemia) was awarded first prize in the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* Tourney.

White: K at K R 6th, Q at Q sq, Kts at K B 6th and Q 6th, B at K B 2nd, Ps at Q 5th and K 5th.
Black: K at K B 5th, R at K 2nd, Kts at Q Kt 6th and Q Kt 8th, Ps at K B 2nd, K R 4th and 5th, and Q R 6th.

Mate in three moves.

Honourable Mention in the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* Tourney.—By T. King-Parks.

White: K at K sq, Q at K B 4th, B at Q B 3rd, Kt at Q Kt 4th, Ps at Q Kt 3rd, K Kt 3rd, K B 5th, and K 2nd.
Black: K at Q B 4th, Kts at K sq and K R 2nd, Ps at K B 3rd, K 5th, Q B 5th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 5th.

Mate in four moves.

Solutions of these fine problems will be acknowledged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We illustrate below two examples of the exquisite jewellery of the Association of Diamond Merchants, 6, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square. The round pendant is made in diamond, pearl, platinum, and enamel. The enamel may be had in any colour, according to the purchaser's taste. The pendant necklet (on the left of the Illustration) is made in aquamarine, diamond,



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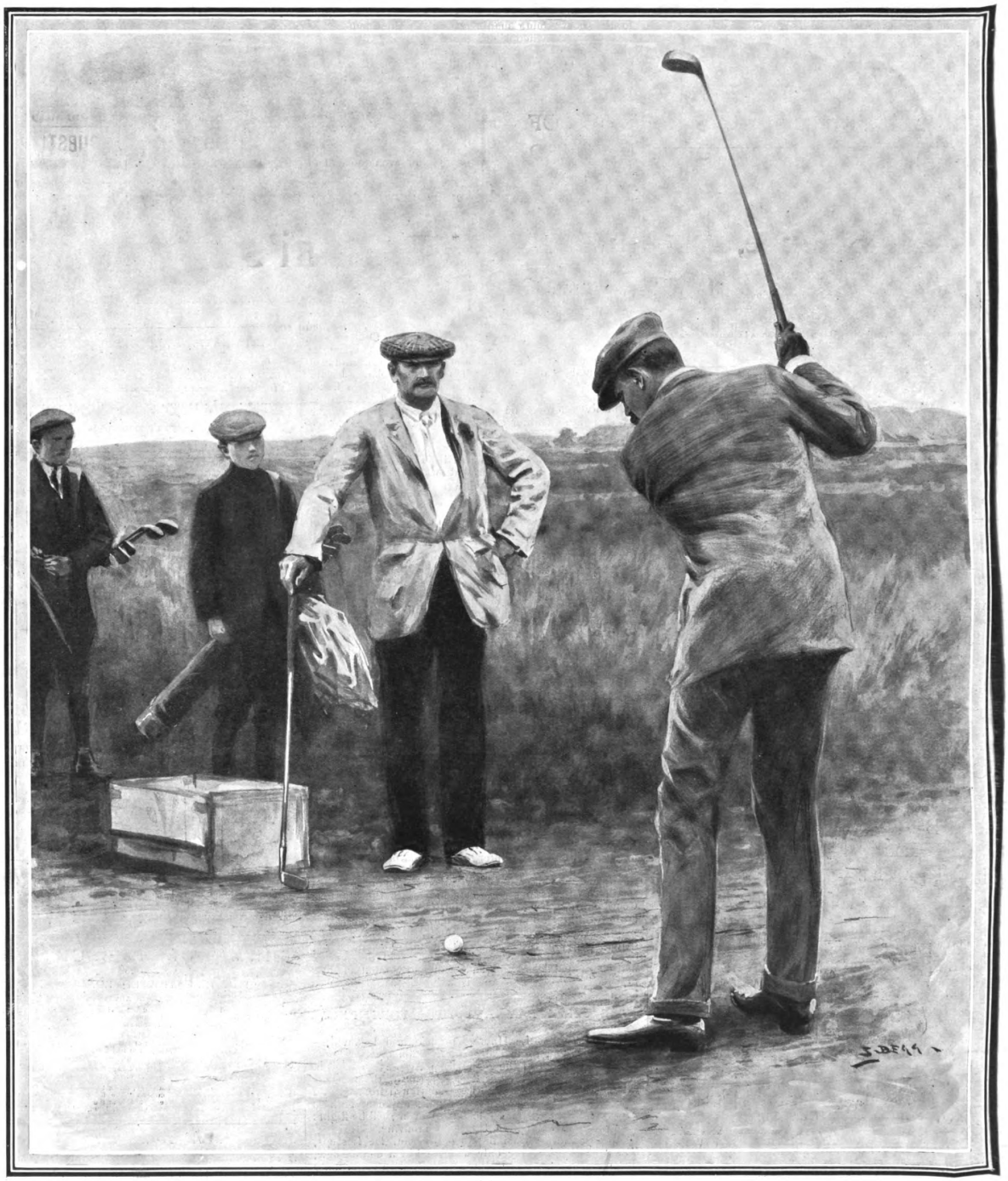
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ARMED WITH A "DREADNOUGHT" AND EMPLOYING HIS LEISURE: LORD KITCHENER'S THREE-QUARTER SWING IN EVIDENCE AT NORTH BERWICK.

Lord Kitchener is employing some of his leisure—which is far too ample to please those who recognise the exceptional value of the great Field-Marshal's military ability and knowledge, and doubtless far too great to please one used to so active a life—by learning golf. He played for the first time at North Berwick, coached by George Sayers, brother of the well-known professional, Ben Sayers. His Lordship's coach has said of him: "He appeared to be suited naturally to the three-quarter swing. . . . His first drive for the home hole at North Berwick, although encouraging . . . did not satisfy him, and he followed up this effort by a really surprising straight drive to the distance of fully 180 yards. . . . He played some capital shots with my Dreadnought driver."

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.

HARWICH ROUTE
TO THE CONTINENT

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.30 p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train with Dining and Breakfast Cars. Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.
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TWO NEW NOVELS.

"A Corn of Wheat." The gospel of the return to nature takes many forms; but few, we think, so nakedly unattractive as the version preached by Miss E. H. Young in "A Corn of Wheat" (Heinemann). Judith, the heroine, is not to be understood to be a decadent; rather she is a primitive person, throwing back to "natural" instincts for her rule of life. She is introduced as a large young woman of the Juno type, who distresses a conventional sister-in-law by sleeping in pyjamas in a tent, and who is essentially an individual without affections—witness her attitude towards her small nieces and nephew. She rejoices in the wind, in the unclouded nights of stars, in solitude, in dabbling barefoot in the dew, and breasting the flailing autumn rain. Other people have enjoyed these things without being obsessed by their pleasure; but let that pass. The wild creature's mating desire comes upon Judith, and she accepts a lover of a season, to repulse him, to the poor young man's proper bewilderment, when he proposes orthodox matrimony. She yearns for a child, but she is too untrammelled to weigh the cost of her caprice to the life she calls into existence. In short, Judith, who seems to find favour with her author, stands revealed as a rampant individualist, for whom all the world might go hang so long as she could pursue her own immediate object. She is a reversion to a type lost in the mists of antiquity, free-living indeed, but undisciplined by the greater law of life that has decreed the community to prevail against the unit, and the bond of the family to withstand even the call of the wild. Her story is cleverly written; but it fails to convince us that Judith's indulgence of her primitive impulses arose from anything better than sheer egoism.

"Samuel the Seeker." "Samuel the Seeker" (John Long) stands at the opposite pole to the unfettered Judith, perhaps because he was raised in America, where individualism is less of an æsthetic hobby and more of a menace. Samuel found himself "up against it" at an early stage in his career, when his poor eighty dollars were stolen from him, and he was reduced to beggary in the streets of Lockmanville. He was extraordinarily guileless, and he had a knack of accepting the word of the first person who came along, so that it is easy to see he was born to trouble. His first brush with the law of the United States came when he was charged with vagrancy, and only escaped imprisonment by a fluke. Mr. Upton Sinclair breaks a lance against constituted authority wherever he finds it, and his pictures of the maintenance of order and the administration of justice in the Land of the Free are warranted to make a timid mortal's flesh creep. Poor Samuel, who thought Christianity would be practised as it was preached, soon found himself embroiled with the respectable leaders of St. Matthew's congregation, who were "grafters" one and all. Socialism is the cure suggested for a civil life as rotten, as tyrannical, as degrading as the one Mr. Sinclair constructs in his typical American manufacturing town.

THE LAW OF LIBEL AND THE PRESS.

IT is frequently evident that there is considerable room for improvement in the law of libel as affecting newspapers, which are at times in some danger of being practically blackmailed on account of unintentional errors that are made a pretext for claiming damages. General sympathy and support will doubtless be accorded, therefore, to Mr. Walter Judd, who is making strenuous efforts to bring about an alteration of the law in this respect. Messrs. Heywood and Co., of which firm Mr. Judd is chairman and managing director, publish several important trade journals, which naturally touch on bankruptcies and similar matters, and they have experience of blackmailing claims. Most reasonable people, of course, will accept a newspaper's apology in the case of an inadvertent mistake. It is a very different matter where there is deliberate malice. But when a paper is conducted in the public interest, and makes every effort to ensure accuracy, the law should protect it against blackmailing charges, and claims for damages should not be permitted in such cases. Mr. Judd's suggestion is that, "in any action brought against a proprietor, printer, or publisher of a newspaper in respect of any defamatory matter published therein, the defendant shall be at liberty at any time or from time to time to apply to a Judge or Master of the Supreme Court for an order that the plaintiff do give security for costs of his said action, and if security be not given within a time named in such order, the action shall be dismissed. The Judge or Master shall make such order as aforesaid, if it appears that the said defamatory matter was published in good faith and without express malice."

THE SEINE BAY AVIATION FORTNIGHT.

THREE towns—Le Havre, Trouville, and Deauville—will take part in the great aviation meeting to be held at the mouth of the Seine from Aug. 25 to Sept. 6. The first four days, from Aug. 25 to 29, the meeting will be at Le Havre, and will be continued from Sept. 2 to 6 in the grounds of Saint-Arnoult, adjacent both to Trouville and Deauville. The final event will be flights over the Seine Bay from Havre to Trouville.

Unlike the Channel flights of Blériot, De Lesseps, and Rolls, which were only witnessed by a chance few, this oversea flight from Havre will afford an opportunity to thousands of spectators.

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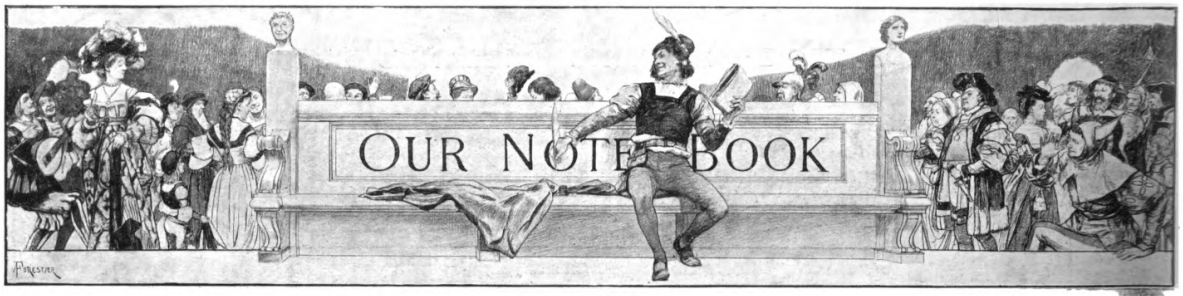
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A SEASIDE TRIAL: CHOOSING ENGLAND'S BEAUTY-QUEEN.



"ANXIOUS MOMENTS" AT THE FOLKESTONE BEAUTY-SHOW; AND OTHER SKETCHES BY FRANK REYNOLDS.

Appropriately enough, the Beauty-Competition at Folkestone, held for the purpose of choosing a Beauty-Queen to reign in England for a year, was won by an English girl, Miss Mamie Whittaker, of Hyde Park Gate, who thus won the right to wear a crown and royal robe for three hundred and sixty-five days. It is understood that the new "queen" has been offered a part in the United States tour of "Mr. Preedy and the Countess." It was arranged that Miss Whittaker and the five ladies next in order of voting should compete against foreign "queens" and representatives in the International Beauty Show set down to be held at Folkestone yesterday (Friday).



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

SOMEBODY recently ventured to say somewhere that a Scotchman was not, perhaps, in all respects exactly the same as an Englishman. Upon which the *Times* and the *Spectator* both said together, with the loud promptitude and precision of a couple of alarum clocks, "Do you want the Heptarchy?" As I am used to these papers waking up suddenly from time to time and saying this, it did not surprise me; and I could supply without reading the rest all the triumphant contrast drawn by the learned writers between our united and glorious British Empire and the well-known details of a Heptarchic existence. The answer to the question seems to me simple and crude. "I never tried the Heptarchy. It was before my time. But I have tried our united and glorious British Empire; and I know it is chaotic, hysterical, immoral, inconsequent, incompetent, and very badly governed. And its weaknesses and perils are not such as any mere governmental unity can either control or cure. Merely uniting people under one flag or one police does not strengthen them if their lives are all disruptive and incompatible, if their economics have gone rotten or their morals gone mad. It does not safeguard a district that all its soldiers wear the same kind of clothes if half its population wears hardly any kind of clothes; nor is the word Union (to which I bow my head seven times) by any means so uplifting and patriotic when it means for most people the workhouse. The large modern State does not secure genuine unity at all. Many of the large States are simply large anarchies—America, for instance. The United States are essentially disunited States. No doubt some of our British patriots would like to swamp us in the American civilisation, offering the Anglo-American throne to Mr. Roosevelt. But I am by no means certain that Theodore, King of the Anglo-Saxons, would be so much better a ruler than Alfred, King of the West Saxons.

When I think of King Theodore I confess I think the Heptarchy a sane and practical alternative. I know how King Theodore would rule his huge and duplex Empire: by newspaper interviews, Masonic banquets, and a general moral show of everybody minding everybody else's business. I know how he would explain England to America and America to England, and explain them both wrong. I know how the Baptist ministers in Plymouth would settle the negro problem in Florida; I know how the Baptist ministers in Boston would settle the wayside inns of Kent. Endless denunciations of distant vices, endless defiance of distant dangers; endless exploiting of people who know nothing by people who know too much; endless entanglements between the worst indecency of rabbles and the worst secrecy of oligarchs; the poor rioting for what they do not know, and the rich scheming for what they dare not say; all the facts fourth-hand and all the principles fourth-rate—these, palpable and visible before us, are the actual fruits of Union, of the large, highly organised modern State. And, above all, this evil is branded on the brow of it, that each group or neighbourhood has too much power outside its borders and too little inside. Norwood can interfere with Natal, but it cannot govern Norwood. Surrey can insult Servian tyrants; but it must submit to Surrey tyrants. Lewisham cannot be a law to itself; it can only manage to be a sort of mild anarchy to the Tsar. Brighton may slightly disorder Spanish affairs; but it cannot order its own. The Londoner is a slave in London by the same political process that makes him a tyrant in Cork.

Now I fancy that under that hearty and typical Little Englander, King Alfred the Great, Wessex was practically governed very much more after the manner of Wessex men. Alfred the Great may be called the splendid and supreme Little Englander; for he was deliberately content with something even littler than England. Of all those qualities in Alfred which are so rootedly and refreshingly English, none was more English than his instinctive opposition to Imperialism. When the course of events and the example of other conquerors should naturally have led him to press his frontiers further and further, and attempt an utter expulsion of Danes, he dwelt contentedly within moderate dominions, to which he never added but in self-defence. And I am quite sure that it was because his kingdom was a small one that it came to be called a golden kingdom and his reign a golden reign. Not only was Alfred the Great a Little Englander, but it was exactly because the England was little that the Alfred was great.

Therefore I venture to say, with great seriousness, that when people talk about the horrors of bringing back the Heptarchy, they should be politely asked how much they or anybody else know about the Heptarchy—whether we do not know too little about the Heptarchy and rather too much about the Union. Alfred, of course, lived after the Heptarchic time and in a British Empire not quite as big as a modern small nationality. The founders of the house of Wessex had doubtless extended their domains; Alfred only defended them. But it is perfectly typical of the ancient wholesome instincts of mankind that the man who has been loved for a thousand years is not the man who took, but the man who defended; not the conqueror, but the man who was nearly conquered. Egbert, perhaps, was an Imperialist; that is why he is not called Egbert the Great. In those ceremonial eulogies upon Alfred which are now from time to time pronounced by persons of another religion, and sometimes of another race, it has become customary to represent him as the founder of the Navy League and the Imperial Liberal Council. They try to make out that his wretched, reasonable little fleet against the pirates was the foundation of the British Navy. But it is not in this way that the historic cult of Alfred can be understood. The cult of Alfred is, and has always been steadily for ten centuries, a popular cult. As with all really great men, the legends are more appropriate than the facts. School-children and servants are still as pleased with the idea of his singing in disguise in the Danish camp as with the idea of a royal Duke dressed as a nigger minstrel. They still like the idea of the King minding cakes, as they would like the idea of the Pope toasting muffins. All the facts remembered about Alfred (it should be noted) are little physical facts—that he carried a note-book in his bosom, that he learnt as a boy out of a bright-coloured book; that he made clocks of candles. For a thousand years a million people have known these things, who cared nothing for the translation of Boethius or the Treaty of Wedmore—or the Pact of Chippenham, as a distinguished historian irritates me by calling it. Now, Alfred had other lessons for the savages and heathen anarchists with whom he fought. To them he might well stand for peace and for translations from the Latin. But his lesson for us is the lesson of simplicity and actuality. His message to us is a message of cakes and candles, of things plain like the spelling-book and personal like the note-book. For what is wrong with our civilisation can be said in one word—unreality. We are in no danger either from the vices or the virtues of vikings; we are in danger of forgetting all facts, good and bad, in a haze of high-minded phraseology. And if the people of Wessex (which still exists) want to survive these dark ages as they survived the dark ages of old, they must ask definitely for what they want, for the Wessex cakes and Wessex candles and Wessex alphabet, and certainly not accept the word "Heptarchy" as an answer.

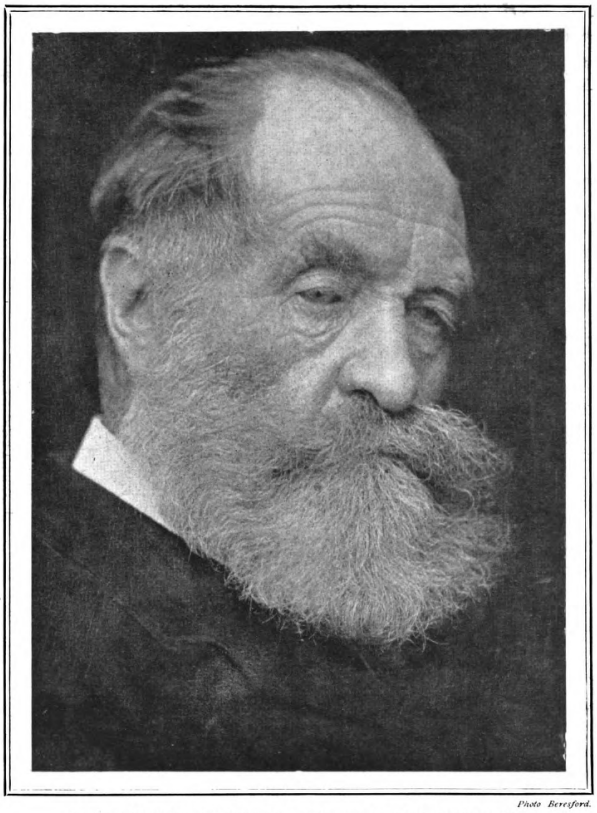


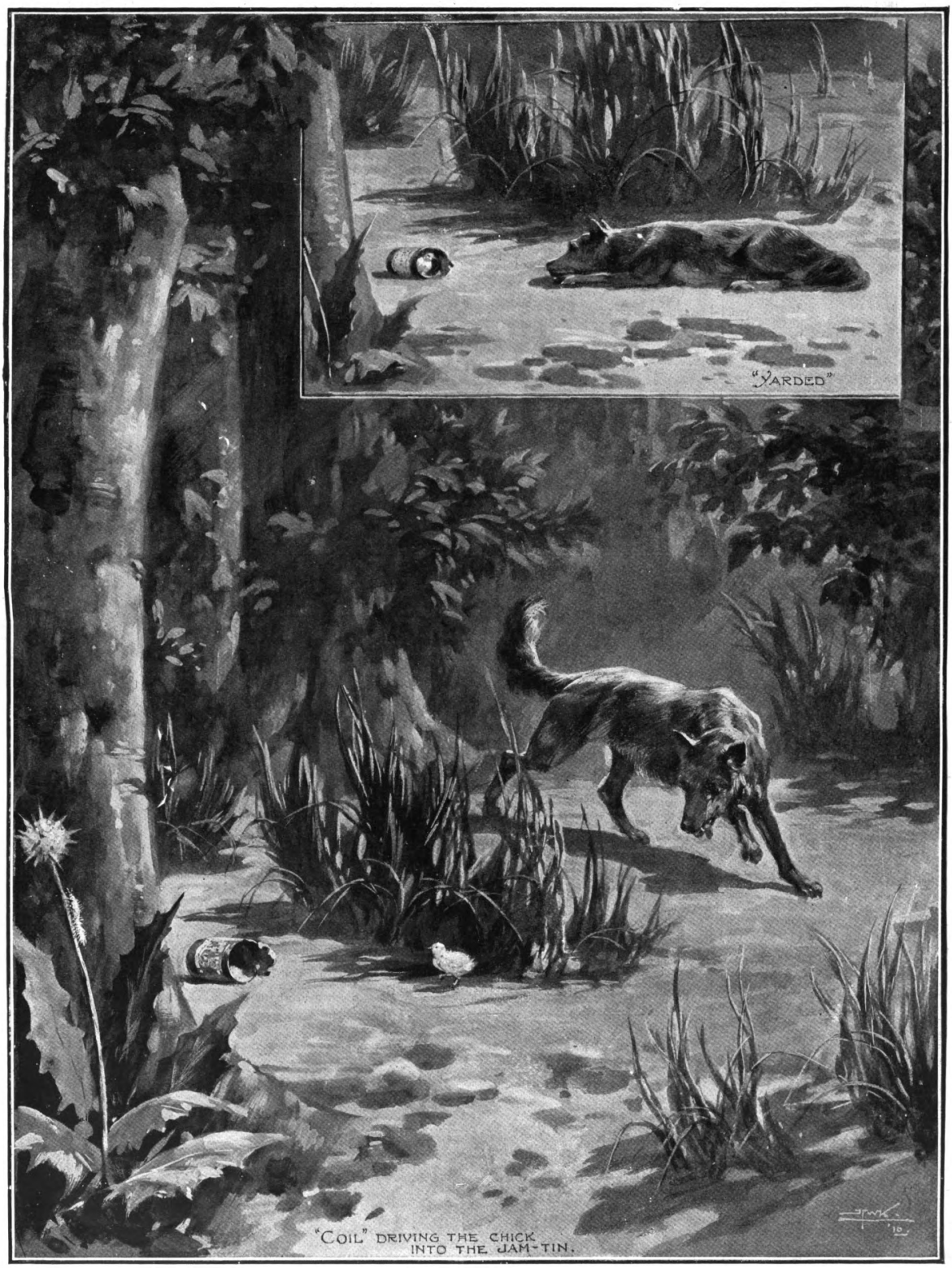
Photo Beresford.

JOHN POYNTZ SPENCER, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., FIFTH EARL.

John Poyntz Spencer, the fifth Earl, was born in 1835. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, taking the degree of M.A. in 1857, the same year in which he succeeded to the title. He also received various honorary degrees—the Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford in 1863, and the Hon. LL.D. of Cambridge, Dublin, and Wales. In 1859 he became Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Consort; and he acted in the same capacity to King Edward (then Prince of Wales) from 1862 to 1866. Two years later Earl Spencer was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a post which he occupied for six years, and again from 1882 to 1885. He was twice Lord President of the Council in the 'eighties, and in 1892 he became First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1901 he was made Keeper of the Privy Seal of the Duchy of Cornwall, an office which he resigned three years ago, together with the Chancellorship of Victoria University. He married in 1858, Charlotte Frances Frederica, daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Seymour, of the Marquess of Hertford's family. Lady Spencer died in 1903.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SHEEP-DOG TRIAL: ROUNDING-UP A CHICK.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY JEFFREY SILANT.



A SHEEP-DOG "YARDING" A CHICK INTO AN EMPTY JAM-TIN: COIL AND HIS LITTLE CHARGE.

At the Wiltshire and Gloucestershire Sheep-dog Trials, held in Lord Estcourt's park, at Tetbury, the other day, the judge stated his belief that a Welsh smooth-haired collie named Pink is the best sheep-dog in the world. It would be interesting to know how Pink would compare with his New South Wales cousin, Coil, now on Boolardie Run, Western Australia. Coil is (or was until lately) the champion sheep-dog of Australia. In addition to performing the ordinary trial of driving three sheep round and through obstacles before "yarding" them into a hurdle-pen, guided only by whistles and signals from a distance, he finds amusement in "yarding" a tiny chick into an empty jam-tin. This, as may be readily imagined, is a task calling for great delicacy, for if it be hurried the chick is likely to become exhausted or sulky. Coil has learnt his task so well that he never fails to drive the chick into the tin. Having done this, he lies down on guard, head on paws, facing his captive.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.



Photo. Russell.

THE LATE MR. E. W. PIKE, I.S.O.,
Postmaster of the House of Commons for Twenty-five Years.



MR. HORACE AVORY, K.C.,
Appointed a Judge of King's Bench.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.



MR. T. G. HORRIDGE, K.C.,
Appointed a Judge of King's Bench.

Photo. Lafayette.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

LORD DECIES,
Who has just Succeeded to the Title on the Death of his Brother.

Personal Notes.

It has long been found that the increasing work of the High Court necessitated the appointment of additional Judges. Of the two new Judges of the King's Bench Division who have just been appointed, the name of Mr. Horace Avory is very well known to the public. Mr. Avory was born in 1851, and was educated at King's College, London, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. He entered at the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar in 1875. After building up a successful private practice, he was appointed, in 1889, Junior Counsel to the Treasury at the Central Criminal Court, and became Senior Counsel ten years later. His knowledge of criminal law is probably unsurpassed. He has also held the office of Recorder of Kingston-on-Thames. In 1877 Mr. Avory married Miss Maria Castle, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Castle.

The other newly appointed Judge of King's Bench, Mr. Thomas Gardner Horridge, K.C., was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1884, and became a King's Counsel in 1901. He has been attached to the Northern Circuit. In 1906 Mr. Horridge defeated Mr. Balfour at a memorable election in East Manchester, for which division he sat as a Liberal until the last election, when he did not again become a candidate. He is a son of Mr. John Horridge, of Bolton, and he married Miss Evelyne Sandys, daughter of Mr. Melvill Sandys, of Lanarth, Cornwall.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR VINCENT CORBETT, K.C.V.O.,
Appointed his Majesty's Minister Resident at Munich.

Mr. Edmund Pike, whose death has just occurred, was once a familiar figure at the House of Commons, where he held the position of Postmaster for a quarter of a century. Born in 1838, of Somersetshire parents, he began his career as a journalist, and was for three years, 1855-58, on the staff of the *Wells Journal*. In the latter year he entered the Postal Service, and it was just twenty years later that he received the appointment at Westminster. He retired in 1903. It is an interesting fact that his private residence was in Hilldrop Crescent, Camden Town, so that the Crippen case must have, as it were, touched him nearly.

When he met with his fatal accident in a taxi-cab collision at Brussels, Mr. Oscar Guttmann was serving as one of the British jurors at the Exhibition for sporting and hunting equipment. He was a recognised authority on explosives, had written many books on the subject, and had designed numerous manufactories of explosive chemicals in different countries, including Austria-Hungary, Italy, Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Holland, Switzerland, Australia, and the United States. He erected the dynamite, cordite, and guncotton works at Hayle, Cornwall, and the Acetone Works at Manchester, at Woolwich, Clapton, and Waltham Abbey. He began practice as a consulting engineer in Vienna, and afterwards came to London. He was naturalised in this country in 1894. His elder son is Professor of Chemistry at Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. Mr. Guttmann himself was born in 1855.



Photo. Florence C. Vandamm.

THE LATE MR. OSCAR GUTTMANN, M.I.C.E.,
A well-known Authority on Explosives. Killed in a Taxi-cab Accident at Brussels.

Bishop Cahill, the well-known Roman Catholic prelate of Portsmouth, who has died there after a long illness, was born in London, of Irish parents, in 1841. He took priest's orders in 1864, and for some time was Professor of Classics and Mathematics at St. Edmund's College, Ware. In 1866 he was put in charge of St. Mary's Church, Ryde, which he continued to serve until 1903. When the Roman Catholic diocese of Portsmouth was formed in 1882, he became Vicar-General, and afterwards Provost of the Chapter. He was made a Privy Chamberlain and Protonotary-Apostolic by Pope Leo XIII. In 1900 he became Assistant Bishop to Dr. Vertue at Portsmouth, with the title of Bishop of Thagora, and was appointed to the Bishopric of Portsmouth later in the same year.



Photo. Rapid.

THE LATE M. NICOLAS KINET,
The Second of the two Brothers killed in Aeroplane Accidents in Belgium.

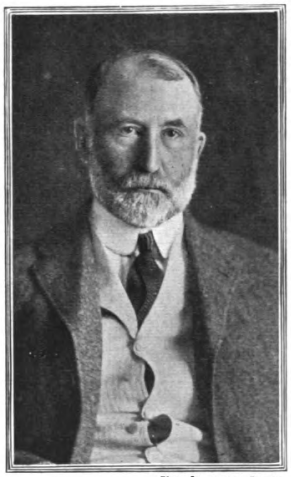


Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

MR. WILLIAM GAYNOR,
Mayor of New York—who has been the Victim of a Shooting Outrage.



Photo. Russell.

THE LATE RIGHT REV. JOHN BAPTIST CAHILL,
Roman Catholic Bishop of Portsmouth.

Lord Decies, who has succeeded to the title, as the fifth Baron, on the sudden death of his brother, has hitherto been known as Major the Hon. J. G. H. Horsley-Beresford. He was born in 1866 and is unmarried. In 1896-97 he served with the Relief Forces in Matabeleland, and was mentioned in dispatches. In the South African War he commanded a battalion of Yeomanry. He next saw service in Somaliland in 1903-4, when he was in command of the Tribal Horse, and gained the D.S.O. He has twice acted as an aide-de-camp, in 1888-9 to Lord Connemara, when the latter was Governor of Madras, and in 1900-1 to the Duke of Connaught in Ireland. The heir-presumptive to the peerage is now the eldest of his three brothers, the Hon. Robert Beresford.

It will be remembered that the dispute between the Vatican and the Spanish Government with regard to religious matters in Spain came to an open rupture when the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, Señor de Ojeda, was recalled to Spain by his Government. Señor de Ojeda left Rome early in the morning on Monday of last week, and went from thence to San Sebastian. The Note which the Spanish Government sent to the Vatican at the same time that Señor de Ojeda was recalled was delivered, not by him, but by the Chargé d'Affaires, the Marquis de Gonzalez. The trouble arose through the Vatican's demanding that the Spanish Government should rescind certain measures it had taken with a view to reducing the number of Roman Catholic monastic establishments in Spain, and to extending the privileges of other denominations.



Photo. Franzen.

SEÑOR DE OJEDA,
The Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican who was Recalled.

Several important new Diplomatic appointments have recently been made—namely, those of Sir George Buchanan as Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sir Ralph Paget as Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary at Belgrade, Sir Vincent Corbett as Minister Resident at Munich, and Mr. Evelyn Grant-Duff, second son of the late Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff, as Minister Resident at Caracas. Sir George Buchanan, who is the son of Sir Andrew Buchanan and was born in 1854, has, since May, been Minister-Plenipotentiary at the Hague. Before that he had been Agent and Consul-General in Bulgaria, with the rank of Minister-Plenipotentiary, and he showed great tact and firmness in handling the delicate situation which arose on the declaration of Bulgaria's independence. The Bulgarians deeply appreciated his services, and general regret was felt at his departure. Sir George joined the Diplomatic Service in 1875, and before going to Sofia had served at Rome, Berlin, Vienna, Berne, Darmstadt, Carlsruhe, and Tokyo. In 1898 he attended, as British Agent, the Arbitration Tribunal

[Continued overleaf.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.,
Appointed his Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.

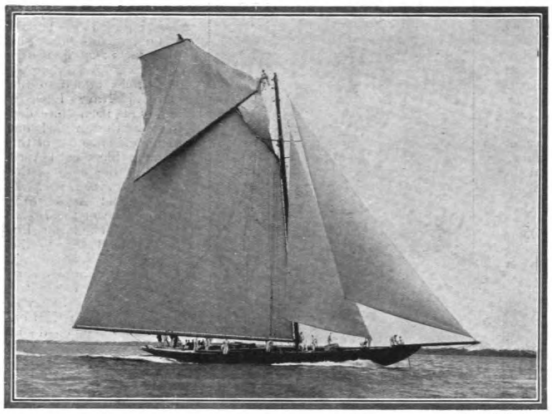


Photo. Kirk, Cowes.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "SHAMROCK" WHILE KING ALFONSO WAS ABOARD: SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S CRAFT AFTER THE MISHAP.

While King Alfonso was aboard the "Shamrock" at Cowes, her 50-ft. topmast fell, breaking the jackyard of the topsail, damaging the topsail and the bowsprit spinnaker, but fortunately not harming anyone. It will be recalled that "Shamrock II." lost a mast nine years ago, when King Edward was aboard. King Alfonso remarked that this was the fifth yacht accident he had been in. Elsewhere in this number will be found a drawing by Mr. Padday of a dismasted yacht being helped in compliance with Rule 40.



Photo. Cribb.

AN UNFORTUNATE SUBMARINE: THE CREW OF THE "A 1," ON WHICH A DISASTROUS EXPLOSION TOOK PLACE ON SATURDAY LAST.

By an explosion of petrol gas on the submarine "A 1" two officers, one petty officer, and four seamen were injured. Petty Officer Blunsdon, the coxswain, was shot sixteen feet into the air. The photograph, taken about a year ago, shows the whole crew except the two officers. The "A 1" has been particularly unfortunate. She was completed in 1903. Seven men were injured on board her at Barrow before she came into the hands of the Naval authorities. In the following year she was sunk by a liner, and the whole crew drowned.



Photo. T. Brittain.

THE FIRST GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA WITH AN OLD ENEMY OF THIS COUNTRY WHO IS NOW ITS FRIEND, LADY GLADSTONE, AND OTHER NOTED PEOPLE: A MOST INTERESTING GROUP TAKEN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

This group is particularly interesting in that it includes General Botha, who, in a notable speech, recently expressed the hope that old party organisations, particularly his own, would be dissolved and would amalgamate into one great whole—the South African National Party. In our photograph (in the back row, reading from left to right) are Captain Paget, Mr. Beresford, Mrs. Garraway, Major Garraway, Mrs. Balfour, Mrs. Wyndham, Captain Parish, Major Bentinck, Mrs. Bentinck, and Master Bentinck; (in the front row, again reading from left to right) Miss Tennant, Miss Dorothy Drew, Mr. H. Graumann, Lord Gladstone, Lady Gladstone, Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Louis Botha, and General Botha. While dealing with South Africa, we may note, that, according to the latest arrangements, the Duke of Connaught is to leave England to open the first Parliament of the Union of South Africa at Cape Town on October 10, sailing aboard the New Union Castle liner "Balmoral Castle."



IN THE SALOON IN WHICH THE KING AND QUEEN MADE THEIR JOURNEY TO SCOTLAND: HIS MAJESTY'S BED-ROOM.

This saloon, specially built by the London and North Western Railway, is that which was constructed for King Edward VII. It consists of a day-room, a smoking-room, a drawing-room, two bed-rooms, and two dressing-rooms, and is elaborately furnished and fitted. It is understood that their Majesties are likely to stay at Balmoral until October. His Majesty is looking forward with eagerness to an excellent holiday with gun, rifle, and rod.

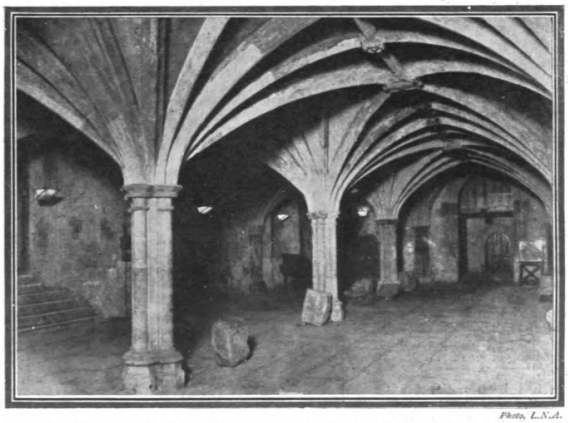


Photo. L.N.A.

JUST OPENED TO THE PUBLIC FOR THE FIRST TIME: THE EASTERN CRYPT UNDER THE GUILDHALL.

The crypt, which measures 77 feet by 46 feet, and is 13 feet in height, is divided into eastern and western crypts, the former of which, the finer of the two, and believed to be the finest in the City, has just been opened to the public. The age of the work is unknown. The eastern crypt was used until recently as a kitchen; the other crypt is a storehouse. An excellent suggestion has been made that the quincentenary of the Guildhall, which will be celebrated next year, shall be marked by the restoration of the western crypt.

in the Venezuela Boundary dispute. Sir George married, in 1885, Lady Georgiana Bathurst.

Sir Vincent Corbett, who takes Sir Ralph Paget's place as Minister Resident at Munich, which the latter has occupied since last May, has during the last three years been Minister to Venezuela. He was born in 1861, and entered the Diplomatic Service at the age of twenty-three. After serving at Berlin, the Hague, Rome, and Constantinople, he acted as Chargé d'Affaires at Copenhagen, and later at Athens. In 1898 he was selected to represent Great Britain on the International Financial Commission for the Control of Greek Finance. In 1903 he was appointed British Commissioner on the Caisse de la Dette Publique in Egypt, and the following year became Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government. This post he held till he went to Caracas in 1907. Sir Vincent Corbett married, in 1895, the Hon. Mabel Sturt, daughter of the late Lord Alington.

It was only last November that Mr. William Gaynor, who was shot on Tuesday by a would-be assassin on board the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, was elected to the Mayoralty of New York, but in that short time he succeeded in making his mark on the municipal history of the city. Although he stood as a candidate put forward by Tammany Hall, he had previously been in conflict throughout his career with the "bosses" of that institution, and he claimed to be in no way pledged to it if elected. He has certainly fulfilled his claim since by his independence. It has been said that he has done more in six months to reform the government of New York than has ever been accomplished by any anti-Tammany Mayor. In his policy of retrenchment and in the bestowal of political favours he has disregarded Tammany. He has saved the city thousands of pounds by getting rid of hundreds of superfluous officials, exposing cases of graft, and reducing inordinate salaries. He has doubtless made many enemies of the type of the man Gallagher who shot him, and who is reported to have said that "The Mayor was going to Europe to enjoy himself after depriving me of my bread and butter."

There has been nothing more tragic in the annals of aviation than the deaths, within a few weeks of each other, of the two brothers Daniel and Nicolas Kinet, the Belgian airmen, who have both lost their lives in the pursuit of their dangerous sport. Daniel Kinet died after a fall at Ghent, only about a month ago: Nicolas Kinet was killed by a terrible fall of six hundred feet at Brussels last week. The pathos of the tragedy was accentuated in each case by the fact that their wives were present when the accidents took place. Both men were crushed by their machines. In the case of Nicolas Kinet, the disaster was caused by the stay of the rear box-plane breaking and becoming entangled in the motor, which suddenly stopped.



UNVEILED AT NIGHT: THE STATUE OF DR. JOHNSON, BY MR. PERCY FITZGERALD, OUTSIDE ST. CLEMENT DANES' CHURCH IN THE STRAND.

This very excellent statue of Dr. Johnson is the work of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, whose gift to St. Clement Danes it is. The unveiling was postponed owing to the death of the King; but on the death of Mr. Pennington, the Rector, the other week, it was decided that the statue in which he had taken so much interest ought to be unveiled before his burial. For this reason, Mr. Fitzgerald himself performed the unveiling at night.

German War-ships Bought by Turkey.

In our issue last week, on the strength of information which was generally accepted as authentic, we published photographs of two German battle-ships, *Wörth* and *Brandenburg*, as having been purchased by the Turkish Government. It has since been made known that these are not the vessels which Turkey has acquired from Germany, but the battle-ships *Weissenburg* and *Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm*. As, however, the two latter vessels belong to the *Brandenburg* class, and are sister-ships to the two that we illustrated last week, the difference between them is nominal rather than material, and our photographs may stand, at any rate, for the type of war-ship which Turkey has obtained. The price paid for them is nearly £900,000. According to the tables added to the German Navy Law, it had not been intended to strike these vessels out of the effective list of the German Fleet until April 1911, in the case of the *Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm*, and April 1912, in the case of the *Weissenburg*. The latter ship was named after the battle of Weissenburg, the fortieth anniversary of which was celebrated last Saturday. She was named by the Kaiser, and was launched at Stettin in 1891.



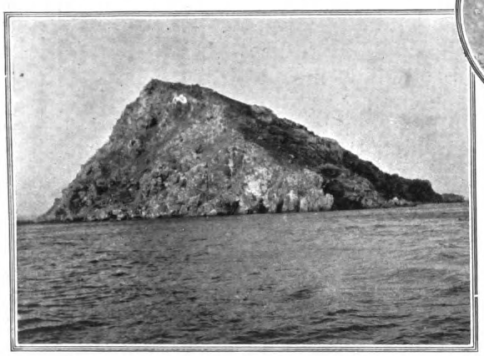
Photo. Central News.

THE LAUNCHING AND THE NAMING OF THE "LION": THE CORD BEFORE IT WAS CUT, AND THE FLOWER-DECKED BOTTLE OF WINE.

Viscountess Clifden, having broken the bottle of wine against the vessel, and having named it with the words: "I name this ship 'Lion.' God bless the 'Lion,' and all who sail in her," took mallet and chisel and cut through the cord which freed a heavy weight on either side of the vessel, the releasing of which displaced the dog-shores. The launch was most successful, and it is estimated that no fewer than fifty thousand people witnessed it.

Tangled Politics in Persia.

Even those who are on the spot find the political situation in Persia somewhat complicated and difficult to understand. The various parties so frequently change sides, or rearrange themselves, the friends of one day becoming the foes of the next, that students of affairs at a distance may be pardoned if they do not readily grasp the position of affairs. Satar Khan, for instance, who has recently been wounded and captured, at Teheran, by the forces of the latest Nationalist Government, is the well-known Nationalist leader who, with Baghir Khan, first raised the standard of Persian nationalism at Tabriz, and defended that town against the Shah's forces. Satar Khan arrived at Teheran in April, having been expelled from Tabriz, where his presence tended to disturbances, at the suggestion of the British and Russian Governments. At Teheran, in recognition of his services, the Government lent him as a residence Atabeg Park, where he lately collected a force of "Fidais," or revolutionaries. These the Government required him to disarm, as they menaced the peace of the capital; and the fighting last Sunday, in which he was captured, was due to his delay in obeying the order. Thus the Persian Government has come to blows with its former supporters, with whom only a short time before it had been, ostensibly, on the friendliest of terms. The British Legation, whose grounds adjoined the park occupied by Satar Khan and his men, was in the thick of the fighting, for the Government troops attacked the park with rifle fire and artillery. A correspondent of the *Times* wrote that, "Moving about the Legation grounds, one generally enjoyed the sensation of sitting in the stalls at the play, 'An Englishman's Home.'"



THE BARREN, TREELESS DWELLING-PLACE OF THE BANISHED DOGS: THE ISLE OF OXIAS, IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.



LEFT BEHIND, YET UNHAPPY: A PUPPY WHICH CANNOT REALISE ITS GOOD LUCK.

THE DEVIL'S ISLAND OF DOGS: EXILING THE CANINE STREET SCAVENGERS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

We are able to add three photographs to the remarkably interesting set published in our issue of July 23 last. We may remark also that the Isle of Oxias, to which the canine scavengers of Constantinople have been banished, is even more inhospitable than we believed: it is not well wooded; in point of fact, it is treeless, and there is no shade from the sun, "not even," says our correspondent, "an unsharp bit of surface where the dogs may lie." For the rest we may repeat some of the description given under the Illustrations previously published by us: "The dogs have been turned loose, to exist as they can, though provided regularly with rations of food from the city, paid for by a vote of the Turkish Government under pressure of public opinion. . . Water is supplied them from wells in the island . . . The poor beasts, it is said, make wild rushes for the cans at the time for watering every day."



AWAITING EXILE: A BARGE-LOAD OF CONSTANTINOPLE DOGS WAITING TO BE TUGGED TO THE ISLE OF OXIAS, THE DOGS' DEVIL'S ISLAND.

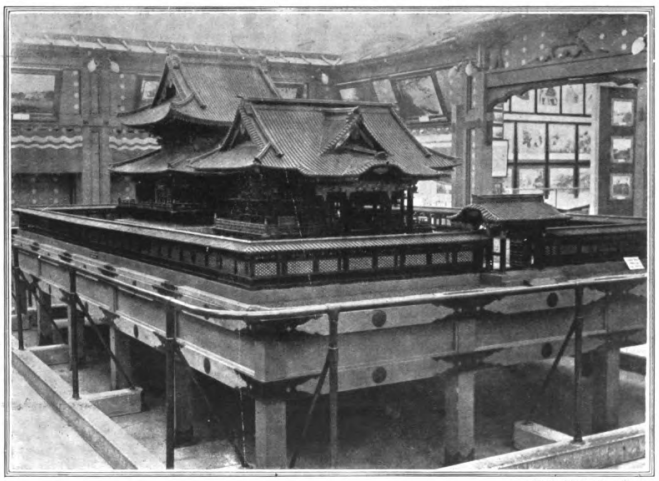


Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

PRESENTED TO THE KING AS A MEMENTO OF HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION: A MODEL OF THE SHRINE OF SHOGUN, AT TOKYO, REMARKABLE FOR ITS BEAUTIFUL LACQUER-WORK.

During his visit to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, King George graciously accepted from the Japanese Commission this model of the shrine of Shogun, at Tokyo, which is especially remarkable for its lacquer-work.

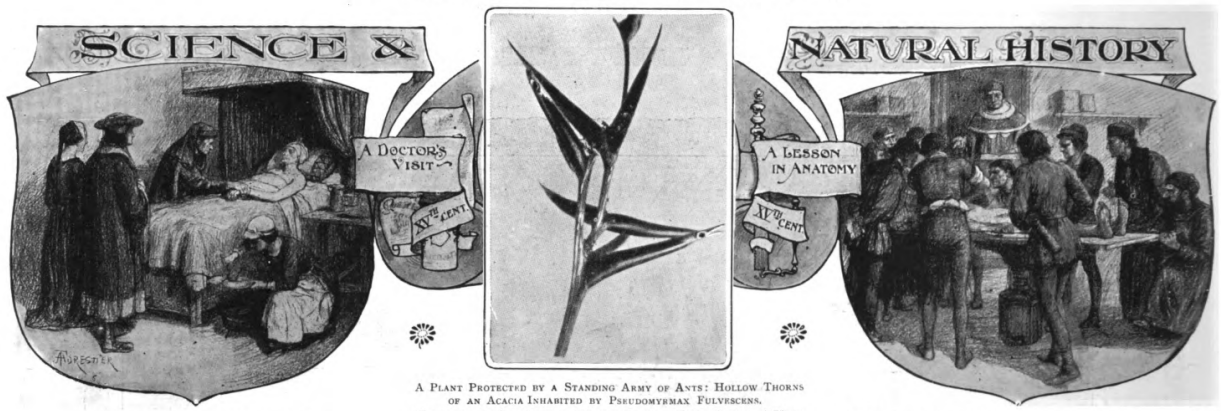
SOME YACHT-RACING RULES ILLUSTRATED BY C. M. PADDAY.

No. II.—DISMASTED.



WILLING OBEDIENCE TO RULE NO. 40: ASSISTANCE OFFERED TO A DISMASTED YACHT.

We give the second of a series of exceptionally interesting drawings by Mr. C. M. Padday, the well-known marine artist, which illustrate various rules that must be followed during yacht-racing, or the results that come from the breaking of such rules. Rule 40, which is headed "Man Overboard and Accidents," reads: "Each Yacht shall render every possible assistance to any vessel or person in peril. . . A Yacht neglecting to render assistance when in a position to do so shall be disqualified." This particular illustration is of especial interest at the moment, when it is recalled that it was only the other day that the topmast of the "Shamrock" fell while King Alfonso was aboard, although, apparently, the disaster was not of so extensive a nature as that shown in the drawing.



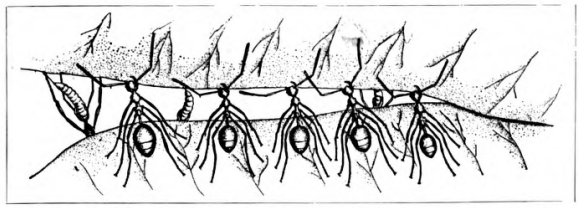
A Plant Protected by a Standing Army of Ants: Hollow Thorns of an Acacia Inhabited by Pseudomyrmax Fulvescens.

The entrances for the ants are near the tips of the thorns. "These ants form a most efficient standing army for the plant, which prevents not only the mammalia from browsing on the leaves, but delivers it from a much more dangerous enemy, the leaf-cutting ants."

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

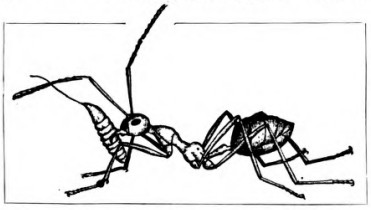
MORE ABOUT ANTS.

CONTINUING my remarks on Dr. W. M. Wheeler's interesting book on ants (Columbia University Press and Macmillan) the first point again to be emphasised is the evidence this work supplies of the evolution of the ant-race from comparatively small beginnings onwards to a specialisation of life and social duties which stands forth as one of the most amazing features of the animal world. Dr. Wheeler makes this point plain—in fact, it may be described as the aim and purport of his work. Compared with bees and wasps, ants are very highly developed insects. It is not difficult, perhaps, to account for the social phases of insect-life. Co-operation is seen, far down in the scale of being, among zoophytes and other forms. It is the elaboration of the social instinct which makes ant-life so interesting to the zoologist, and equally to the sociological student. One might, indeed, be tempted to think that all social development, in man as in insect, follows certain well-defined tracks, which in the main are destined to work out the greatest happiness of the greater numbers. I can find no more remarkable illustration of the evolution of ant-habits than that presented by certain families which manipulate leaves in order to form dwellings. There are many species which accomplish this task, and which have found it to their advantage to substitute aerial habits for the terrestrial ways of most of their neighbours. Thus Dr. Wheeler describes for us, from Forel's data, the habit of a certain *Œcophylla* inhabiting tropical Africa. Large nests are constructed in the foliage of trees, and an illustration is here given of the ants engaged in the work of nest-construction. A great number of leaves, we are told, are fastened together by a fine white web, the leaves being joined by their edges. The question now arises, that, as no adult insects are known to spin silk, how they are able to fabricate such dwellings. It was discovered that the Œcophylla uses its larvæ or young for spinning the silk needed for the nest. When a nest building was injured, workers emerged from the nest, each bearing a larva in its jaws. These were kept moving from one side to the other of the nest (see illustration), the worker using the larvæ as shuttles and as spools as well.



Textile Industry among Ants: Œcophylla Smaragdina Workers Building a Nest by Drawing Edges of Leaves Together while Others Bind Them with Silk Spun by the Larvae.

"They lined up in a straight row . . . seized the edge of the leaf on one side of the rent while they fastened themselves by the claws on their six feet to another leaf. Then they began to pull . . . several workers emerged . . each with a larva in its mandibles . . . The ants were actually using their larvae both as spools and shuttles."

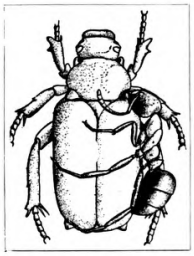


Using its Larva as a Shuttle: An Œcophylla Smaragdina Weaving the Silken Tissue of the Nest.

"The larvae were carried with their anterior ends directed forward and upward, and were kept moving from one side to the other of the rent. . . . Gradually the rent was filled out with a fine silken web."

"GO TO THE ANT, THOU SLUGGARD!" NEW LESSONS FOR THE LAZY.

Illustrations Reproduced from Dr. W. M. Wheeler's book, "Ants: Their Structure, Development, and Behaviour," by Courtesy of the Publishers, the Columbia University Press, New York.

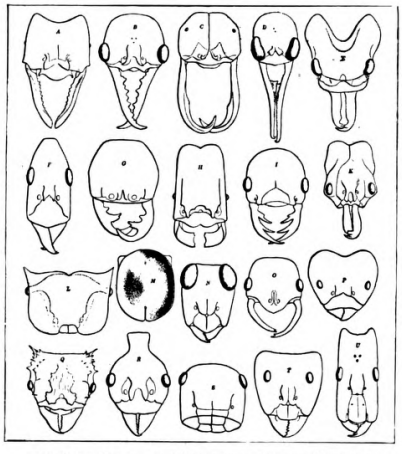


A Guest that is Indifferent to Persecution: An Ant Gnawing a Beetle that Lives in its Nest.

Beetles live as guests in ants' nests. Some are treated as pets, others persecuted. This one's hard armour shields it from the ants' mandibles.

A very interesting chapter on "Persecuted Guests" in ant-communities. Here we enter on a very wide subject, which has received attention from many naturalists. It is interesting not other kinds of insects alone which are harboured by ants. We find in the list even members of the classes of spiders and crustaceans. Dr. Wheeler says the list of ant-guests runs up to a total of three thousand at least, the number being probably greater. Some "guests" are treated as enemies, because they attack isolated ants, or feed on diseased or dead ants. Others play the part of friends, and remove mites or parasites from their hosts. Then, of course, we have the aphides or plant lice, kept in ant-nests in order that they may provide the honey juice of which ants are fond. The aphides are regularly "milked" by the ants that harbour them, and thus a certain supply of what is both a food and a luxury is readily procured.

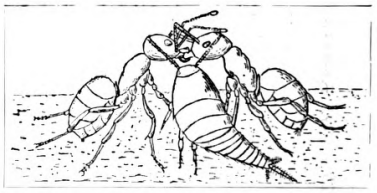
The "sanguinary ants" are what Dr. Wheeler calls the "facultative slave-workers." Here, also, we find gradations in the extent to which evolution has operated to produce greater or less dependence of owners on slaves for the discharge of the duties of the nest. For instance, in the case of *Formica sanguinea*, a typical slave-holder of Europe, we may find the ants living both in independent slaveless colonies, and in nests where the service is slave-discharged.



An Object-Lesson for Phrenologists: Twenty Varieties in the Heads of Ants.

"The head varies enormously in shape. It may be circular, elliptical, rectangular or triangular, and all its parts may show an extraordinary diversity . . . The mandibles . . . present, like the beaks of birds and the teeth of mammals, a bewildering variety of structure." They are used for excavating, cutting up food, fighting, carrying, and leaping.

No less instructive are considerations which deal with what we may call the mental side of ant-life. It seems that the sense or faculty of smell plays a highly important part in ant-existence. An authority contends that the smell-sense is located in the antennæ or feelers, and that different joints of the feelers "are specialised for the perception of different odours." Hearing seems to be a sense doubtfully developed in these insects, though traces of auditory organs are not wanting in some species. Perhaps, as Dr. Wheeler puts it, ants exercise a sense of vibration much to their advantage, and the legs seem to play the chief part in making the insects acquainted with movements occurring in their environment. It was Tyndall, I believe, who suggested that the delicate processes of insect-antennæ, and probably also the hairs of the legs, acted as miniature stethoscopes. Lord Avebury maintains that the colour-sense is present in ants, and, as regards sight, Dr. Wheeler thinks that only ants with well-developed eyes, in contradistinction to those in which the eye-structures are of less perfect character, "can distinguish objects by means of these organs."

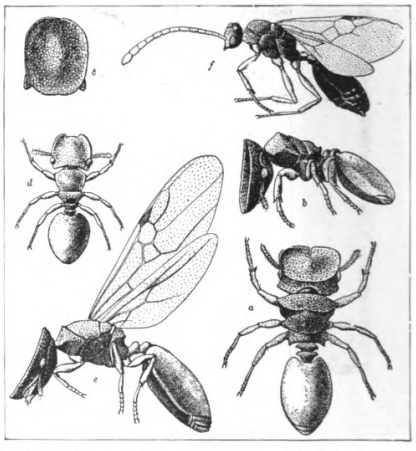


Taking Food out of its Host's Mouth: An Atelura Snatching Honey Regurgitated by One Ant to Another.

"Ants were grouped in couples for the purpose of regurgitating" honey. The atelura (a creature that lives as a guest with ants) "suddenly snapped up the droplet passing in front of it and made off."

Whether we have regard to ant-structure itself or to the phases of life which that structure subserves, from nervous system to feelers and from jaws to legs, it must be confessed ant-existence has hardly a parallel in the world of animals. Dr. Wheeler's book, I repeat, is a testimony to one of the most wonderful phases which can be found in our wonderful world.

ANDREW WILSON.

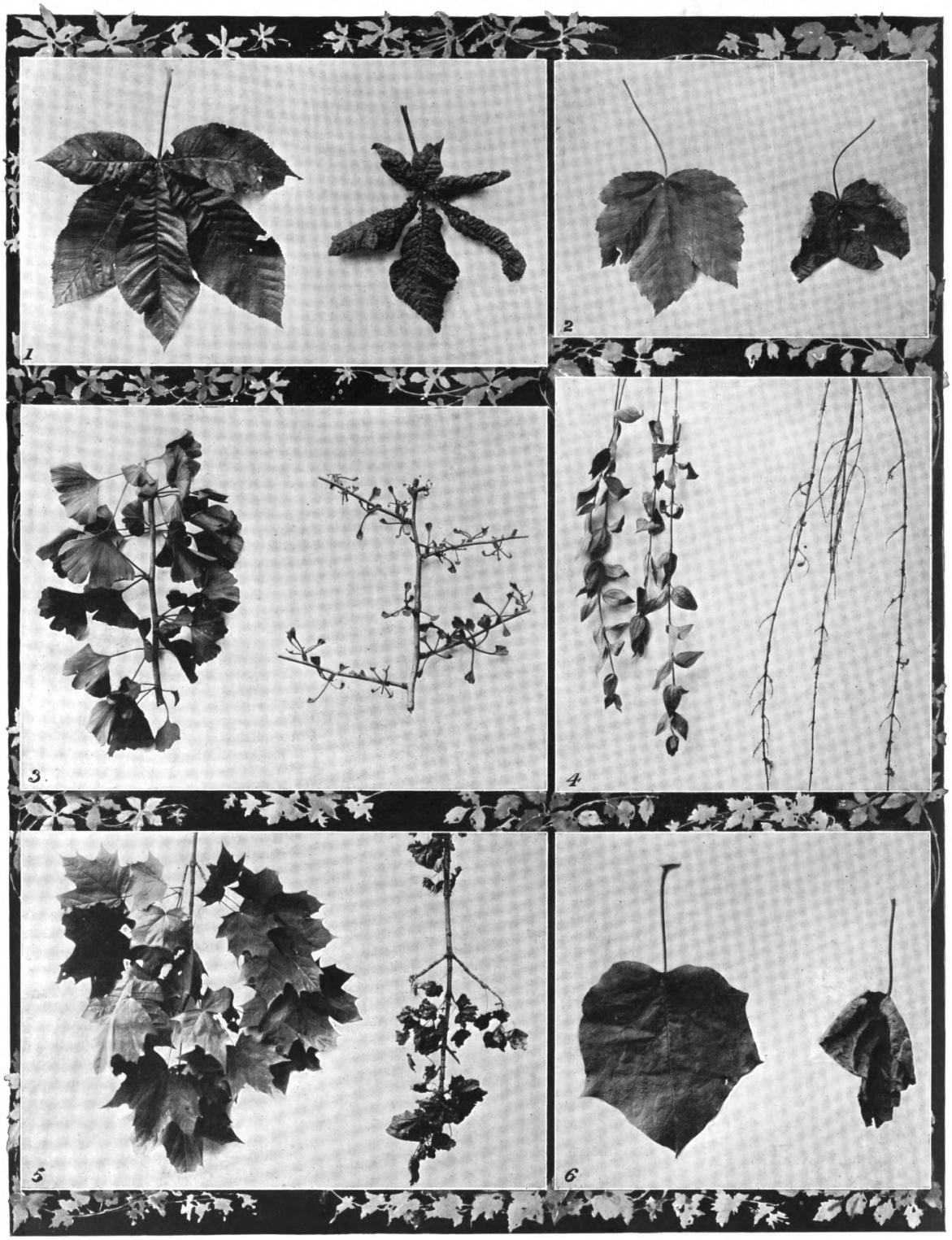


A Race in which the Female Predominates and Takes Different Forms: Castes and Professions among Ants.

These different forms of an ant known as *Cryptocerus varians* are as follows: *a*. Soldier; *b*. Same in profile; *c*. Head of same from above; *d*. Worker; *e*. Female; *f*. Male. Polymorphism among ants (to a less degree among bees and wasps) represents a physiological division of labour. The different castes here shown—worker, soldier, queen—are all varieties of the female.

THE SAD CASE OF THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE: EVIL EFFECTS OF TARRED ROADS.

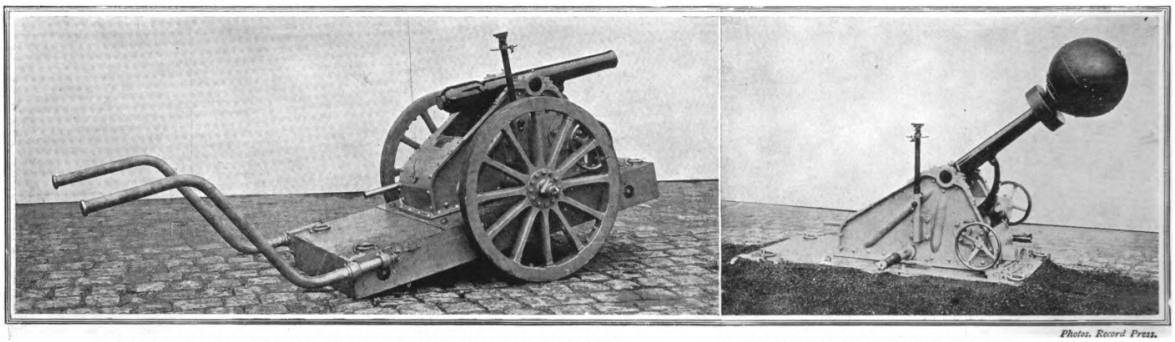
PARTICLES OF TAR RAISED FROM THE ROAD AS DAMAGERS OF TREES AND PLANTS.



1. A CHESTNUT LEAF IN ITS NORMAL STATE; AND ANOTHER DAMAGED BY THE TAR.
2. A MAPLE LEAF IN ITS NORMAL STATE; AND ANOTHER DAMAGED BY THE TAR.
3. LEAVES OF THE GINKGO TREE IN THEIR NORMAL STATE; AND DAMAGED BY THE TAR.
4. HYBRID SYRINGA IN ITS NORMAL STATE; AND DAMAGED BY THE TAR.
5. SYCAMORE MAPLE LEAVES IN THEIR NORMAL STATE; AND DAMAGED BY THE TAR.
6. A CATALPA LEAF IN ITS NORMAL STATE; AND ANOTHER DAMAGED BY THE TAR.

At the second International Road Congress, held at Brussels, a discussion took place the other day as to the effect on vegetation of tarring the roads in order to prevent the clouds of dust that are raised by motor and other traffic. The same question was discussed at the first congress, held in Paris two years ago, and further observations have since been made. The Superintendent of the Walks of the Bois de Boulogne, M. Forestier, has come to the conclusion that this tarring of the roads in the Bois has had a very bad effect on the neighbouring trees, shrubs, and small plants like begonias and geraniums. The mischief has shown itself in the appearance of brown spots on the leaves, causing them to crinkle up. These results have been ascribed to the constant raising of particles of tar, which stick to the leaves and have a caustic action upon them. Trees that are not near the tarred roads, apparently, have not shown these symptoms. So far, however, it would appear that the Bois de Boulogne is singular in its experience of the harm done by tarred roads, and that similar ill-effects on vegetation have not been noticed in other places, or, at all events, have not formed the basis for a report. The catalpa, it may be noted, is a genus of Bignoniaceæ and is a native of Japan, China, North America, and the West Indies. It takes its name from Catesby, who discovered it in Carolina in 1726. The ginkgo is a Japanese tree—"Salisburia adiantifolia."

ENGINES OF WAR OF THE FUTURE—GERMAN AND BRITISH.



Photos. Record Press.

A GUN DESIGNED TO SUFFOCATE THE ENEMY: THE NEW KRUPP BOMB-FIRER MOUNTED FOR FIELD WORK—THE BOMB NOT IN POSITION.

A GUN DESIGNED TO SUFFOCATE THE ENEMY: THE NEW KRUPP BOMB-FIRER MOUNTED FOR POSITION WORK—THE BOMB IN ITS PLACE.

The new Krupp bomb-gun is designed to throw large bombs (each containing 160 pounds of explosives) each of which, on bursting, will fill the air with poisonous gases fatal to human life. Another Illustration of the subject will be found elsewhere in this number.

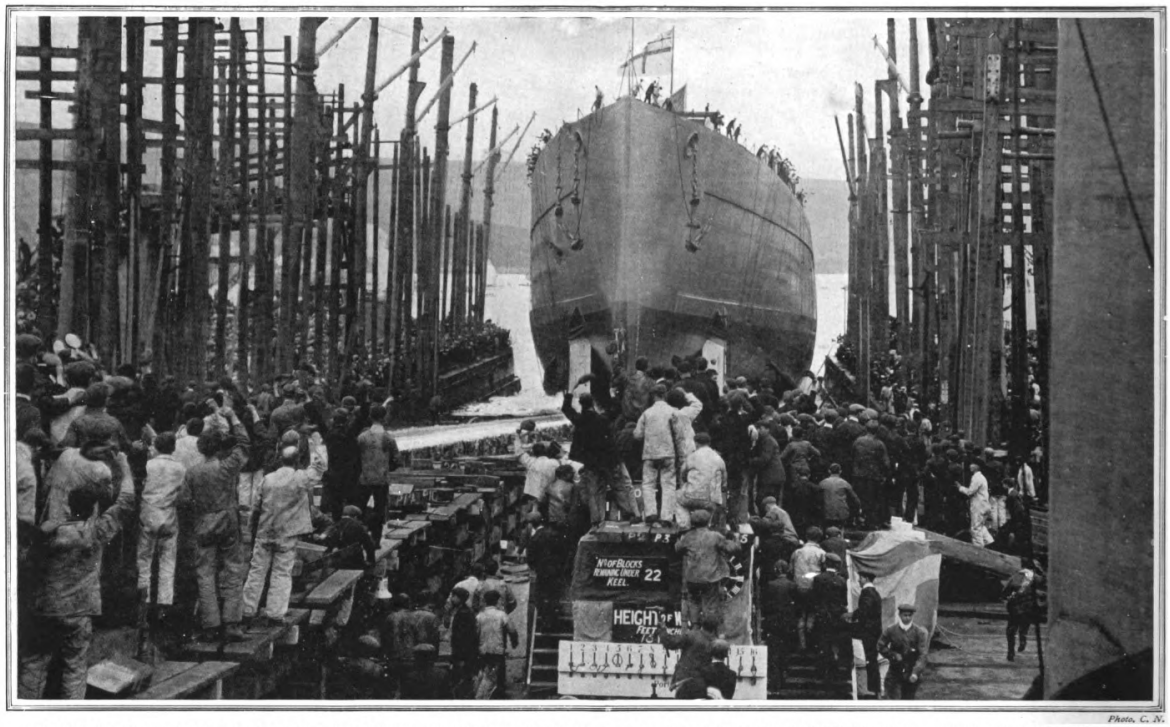
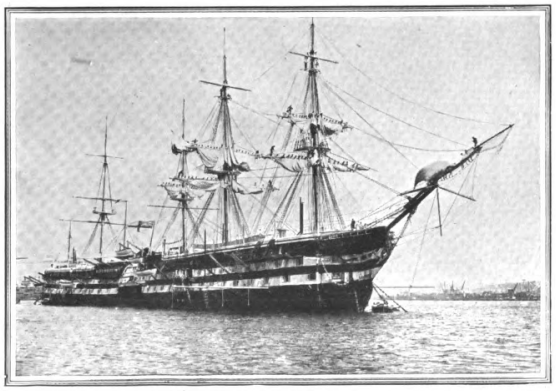


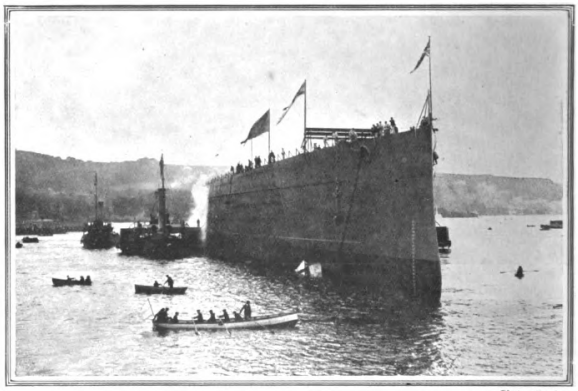
Photo. C. N.

THE MYSTERY-SHIP OF THE BRITISH NAVY: THE LAUNCH OF THE NEW ARMOURED CRUISER "LION," SAID TO BE SUPERIOR IN GUN-POWER TO EVERY BATTLE-SHIP IN THE WORLD'S FLEETS.

Naturally enough, there are many details of the "Lion" that have not been made public. Possibly, indeed, there has been even more secrecy about her than is usual. Hence the fact that she has been called "the mystery-ship of the British Navy." It is said that she is to mount eight 13·5-inch guns, and that she has nine and three-quarter inches of side armour; that is to say, as much as the "St. Vincent" class of "Dreadnoughts." If this be true, it may be said that the "Lion," which is officially described as an armoured cruiser, is at least the equal of any battle-ship in the world. She was launched at Devonport on Saturday of last week, and was named by Viscountess Clifden. She is the longest war-ship—her length over all is 700 feet. Her speed is set at twenty-eight knots, but she is expected to give at least thirty knots for a short run.



IN OTHER DAYS: THE "LION" OF THE PAST.



Photos. Crochett

TO-DAY: THE GIANT ARMOURED CRUISER "LION."

Our Illustrations give a remarkably good idea of the progress that has been made in Naval construction. Nothing is more extraordinary, indeed, than the change that has taken place in our cruisers. To take only the last ten years, the "Cressy," built in 1900, has a length of 454 feet; her tonnage is 12,000; she is of 21,000 horse-power; and she has a speed of 21 knots. The "Lion" is 700 feet in length; her tonnage is 26,360; she is of 70,000 horse-power; and she will have a speed of twenty-eight knots. The "Cressy" had a total gun-fire of 1960 pounds; her broadside gun-fire being 1360 lb. The "Lion's" total gun-fire is 11,144 lb.; her broadside gun-fire being 10,896 lb.

GUNS THAT SUFFOCATE THE ENEMY: THE NEW GERMAN BOMB-FIRERS.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.

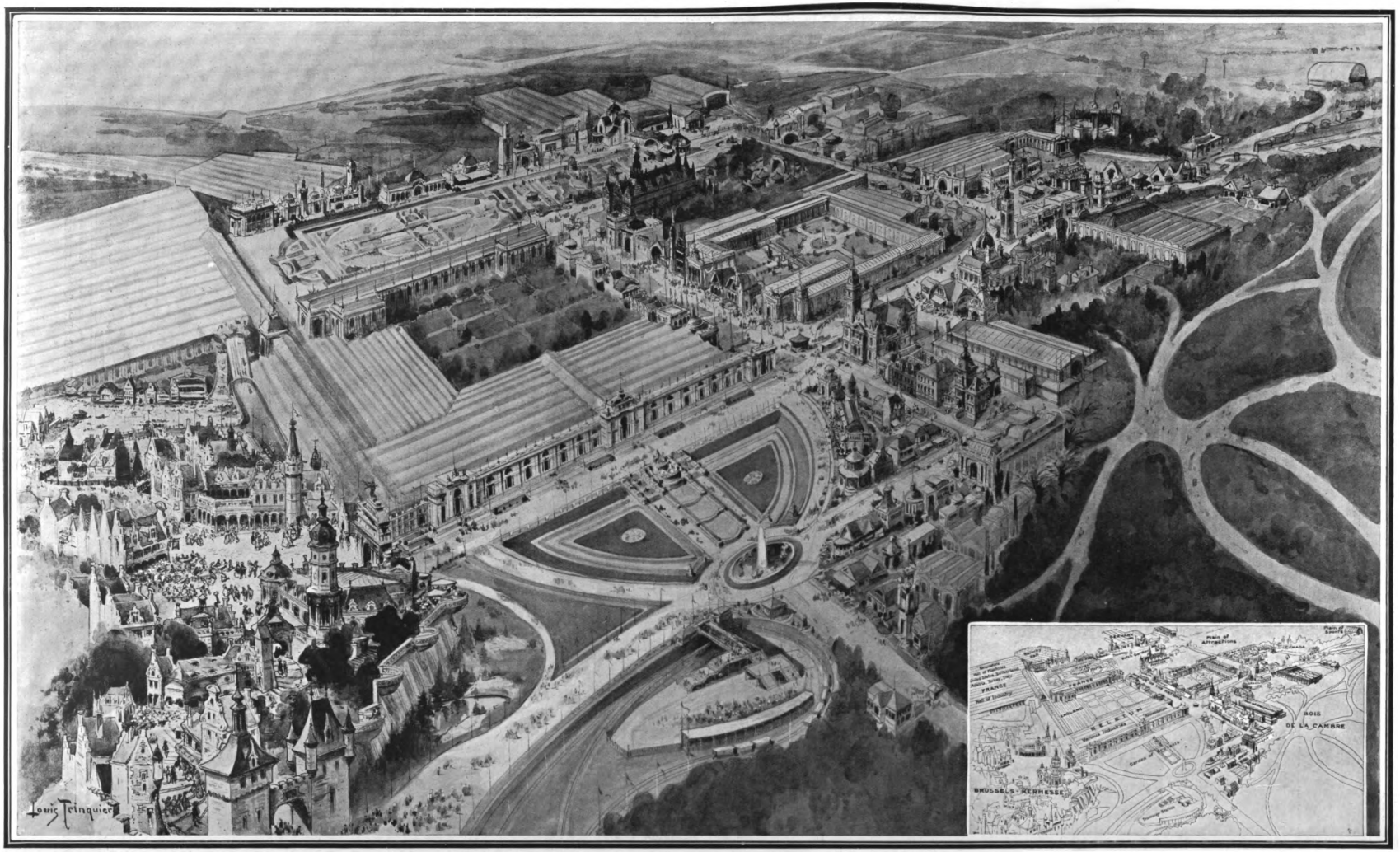


FALLING UNDER THE POISONOUS GASES EMANATING FROM BOMBS BURSTING IN THEIR MIDST: THE EFFECT THE LATEST KRUPP WEAPON WOULD HAVE ON THE FOE.

Krupp's, the famous German gun-makers, have just invented a remarkable weapon known as the bomb-gun. This fires a large, very brittle bomb containing 160 pounds of explosives. Each bomb, as it bursts, fills the air with poisonous gases, which, it is said, no human being can withstand. The effective range is not more than 400 yards. On another page we give photographs of the gun as fitted for position-work and as mounted for work in the field. For the sake of pictorial effect, our Artist has shown such guns at work, though it need hardly be pointed out that they have never been used against an enemy. Likewise, for effect, the weapons are shown turned against an Oriental nation.

THE MAGNET THAT HAS DRAWN MANY VISITORS AND MUCH GOLD TO THE PARIS OF BELGIUM.

DRAWN BY LOUIS TRINQUIER.



AS AN AIRMAN MIGHT SEE IT: THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT BRUSSELS—A PANORAMIC VIEW.

Since its opening by the King of the Belgians, many thousands of visitors, from all parts, have been attracted this summer to the great International Exhibition at Brussels. Like those with which Londoners are familiar, a large exhibition of this kind forms a friendly meeting-ground for people of different countries, enables the nations to learn each other's trades and ways, and generally tends to the promotion of goodwill and social progress. Among those parts of the Exhibition devoted to modern products, the British Section has been particularly attractive, being housed in a handsome building in a central position. Interest of a more retrospective and historical kind is to be found in the "Bruxelles Kermesse," or Brussels Fair, which is an architectural reproduction of an old Flemish city of three centuries ago, with its inhabitants dressed in the costumes and engaged in the occupations of the time. Ten modern Belgians, appropriately attired, form the inmates of each old house, where they go about their work or sit at wooden benches making merry in the spirit of the past. In the narrow streets, that wind between the picturesque gabled houses, may be seen Flemish citizens of long ago, flower-girls, cavaliers, jesters and dancers, the town-crier with his lantern, or a village band playing strange music on pipes and horns.

THE FASHION OF THE MOMENT AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SACK: "LA COURSE D'ENTRAVÉES."

DRAWN BY RENÉ LELONG.



A "SACK-RACE" FOR WEARERS OF "HOBBLE" SKIRTS: LADIES IN "TUBE" FROCKS ENGAGED IN A SPEED CONTEST.

It has been said with a good deal of truth that wearers of the "tube" frock in its most exaggerated form are so hobbled by the tightness of their skirts that they find it difficult to walk, save with the shortest and most mincing of steps, practically impossible to run, and exceedingly difficult to go up and down stairs, or to enter a motor-car or other vehicle. It has been remarked several times, indeed, that the movements of the ladies in question suggest a sack-race rather than anything else. This notion so appealed to the committee organising a fête in a French suburb that they included in their programme a race for wearers of the tight skirts in question. This, of course, was a speed contest, and the only rule of any importance that was made was that the skirts of the competitors must not be more than 1 metre 40 round (about 51 inches). Some of the ladies, it will be noted, ran as best they could; others hopped, kangaroo-manner, in the style approved by certain sack-racers.

LITERATURE



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

MR. RICHARD BAGOT,
Whose new Novel, "The House of Serravalle," is announced by Messrs. Methuen.



In the Scriptorium

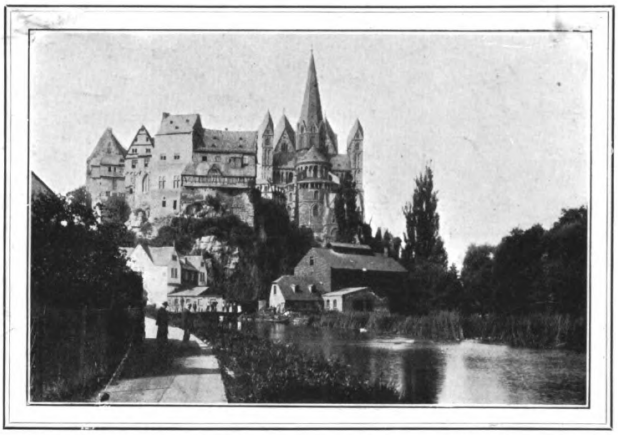


Photo, Elliott and Fry.

SIR A. T. QUILLER-COUCH ("Q.")
Who has a new Story, "Lady Good-for-Nothing," appearing in Messrs. Nelson's Two-Shilling Series.

Human Documents from the Middle Ages.

It was a good idea, and one which has not been so completely carried out before in English, to collect a prose anthology of extracts from mediæval writings illustrating the life and manners and ideas of the Middle Ages. The compiler of "A Medieval Garner" (Constable), Mr. G. G. Coulton, describes his work as a collection of "human documents from the four centuries preceding the Reformation." His aim has been to provide readers who wish to get at the real Middle Ages with actual contemporary productions by which they can check and estimate the allusions and generalisations of historians. The advantage of such a plan is obvious, for what reader of history has not felt a desire to verify references and look up original authorities in order to form an independent judgment? "The records here printed," Mr. Coulton tells us, "represent thirty years' study among all kinds of medieval writings. . . . They have been chosen as specially characteristic of the period. . . . Drawn from six different languages, the large majority of these extracts are here translated for the first and perhaps the last time, since they are only the cream from bulky and often inaccessible volumes. A few are from manuscripts." The book is, he concludes, the "first attempt in English to cover Medieval Life as a whole." The arrangement of the volume — a goodly, portly tome of over seven hundred pages — is admirable, and the print is large and clear; each extract is preceded by a note sufficiently explaining its source, and a short glossary is given at the end; the text itself is practically free from foot-notes. There is a number of interesting illustrations, mostly reproduced from old books and manuscripts. Over three hundred extracts are given, from a large variety of recondite mediæval authors. A few examples will give an idea of the kind of material here presented—"The Earliest Recorded Alpine Climb" (from Vincent of Beauvais); "Vivisection" (Guibert de Nogent); "The Jackdaw of Rheims" ("Exordium Magnum Cisterciense") perhaps the earliest version of the famous legend; "Alsace in 1200 A.D." ("Chronicle of Colmar"); "An Oxford Brawl" (Matthew Paris); "A Christmas Pageant" (Joannes de Caulibus); "Witchcraft Extraordinary" (Chronique de St. Denis). Altogether, the book fulfils its purpose excellently. Read in conjunction with a continuous history or with knowledge of the period, and also with the requisite touch of imagination, it calls up a picture of mediæval life hardly to be got otherwise than by long poring over dusty tomes.



A TOWN WHOSE CHRONICLE IS A *LOCUS CLASSICUS* FOR MEDIÆVAL COSTUME AND POPULAR SONGS: LIMBURG ON THE LAHN, SHOWING THE EAST END OF THE CATHEDRAL AND THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

"The 'Limburg Chronicle,' which contains more details about costume and popular songs than any other of the Midale Ages, was written by Tilman von Wolfhagen, a married clerk and notary. . . . From the year 1347 onwards, he himself remembers the events he chronicles. The record ends with the year 1398, and Tilman died in 1402."



A PASTIME INVENTED BY THE DEVIL—ACCORDING TO CERTAIN 13TH-CENTURY PREACHERS: A GERMAN MEDIÆVAL COUNTRY DANCE, FROM A 15TH-CENTURY DRAWING IN THE MUSEUM AT WEIMAR.

"A certain holy man saw the devil," wrote Etienne de Bourbon (1195-1261), "under the form of a little Ethiopian, standing over a woman who led the dance, and leading her round at his will. . . . The inventor of these things is Satan." Thomas de Chantimpré pointed out that "dancers . . . circle round towards the left (on which side the accursed goats will be set) and will therefore lose that kingdom which shall be bestowed by the Judge upon the blessed . . . at His right hand." Dancing was excusable only at weddings (he thought) as a consolation for those "who have joined together in the laborious life of matrimony. For, according to the vulgar proverb, that man is worthy to have a little bell hung with a golden chain around his neck, who hath not repented of taking a wife before the year is out."

The above Illustrations are Reproduced from Mr. G. G. Coulton's book, "A Medieval Garner," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Constable. (See Review on this Page.)

The Land of the Hittites.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.

Professor Garstang's work on the Hittites—"The Land of the Hittites: an Account of Recent Explorations and Discoveries in Asia Minor, with Descriptions of the Hittite Monuments" (Constable)—has appeared at an opportune moment, for there is some curiosity on the part of the reading public to know something of this mysterious race. Their name is familiar enough to most of us (no doubt from our early studies of the Bible), and there are not many who have not heard of those strange sculptures with hieroglyphic inscriptions, to be seen on rocks and cliffs scattered throughout the greater part of Asia Minor, which so long baffled the most heroic attempts at explanation and decipherment. Increased interest in the Hittite problem followed the discoveries of Professor Hugo Winckler, of Berlin, whose excavations at Boghaz Keui, in Cappadocia, have enabled us to identify that site with the city of Khatti, the ancient capital and centre of Hittite power. Here in the ruins of an early Hittite palace were found, some four years ago, large numbers of clay tablets from the archives of Hittite kings of the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries B.C. At that period Babylonian writing was in common use throughout the Nearer East, and the Babylonian tongue was the language both of commerce and diplomacy; it is for this reason the newly found documents present less difficulty than the hieroglyphics on the rocks. For although many are in the ancient Hittite tongue, they are written throughout in the cuneiform characters of Babylon, and so their phonetic rendering is certain. It is nearly three years since Professor Winckler gave us a summary of the results obtained from a preliminary study of his new material. Ill health has since retarded his publication of the actual texts, and scholars still await the opportunity of testing his conclusions, and of carrying their study further by attacking problems still unsolved. There has also been a lull in the work of discovery and excavation, due to recent events in Turkey. It was thus a happy thought of Professor Garstang's to collect all that is at present known of the Hittites and their remains, and to summarise the material in a popular and readable form. Professsor Garstang himself has already partly excavated the Hittite site of Sakje-Geuzi, and he has visited and taken photographs of many of the Hittite monuments during his journeys in Asia Minor. His practical acquaintance with the country has stood him in good stead, both in his description of the monuments themselves and in his treatment of the history. As his book appeals to the general reader, he has been well advised to devote some space to a sketch of the strange geographical conditions which exerted so strong an influence on the development of this ancient inland power. On the other hand, the archæologist will find his bibliography to the monuments very useful for reference. A notable feature of the book is the numerous illustrations, which, apart from views of purely Hittite monuments, give an excellent idea of the country and its present population. They also include views of buildings and remains of classical and mediæval antiquity at Ephesus, Angora, Aleppo, and other places visited by Professor Garstang in the course of his work. It should be added that an introduction to the volume has been written by Professor Sayce, whose name will always be associated with the recovery of our knowledge of this ancient people.

HAVILAND'S SERIES OF SHAKESPEAREAN CHARACTERS

(AS REPRESENTED BY OUR LEADING PLAYERS).



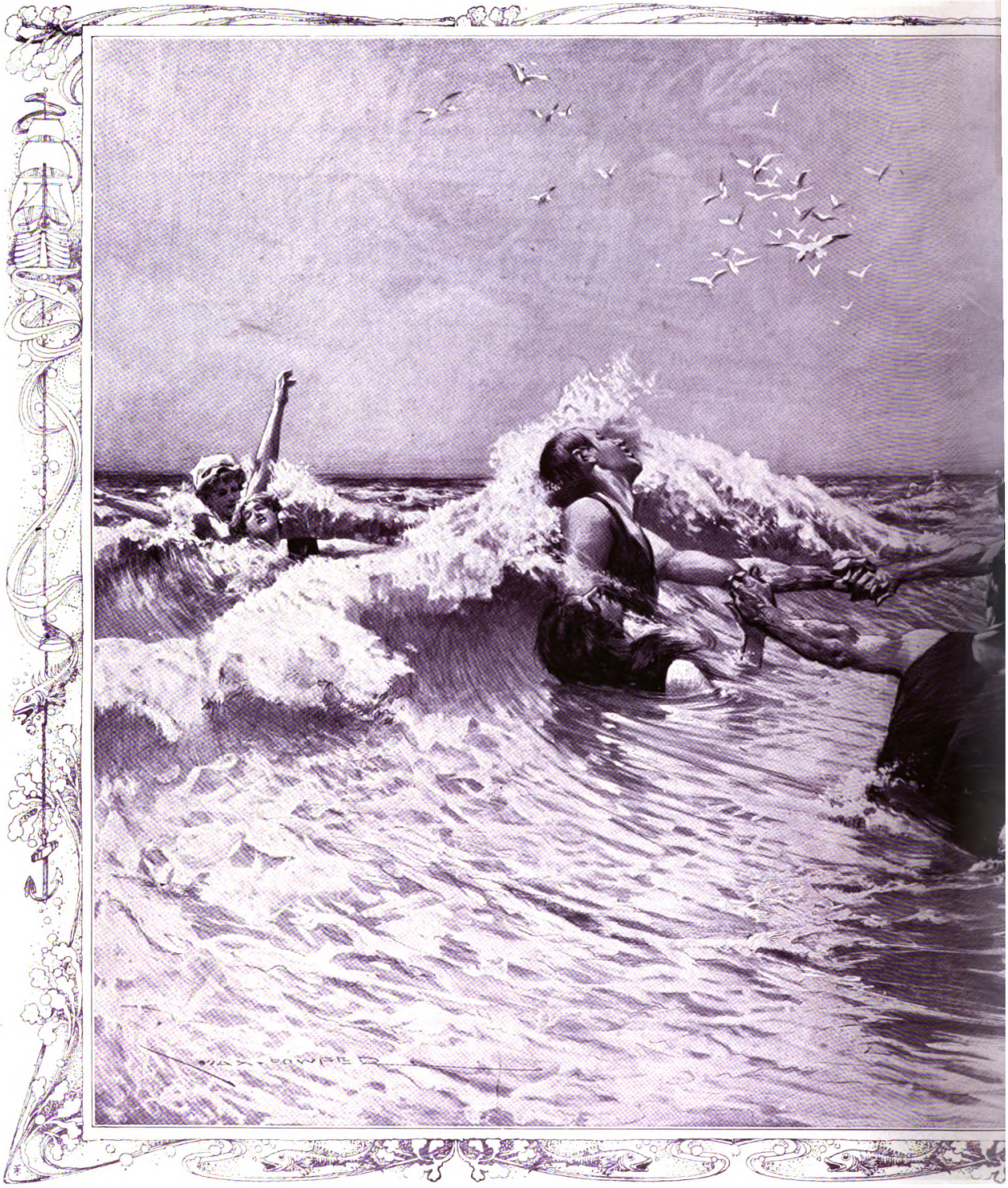
No. X.—MR. ARTHUR BOURCHIER AS MACBETH.

Mr. Bourchier is joining Sir Herbert Tree for the production of "Henry VIII." at His Majesty's, which is due on September 1, and is to appear as King Henry. Sir Herbert Tree will, of course, be the Cardinal Wolsey. Miss Violet Vanbrugh (Mrs. Bourchier) will be seen as Queen Katharine; and Mr. Henry Ainley as the Duke of Buckingham. The great scene of the revival will be the Coronation in Westminster Abbey.

Drawn by Frank Haviland.

THE HOLIDAYS' MOST ATTRACTI

DRAWN BY OUR SP

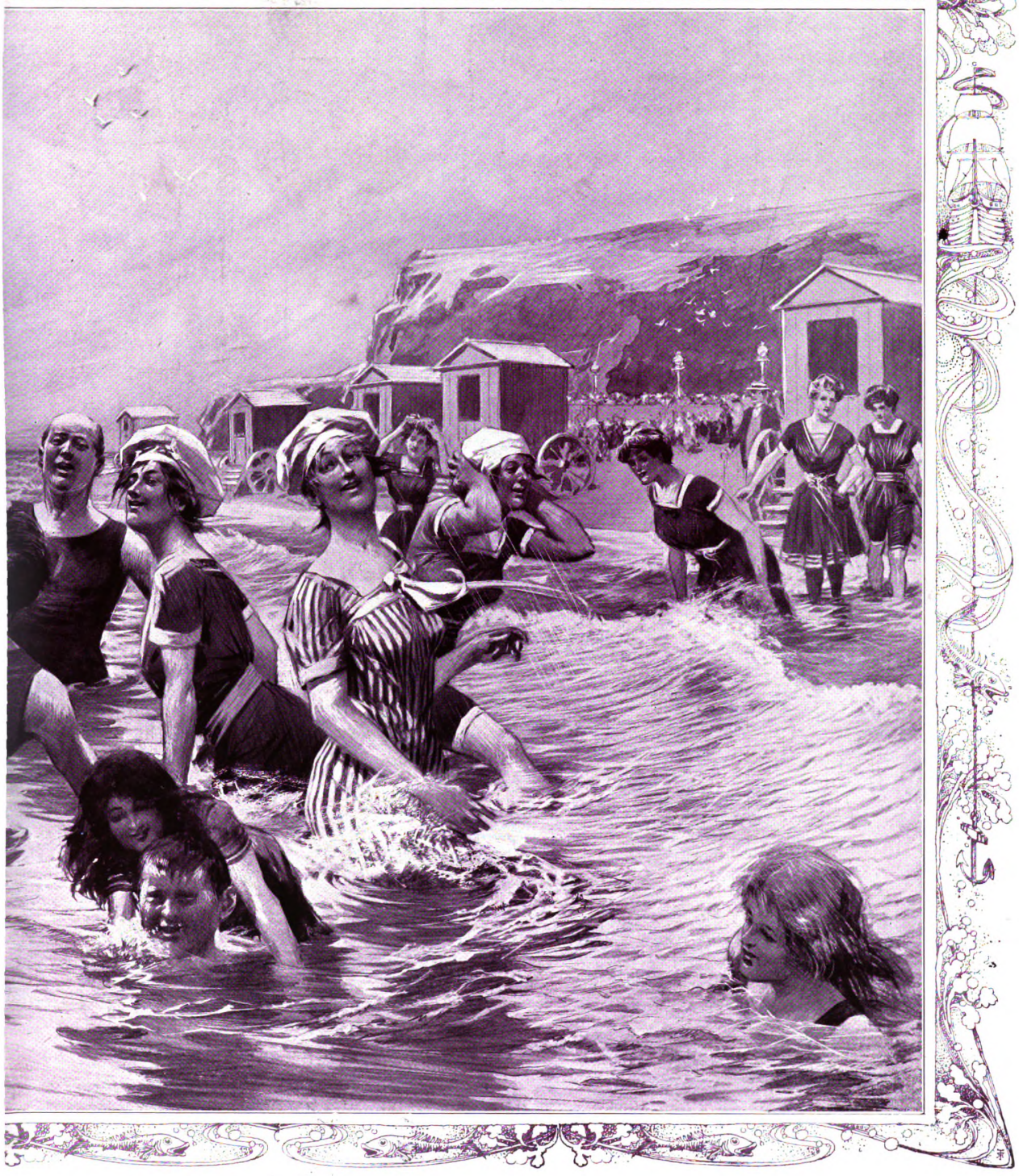


A FAMILY AFFAIR: MIXED

There are no more joyous scenes witnessed at the average seaside resort than those that accompany the mixed bathing, and the bathing hour is one that dra
and at least as primitive water-pc

FEATURE: THE BATHING HOUR.

ARTIST, MAX COWPER.



ATHING AT THE SEASIDE.

the sands even more spectators than bathers. The family party is much in evidence, disporting itself in the waves, playing primitive "ring-a-ring-o'-roses," rimming, diving, and "splashing."

ɔRE THE KING AND QUEEN: A UNIQUE PRESENTATION.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



IVE OF THE ABORIGINALS OF JAPAN SHOWN TO KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY: AN AINO HIS CHILD FOR THEIR MAJESTIES TO SEE, AT THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

by Prince Albert, paid an early visit to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush on Saturday of last week, arriving there at a quarter : to leave before any great number of the public had entered the grounds. Their Majesties were much interested in all they saw, notably in the Uji and Aino villages. The Hairy Ainos, in ceremonial attire, made due obeisance to the King and Queen, and one of them exhibited to their ıtative of the aboriginals of Japan. The Ainos are survivors of the primitive population of the country of our allies in the Far East, are of non-becoming extinct. They look upon their hair as sacred, and, therefore, never cut it. It is a fashion for the women to have the upper and lower lips tattooed, which makes them look as though they were moustached.

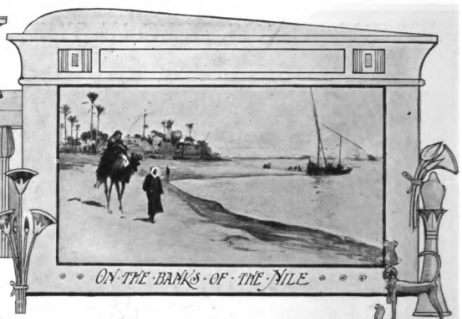


THE GREAT SPHINX & THE PYRAMID OF KHEOPS AT GIZEH — EGYPT.



Photo. Lafayette.

SIR ELDON GORST,
British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.



ON THE BANKS OF THE NILE

AN EGYPTIAN "PATRIOT" EXPOUNDS.

BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL

I.—THE SAVAGE MADNESS OF THE ENGLISH.

[Hasan Efendi, student in the School of Law at Cairo, holds forth in a coffee-house to a friend from the country. The month is April 1910.]

THOU wouldst understand the history of Egyptian patriotism, O my brother; wouldst behold its secret beauty, feel its inner joy? Then I will teach thee, and thou, in thy turn, canst teach the people in the villages.

In the name of Allah, merciful, compassionate, know—first of all—that the English who have seized all the higher posts and their emoluments, by nature ours, who drink our country's wealth, which is her life-blood, day by day, are nothing better than mad brutes and savages. Thou knowest by what unfair tricks they stole our Egypt, the most peaceful and inoffensive of all regions upon earth; how they bombarded Alexandria before Arábi was quite ready, how they fell upon the sleeping camp at Tel-el-Kebir. By such foul means they got possession of us. They are quite uncivilised.

Yet we received them with politeness as our conquerors, and did our best to make them feel at home among us; we loaded them with gifts and honours; we deferred to them. And in return they undertook to teach us all the formulas of civilisation and advancement, that presently we might control ourselves and do without them. We trusted in their word, and studied greedily. But their word is false. They are known through all the world as the worst of liars. Look at me, now seated here before thee. I am a civilised man, most highly educated, having mastered every formula of Frankish learning. Am I not, tell me, as well qualified to fill a high position in the Government as any of those red-faced cubs sent out from England? I do not boast, by Allah! I have proved that I know more than they do. Hear a story, O beloved. It will make thee smile at their gross ignorance, while calling curses on their mad brutality.

One day I had a conversation with an Englishman who had come out to instruct us in the school. He seemed more amiable than others of his race; he smiled upon me, and I attached myself to him with intent to sound his understanding. In the course of a friendly talk, I expressed in all politeness the desire that he would deign to recite a certain proposition of the felicitous and learned Euclid, his compatriot. This Euclid, I must tell thee, is their great philosopher — their only writer who possesses what we call real subtlety. I asked him, as I tell thee, to recite a piece from Euclid. He called me ass. The rudeness! But I overlooked it. "Ah," I exclaimed in surprise, "indeed? You do not know that lovely passage? It is so exquisitely reasoned, so poetical. Wait, and you shall hear it. I will speak it to you." Therewith, I began to recite the passage loudly in the English tongue.

Just Allah! How shall I relate what then occurred? O my despair! What grief! What bitter ignominy! He god-damned me, O my friend, and called me fool. He interrupted my choice phrases impolitely. And when I then grew angry and denounced him for a know-nothing, he hit me — O Protector! — he hit me on the chest—a fearful blow! How can he be civilised, since he hit me! Is he fit for an instructor when he hates the works of Mister Euclid, the greatest of his country's sages, who—alas!—is dead. Am not I, Hasan, the urbane and erudite, more suited to instruct mankind than he is?

Listen, and I will tell thee of a still more dreadful case—one that can only be made known in whispers. Thou knowest, or at least hast heard of Mansûr Bey, the son of Ali. There is no man in Egypt more polite and civilised. They kicked him. Those wild beasts—one of them—actually kicked him, and called him the worst of names. What had he done? It is known that he had done nothing. They say that he had taken bribes as an official. And if he had, what right had they to kick him? They should have accused him before the Judge—we know the law now quite as well as they do. Yet he—poor, righteous man—could hardly prosecute for the assault, fearing to anger those above him in the Government. O Lord, the torments we endure, we poor believers!

True, as I told thee, they are quite uncivilised. It is said that they god-damn and even kick each other as a sign of friendship. That is a kind of friendship which we do not love. We of Egypt are a civilised people, and demand urbanity in these our visitors. Their native language is compact of impoliteness, and they preserve its forms in their endeavours to speak Arabic. Thus even to our greatest, they call out "Come hither!" instead of begging: "Honour me as far as here"; and ask rudely, "Where are you going?" instead of "What place is it thy design to honour?" Such rude speech, such indecorous behaviour, makes us shudder.

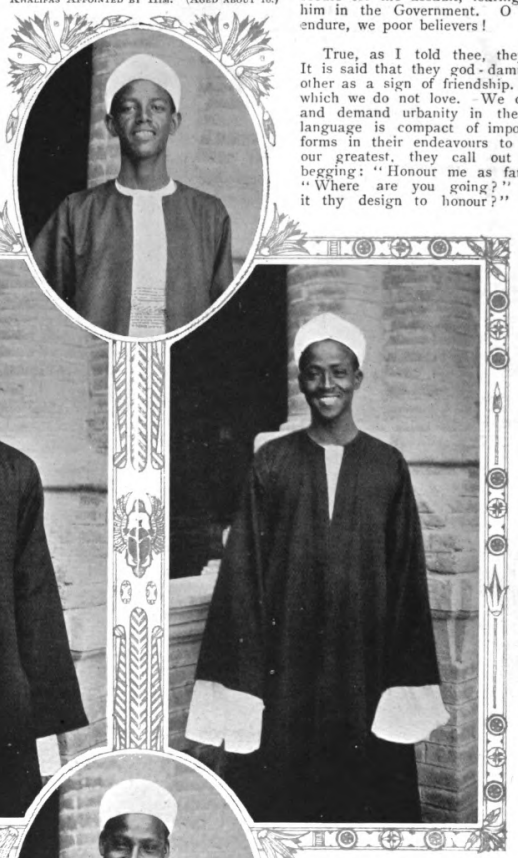
Since they are rough to us and hurt our ears with unkind speeches, we withdraw ourselves from their society, we scorn them. Moreover, we have started a sporting club on the model of that they frequent, by means of which we shall become their equals in brutality. Then, *in sh'Allah*, they will learn to respect us and to take us seriously.

We have assured them repeatedly that we are now completely civilised and educated, prepared to fill the richest posts in our own land. The Lamented of the Country, and of the East and of El Islám, the Recipient of God's mercy, Mustafa Pasha Kámil, told them so a thousand times; and he was one who knew their way of thinking and could present things palatably to their understanding. Yet they refuse to hearken. They declare we are no judges of our own efficiency. What duplicity! Who should be judge on such a point if not ourselves? We must know more of our own thoughts and aims than they do.

They say that we still lack their grand "karákter" (though no one knows exactly what that is); that we never put our knowledge into practice. Who, then, can join together things which Allah has created separate? Knowledge is of the imagination—one thing; practice is of the limbs and senses—quite another. They have a proverb saying "Knowledge is power." We learnt it at the primary school, and put our trust in it. But they take care that it shall not be power to us Egyptians. What impious traitors thus to belie their proverb, to disobey a word from their own Scriptures! Behold them worse than Christians—they are Atheists. Oh, the shame for us to harbour in our country men like that, who despise our understanding and heap scorn on us! It burns the heart; it turns the blood to gall; the world is blackened in our sight because of it. To me the approach of an Englishman is like the approach of death—it makes me shudder.

What is that thou sayest? All this will not interest the villagers? They will look upon our ills as light to bear, and hear our outcry as the voice of petted children? Is it possible that they are still so backward, that they have learnt so little from our English teachers? Wait till to-morrow! I will tell thee things to move them—tell thee of our prowess and the power we wield already. To-morrow, *in sh'Allah*, we shall be the rulers.

Let everyone who has a grievance look to us henceforth. Let the villagers but know that we are now the people, that the English fear us and give way to us, and I think they will no longer feel indifferent to our fierce cries. To-morrow, then, I will instruct thee fully. Now I must be going to my lesson at the school.



SHEIKH MOHAMMED EL MAHDI, SON OF THE KHALIFA ABDULLAHI, RULER OF THE SOUDAN AFTER THE DEATH OF THE MAHDI AND ONE OF THE THREE KHALIFAS APPOINTED BY HIM. (AGED ABOUT 18.)

TAIB WAD YACUB, SON OF YACUB, THE DERVISH EMIR WHO WAS THE BROTHER OF THE KHALIFA ABDULLAHI, AND WAS KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF OMDURMAN, SEPTEMBER 1898. (AGED ABOUT 17.)

SHEIKH MOHAMMED SHERIF, SON OF THE KHALIFA SHERIF AND THE MAHDI'S DAUGHTER, AND THUS GRANDSON OF THE MAHDI WHO DIED AT OMDURMAN. (AGED ABOUT 20.)

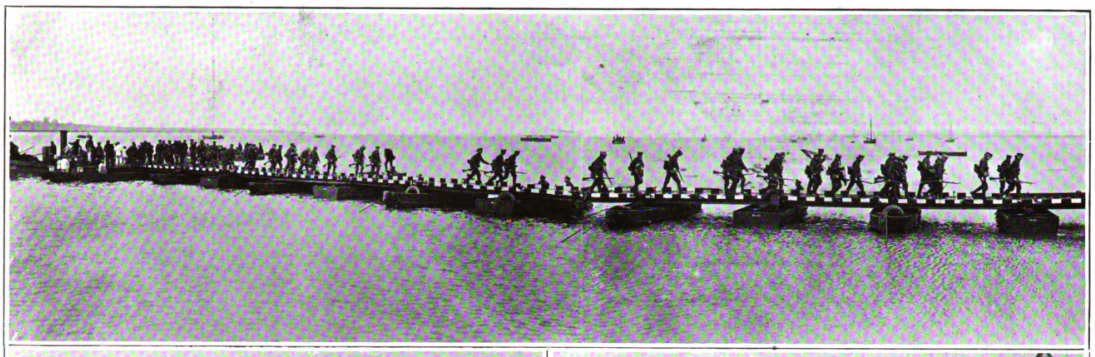
SHEIKH HUSSEIN SHERIF, SON OF THE KHALIFA SHERIF AND THE MAHDI'S DAUGHTER, AND THUS GRANDSON OF THE MAHDI WHO DIED AT OMDURMAN. (AGED ABOUT 19.)

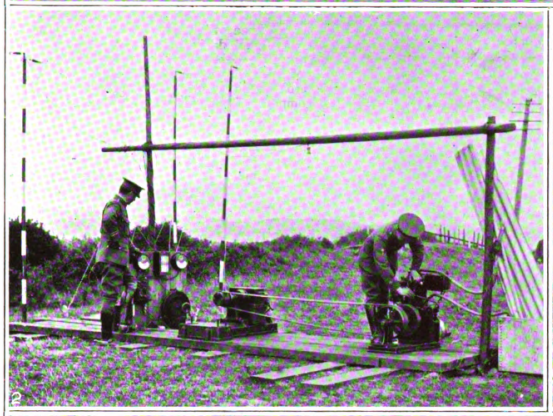
DESCENDANTS OF THE MOST MODERN MAHDI AND OF TWO OF HIS FAMOUS FOLLOWERS, PUPILS OF UNCOMMON INTEREST AT THE GORDON COLLEGE, KHARTOUM.

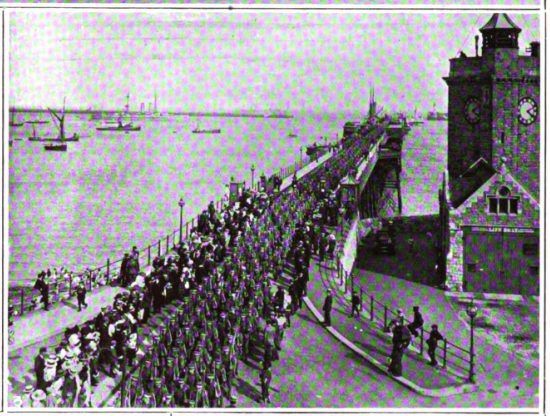
It is of exceptional interest to note that two grandsons of the most modern claimant to the title of Mahdi, the Messiah of the Mohammedans (Mohammed Ahmed; born at Dongola in 1843; died at Omdurman in 1885) are being educated at the Gordon College, at the Government's expense, in company with Yacub and Ahmed Fedil, and Sheikh Mohammed el Mahdi. The title "Sherif" means "nobleman," and is applied to all the descendants of the Prophet.

BRITAIN'S HOME DEFENCE: THE TERRITORIALS AS A FIGHTING FORCE.

MANŒUVRES IN KENT AND IN SUSSEX.

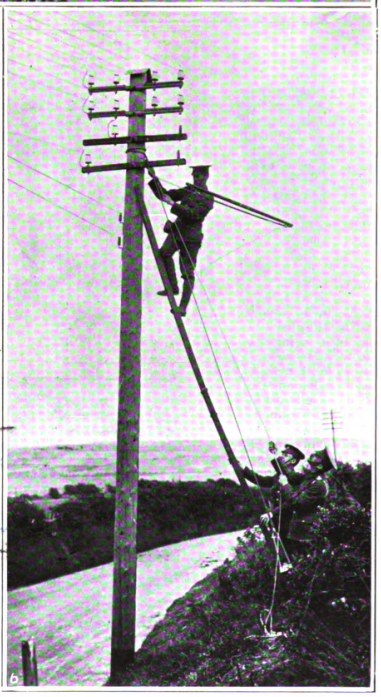












1. DURING THE "INVASION" OF ENGLAND: THE WEST KENT REGIMENT CROSSING A PONTOON BRIDGE A MILE AND A-HALF LONG.
2. IN THE ONLY CAMP WITH ITS OWN ELECTRIC LIGHT: A SERGEANT AND A CAPTAIN ATTENDING TO THE PLANT, AT BEXHILL.
3. DOVER ENTERED BY THE ENEMY: THE INVADING ARMY LEAVING THE ADMIRALTY PIER.
4. ON A REMARKABLE PIECE OF WORK ERECTED BY TERRITORIAL ROYAL ENGINEERS AND REGULARS: YEOMANRY HORSES CROSSING THE TEMPORARY 300-YARD BRIDGE ACROSS THE SWALE.
5. A FULL LOAD: A RAFT CARRYING GUNS, FOUR HORSES, AN AMMUNITION-CART, AND A DETACHMENT OF CYCLISTS, IN KENT.
6. WIRELESS USED IN "WAR" FOR THE FIRST TIME BY THE TERRITORIALS: RIGGING UP AN ORDINARY TELEGRAPH POLE.

News about the Territorials in the field has proved once and for all that Britain's home defence force is determined on efficiency, and that it can do very excellent work. Our photographs of scenes during the manœuvres in Kent and in Sussex show some of this work being done. Of the bridge across the Swale, it may be said that the length of it was three hundred yards, and that it was partly on trestle work, partly floating upon casks, and partly laid upon pontoons. To the description already given of photograph No. 2 may be added the facts that the plant shown was designed by Territorial Royal Engineers, that the camp might be lit by electricity. To the right of the photograph is the primitive water-cooler.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES: RELICS THAT MAKE LEGEND HISTORY.

RECENT EXPLORATION IN CRETE.



1. Animal Life 3500 Years Ago: A Fresco of a Wild Cat Hunting Ducks. (From the Villa of the Holy Trinity at Phæstus; Found by the Halbherr Mission.)
2. First Used as a Bath, then as a Coffin: A Work in Terra Cotta. (Found by Mrs. Harriet Boyd Hawes.)
3. The Octopus as a Favourite of Designers: A Vase Found in 86 Pieces. (Discovered by Mrs. Boyd Hawes.)
4. Discoverer of a 3500-Year-Old City and 3000-Year-Old Strongholds: Mrs. Boyd Hawes Taking Measurements on a Site in Crete.
5. The Remains of a Provincial Governor's House that was Altered to Resemble the Great Palace at Knossus—Showing Part of the Seats for Those who Watched the Games and Spectacles (at Gourma).
6 and 8. Puzzles for Archæologists: Cone-Shaped Vessels with a Hole in the Bottom—Possibly Used for Floor-Sprinkling; Possibly Vessels to be Emptied at a Single Draught. (Found by Mrs. Boyd Hawes.)
7. One of the Most Remarkable Paintings Unearthed in Crete: An Elaborate Coffer Designed to Hold the Bones of the Dead—Showing Priests and Priestesses. (From the Villa of the Holy Trinity at Phæstus; Discovered by Professor Halbherr's Mission.)

Mrs. Harriet Boyd Hawes, of Boston, is one of the very few ladies who have organised and conducted archæological expeditions. For nine years, she has been working among the ruined cities of "hundred-citied Crete," and she has made some valuable discoveries, including the remains of a city of 3500 years ago and a number of strongholds of 3000 years ago. With the exception of the fresco of the wild cat hunting ducks and the painted coffer, the photographs deal with Mrs. Boyd Hawes' expeditions. In amplification of the general descriptions already given, we may make the following notes. It is thought that the Villa of the Holy Trinity at Phæstus belonged to the heir-apparent of the dynasty.—The octopus was much favoured by designers working on marine subjects. The manner in which it is made to "fit" the vase in this instance is masterly, and the whole thing is a gem of Minoan art.—Someone from the little town of Gourma must have visited the capital, Knossus, for its Governor had his house altered that it might resemble the Great Palace at Knossus.—The cone-shaped vessels with a hole in the bottom puzzle archæologists. They seem too good to have been used for sprinkling the floors. It has

IGNS OF A DEAD CIVILISATION: FROM "HUNDRED-CITIED" CRETE.

NDS ON THE SITES OF LOST CITIES.



9. Stone Implements Used after the Close of the Stone Age: Tools of Over Three Thousand Years Ago. (Discovered by Mrs. Boyd Hawes.)

10. From the "Bag" of a Workman of Over Three Thousand Years Ago: Tools, Including a "Plane" for Smoothing Plaster. (Discovered by Mrs. Boyd Hawes.)

11. Left Behind by Those Fleeing from Pursuers: An Oil-Vat of 3500 Years Ago.

12. That which was a Town 3500 Years Ago: Part of the Prehistoric "City" Discovered by Mrs. Boyd Hawes.

13. Earthenware Vases Made to Resemble Metal Vases: Pottery of 2000 B.C. (Discovered, with a Metal Vase of the same Shape, by Mrs. Boyd Hawes.)

14. Proof that Barbarians from the North had already Descended upon Crete: A Carved Bronze of 3000 Years Ago. (Discovered by Mrs. Boyd Hawes.)

15. Similar to Those Found on the Site of Ancient Troy: Minoan Vases of 2500 B.C.

16. A "Beast" that Could be Sacrificed Many Times: A Bronze Altar-Offering of 3500 Years Ago, Representing the Sacrifice of an Ox. (Discovered by Mrs. Boyd Hawes in the Burial Shrine of Gourma.)

s suggested that (like the horn of mediæval times) they were vessels that had to be drained at a draught; but the cup-bearer of the King at Knossus (on a fresco) carries one, and does not close the hole he bottom with his finger.—The painting on the coffer shows priests and priestesses making offerings.—Stone tools were used in Crete after the close of the Stone Age, for grinding corn and for pounding t and other materials. The "plane" was used for smoothing the plaster of walls and floors.—The discovery of the two mugs shown in Illustration 13 proves once and for all the accuracy of the ry that the potters of the time were wont to copy metal vases, for with them was found a silver vase of the same shape.—Minoan vases of 2500 B.C. have been found on the site of ancient y.—The bronze altar-offering designed to represent the sacrifice of an ox was a cheap form of sacrifice: it could be used many times. Crete held high position in prehistoric times, and the legends of its er become history in face of such discoveries as those illustrated, which prove an advanced civilisation, a civilisation that culminated in the later Bronze Age (1500–1300 B.C.).

At the Sign of St. Paul's





Photo. Thomson.

REAR-ADMIRAL THE HON. VICTOR A. MONTAGU, Whose new Volume of Reminiscences is to be Published by Mr. Edward Arnold.



ANDREW LANG ON SCHOOL CRICKET, GOOGLIES, THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS, AND SHORT STORIES.

SCHOOL cricket has advanced greatly in Scotland since I held the dignified post of Captain of the Second Eleven of the Edinburgh Academy. In those dear and distant days scores were very low, till, just after I left, Mr. George Dunlop, Captain of the Eleven, made 387 in three successive innings, once not out.

This year one Loretto boy, Mr. Hunting, has made over a thousand runs during the school season, and his Captain—whose name I do not know, ended his school career with two centuries, both times not out. What the bowling was like I know not: perhaps that coarse ruffian, A. J. Raffles, would have called it "tripe." Scotland has no native-born professionals, I think: but Rhodes was once professional at Galashiels, and other good men have been engaged North of Tweed. The Scottish schools contribute a much greater percentage of football players to the Fifteens of Oxford and Cambridge than of cricketers to the Elevens.

In my early boyhood, the head of our school in scholarship was also in the Oxford Eleven, for which he bowled, and got a first in Greats. We have since got Firsts not a few, but not a single Blue, at cricket at least, in my memory.

From an article by Mr. Vaile in *Pearson's Magazine* on "The Nature and Properties of the Googlie," I learn that there is only one googlie bowler in England, and that he is seldom able to appear in county cricket. If Mr. Le Couteur, for Oxford and the Gentlemen, and Mr. Lockhart, for Cambridge, do not bowl googlies, then I do not understand the meaning of that very undignified term. A googlie is a ball delivered with the action appropriate to a leg-break, I suppose, "instead of which" it breaks from the off, or comes straight and swift off the pitch, catching the batsman with his legs where his bat ought to be. Notoriously, Mr. Le Couteur bowls this sort of ball frequently.

Mr. Bosanquet, originally a fast bowler, invented googlies, it is said, when bowling with a lawn tennis ball at stump cricket. His were very slow deliveries, and occasionally went very wide, though he was most deadly when he had full control of the ball.

He explained, in some periodical, how he got his effects, but Mr. Vaile thinks that he did not know his own secret, and that googlies, like the stars in Mr. Browning's Caliban's philosophy, "came otherwise." He gives directions for the making of the googlie. Over-spin and inclined planes do the business, not without the aid of fingers of steel, I suspect.

The googlie causes, in most batsmen, morbid fear and a series of contorted and futile attitudes. It is amusing to watch these contortions, but, with courage and a good eye, and practice, I doubt not that the batting will soon beat the googlie bowler, who flourishes most in South Africa.

Readers of history, if old enough, will remember the long war between Mr. Freeman and Mr. Horace Round as to the existence of a defensive palisade in the English ranks at the Battle of Hastings. Certainly things called *fenestres* (*fenestrae*), which we usually render "windows," were employed. Mr. Baring suggests that these were rude wooden window-shutters, not worked into a palisade, but used as shields by rustic Territorials, who had no regular shields.

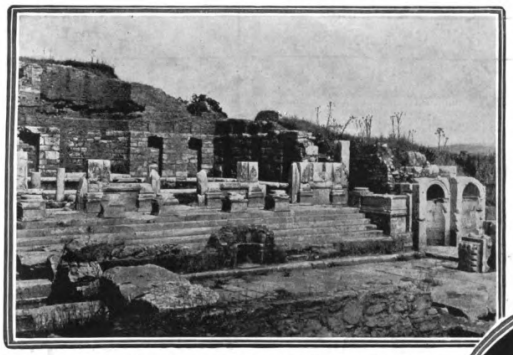
It would not amaze me if he were in the right. On an inglorious Waterloo day (June 18, 1429), the earliest military operation of the English was an attack on the bridge-towers of Meun. According to the chronicler Wavrin, who was present, they used *fenestrae* (obviously shutters) for protection, also doors, if my memory serves me well. Shutters might as easily be made substitutes for shields at Hastings. The English failed at Meun, retreated towards Paris, met Jeanne d'Arc at Pathay, and, as a force, were annihilated.

A critic, "L.N.," is as severe, in the *Athenæum*, on our writers of short stories as Mr. Vaile is on our googlie bowlers. In the cheap magazines we have "noisy vulgarity" and "a collection of violent or impossible events." Now it is true that we have far too much of the noisy revolver (often when a poisoned dart, with a stethoscope for blow-pipe, would be much more serviceable), and we have far too many sympathetic thieves and burglars. But, considering the enormous output of short stories, mainly mere articles of commerce, I do think that there is a considerable minority of amusing tales. Mr. Boville's are very diverting to my depraved taste, and several other entertaining authors exist for our delight.

"AND THE MAN WENT INTO THE LAND OF THE HITTITES": A BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGIST IN ASIA MINOR.

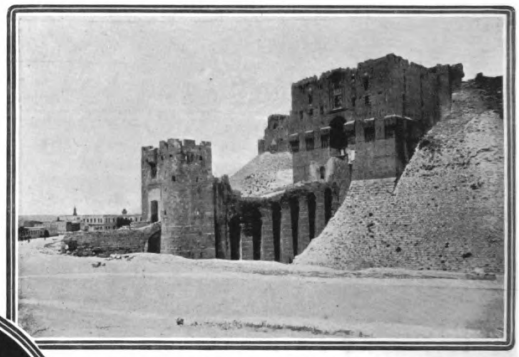
Illustrations reproduced from Professor John Garstang's Book, "The Land of the Hittites," by Courtesy of Messrs. Constable and Co., the Publishers.

(See Review on "Literature" Page.)



THE ROMAN OCCUPATION OF HITTITE LANDS: THE "LIBRARY OF CELSUS" RECENTLY EXCAVATED AT EPHESUS.

"Roman works . . . are met with in plenty throughout the length and breadth of Hittite lands, from Malatia to Iconium and beyond, from Tarsus to the Black Sea coast. . . . Great cities were the product of these times."



PROBABLY BUILT ON THE SITE OF A HITTITE STRONGHOLD: THE ENTRANCE TO THE TURKISH FORTRESS AT ALEPPO.

Only one Hittite monument from Aleppo has been recorded. "Possibly the reason is that the fine mediæval Turkish castle now completely covers the bold acropolis which was probably the position of the stronghold in Hittite times."



A PALIMPSEST IN STONE: A HITTITE MONUMENT REDRESSED WITH CHRISTIAN EMBLEMS.

This stone was found in a Christian graveyard at Ekrek, an Armenian village near Cæsarea. It "was originally a Hittite monument, with a panel of hieroglyphs. . . . The stone has been re-dressed, it would appear, in Christian times, and five crosses have been carved upon it, being left in false relief by cutting away the surface of the stone."



HITTITE RUINS THAT SHOW ASSYRIAN INFLUENCE: A SCULPTURED PALACE PORTICO UNEARTHED AT SAKJE-GEUZI.

Beneath one of several mounds at Sakje-Geuzi the sculptured portico of a Hittite palace has lately been discovered. "In the story of the decline and fall of the Hittite power nothing could be more interesting than these sculptured monuments, with the increasing signs of Assyrian influence upon them."



HISTORY CUT IN THE ROCK: SOME ROCK-HEWN TOMBS AND AN EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT AYAZÍN.

An interesting relic of early Christianity in the Hittite country is to be found at Ayazín, where there is a church with some tombs cut in the solid rock. The influence of Hittite art is traced in the carvings on these tombs. "The church may be recognised on the right by its rounded exterior, corresponding to the apse."

A NATURAL REMEDY.

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations or biliousness with its aches and pains are the results.

There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable preparation than

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

AUTOMOBILISTS who sincerely desire an improvement in the public estimate of motoring will learn with pleasure that the Royal Automobile Club have, on the recommendation of the expert and technical committee, decided to include silencer and carburetter trials in their programme of forthcoming events. Long before motor-cars were known the German proverb had it that silence is golden, and certainly that applies to-day to the automobile, for by that silence, which is so distinctive of the breed, the Rolls-Royce Company have acquired much of the precious metal or its equivalent. Both silencer and carburetter trials are necessary to the attainment of silence, and it is only by the published results of tests such as will be carried out by the Club that the public can become acquainted with the best apparatus of the kind. It is regrettable that tests of lubrication systems are not to be included, for the gravest offence of motor vehicles to-day in the crowded streets of our cities and towns is the emission of evil-smelling smoke due to faulty lubrication systems.

* * * *

A writer in the R.A.C. journal mentions a case in which a driver of a car was seized with a fit while at the wheel, a serious accident being only just averted by the fact that the passenger in the car, realising the peril and knowing what was necessary to be done, clambered over and switched off. Such a seizure is happily of very rare occurrence, but all motorists who have driven for any length of time know how difficult it is sometimes to ward off sleep. Only the other day a friend of mine, feeling the taxi-cab in which he was travelling taking a curiously zig-zagging course, looked up and saw the driver nodding on his seat. Luckily he was able to wake him by shouting, but a serious accident might very well have occurred. It would seem that a safeguard should be provided, in all closed cars at least, by wiring up the ignition to a switch within the body of the car, so that in case of such an occurrence as that referred to above, the engine could be stopped instantly, and danger avoided.

* * *

In a circular addressed to its large membership and drivers, the Automobile Association very truly says that in the pastime or occupation of motoring the car-driver is an important factor. His interests should be identical with, instead of antagonistic to, those of the car-owner. Of course, this refers to cases where paid drivers are employed. For some time past there has existed an association known by the somewhat ponderous title of the "Society of Automobile Mechanic Drivers." This society was formed and is administered by drivers, and their object was to find situations and skilled drivers for men and masters respectively. A very high standard of efficiency was imposed upon the members, who, amongst other things, were required to have had at least three years' practical driving and mechanical experience. Lack of funds alone has stood in the way of this society's expansion, and as the Automobile Association, always sighing for new worlds to conquer, had for some time contemplated a practical organisation of members' drivers for the benefit of all concerned, an arrangement has been arrived at by which the S.A.M.D. will in future enjoy the support and countenance of the Automobile Association.

* * * * *

The new scheme is very comprehensive and would appear to deserve support. The offices of the society will be on the Association's premises, and while the society will continue to administer its own affairs in such important respects as the examination and election of candidates, the A.A. will have at its disposal the finest possible medium for the employment of good drivers by its members. As undesirable men will be rigidly excluded, the S.A.M.D. cum A.A. man will have a *cachet* which should ensure him good and permanent employment. This society has the recommendation that it was started in a small way by a few drivers, who were anxious that the calling of the chauffeur should be rescued from the disrepute into which it had fallen by the misdeeds and hooliganism of many men who should never have been allowed to sit behind a wheel. This admirable object will be greatly advanced by the present linking with the A.A.

* * *

Motor-cyclists, who are a most enthusiastic and clannish cult, should not fail to peruse the excellent and luminous report by the judges of the late Land's End to John o' Groats Trial, in which no fewer than seventy-one machines took part. Excellent and reliable as many of these fascinating little vehicles are, there would appear still to be room for improvement. Frames, however, are said to be substantial, but more efficient coverings for free-wheel clutches are required. In some cases front-wheel brakes are still too light; but, taken as a whole, engines were clean and efficient. As in its bigger brother, the motor-car, it would appear that there is greatest room for improvement in the matter of transmission, both chains and belts requiring more protection from dust and mud. Tyres have improved, silencers were extremely satisfactory, but no improvements in free engines or two-speed gears were noticeable. The perusal of this report is quite an education.

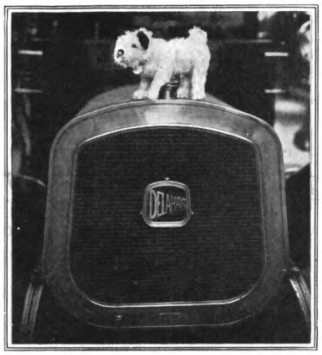


Photo. Clarke.

"YOU CARRY CÆSAR AND CÆSAR'S LUCK": KING EDWARD VII.'S DOG AS A MOTOR MASCOT.

Julius Cæsar once encouraged sailors in a storm by saying: "Fear not: you carry Cæsar and Cæsar's luck." The new mascot for motorists, a model of King Edward VII.'s terrier, Cæsar, is therefore doubly appropriate.

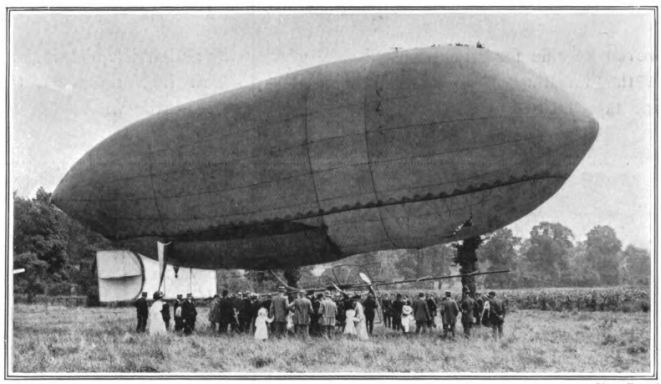


Photo. Topical.

AFTER HER RECORD FLIGHT FROM CARDIFF TO LONDON: THE "WILLOWS II." IN A MEADOW NEAR CATFORD.

By his flight from Cardiff to London—over 150 miles—Mr. Ernest T. Willows made a record, the longest dirigible flight in this country performed by a British subject in a British-built airship. He came to anchor at Wood Farm, Lee. The "Willows II.," which he designed and built himself, is driven by a 30-h.p. Jap motor.

By Appointment to H.M. Queen Alexandra.

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—*The Autocar.*

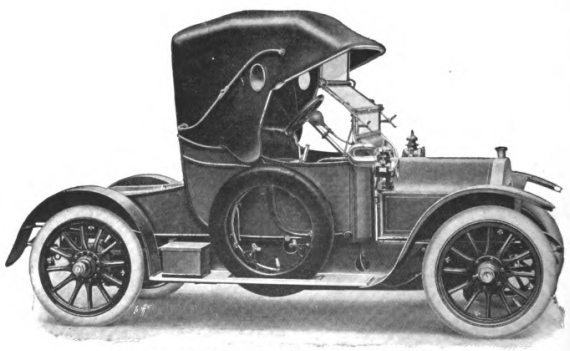
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THE WOLSELEY VICTORIA PHAETON. F 173

"Will a 105 m/m Cover fit a 90 m/m Rim?"

There is no commercial misdemeanour worthier of severe reproach than that of keeping from an interested public the knowledge, and the means of making practical application, of a real improvement.

It is quite a while since the "tom-tom of advertising" announced that a 100 m/m cover can be fitted to a 90 m/m rim. And it is some considerable time, too, since a client first asked us: "Can your 105 tyre be fitted to your 90 rim?"

Our reticence has not laid us open to a charge of concealment of knowledge, for, had we replied with an unconditional "Yes," we would have launched our client upon the troubled waters of an experiment. We preferred to wait awhile and investigate—with the result that we gained a bit of practical experience which led us to modify slightly the beads of our 105 cover, and which has enabled us to say: "Yes; our present 105 m/m covers can easily be fitted to our 90 m/m rims."

Consequently, when you discover that your 90 m/m tyres are too light for your car—and that 100 m/m tyres make little or no appreciable difference—you can take 105 m/m Michelin covers secure in the knowledge that they will easily and safely fit your rims.

As regards the inner tube, either a 90 or a 105, of corresponding diameter, can be used. It is, however, preferable to use a 90 tube; for when a 105 cover is fitted to a 90 rim, the space inside the cover is rather less than normal. Consequently, a 90 tube, which would be distended on a 105 rim, fits quite comfortably in a 105 cover on a 90 rim. On the other hand, a 105 m/m tube would be compressed and rendered liable to crease, and would demand special care in fitting, to avoid nips.

Another point:

'The Bolt follows the Rim.'

That is to say: if you fit a 105 m/m cover to a 90 m/m rim, *you keep your 90 m/m security bolts.*

Assuming that you are using our Bolt Valve, a 90 m/m security plate is essential in *every* case, whether you have fitted a 90 or a 105 tube.

Some of our clients, who are extremely anxious to use 105 m/m tyres, hesitate over replacing their 90 m/m rims by 105 rims upon the same wheels.

It is not, however, necessary to wait until the change can be made; for, as we have already said, you can fit 105 m/m covers to your 90 m/m rims.

Of course, have the rims changed, by all means, when you have time—but in the meantime remember that a 105 tyre, when fitted to our 90 rim, will give more satisfaction than any 100 m/m tyre. There *is* an appreciable difference between 90 and 105 m/m covers.

MICHELIN

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LADIES' PAGE.

THERE are some fashions that are only suited for the very slim; even the moderately slender are rendered less graceful by the cut devised according to the whim of the moment. The present style of skirt precisely answers to this description. Very few women look their best in the too-tight short skirts that hobble them round the lower limbs below the knees, and deprive them of hip-line as completely as Nature allows. A dressmaker who is an artist will always modify the mischief of all fashions that she prescribes "in the way of business": although her primary aim is to persuade women of means that their perfectly good gowns must be discarded as out-of-date, she makes it her secondary study to turn out her clients with due regard to their individual peculiarities, so that they shall always look as smart as possible, and not "gawky." The full defects of a silly style, therefore, do not become apparent until it reaches the level of the dressmaker who is a poor craftswoman. That stage, surely, the tight hobble-skirts and straight-down figures have attained. The preposterous, ungraceful shapes that are hobbling about on the piers and parades of British seaside resorts are grievous to the eye. True, not one woman in fifty even attempts to follow this ungainly fashion, and a few of those who do adopt it, being slim and tall, and having grasped the important point of having their gowns cut short enough to clear the heel—a cardinal point in these tight skirts—look well enough, but it is prevailingly so ugly a fashion that I am glad to hear that the Paris models that are now in preparation for the early autumn show a certain reaction against the over-tight, narrow, ankle-long skirts. It is said that the early autumn skirts are to be cut a little fuller, and to fall rather looser from a somewhat higher waist.

Some styles of dress seem inherently vulgar, and are not, in fact, adopted in their full degree by women of refined tastes. Neither Goodwood nor Cowes has seen skirts excessively tightened round at the ankles. Tight and short, indeed, the smart woman's gowns undoubtedly often are worn, but it is the suburban damsel only who permits herself to present from the waist downwards the tournure of a vulture squatting on a perch in captivity. A graceful line is always preserved in the really good gowns. The best Goodwood dresses were of satin draped with ninon; a particularly admired one was in Eminence purple, with crossing lines of embroidery of the same colour touched with gold on the corsage and confining the skirt near the feet. Another pretty frock was grey ninon veiling heliotrope satin, with a band of orange satin, also veiled by the grey ninon, round the ankles. A Princess gown in Navy-blue crêpe-de-Chine was heavily embroidered round the collarless neck and the feet with a design in high relief in pale brown silk and gold thread, and was veiled with a tight-fitting tunic of mousseline-de-soie (reaching only from bust to knee) in the same blue, and embroidered across beneath the bust and round the edge with the same chocolate-silk and gold-thread design; an immense hat of Tagel burnt straw, with a wealth of white plumes, completed one of the best toilettes noticed. So many ladies, however, are still in black, and so many others wore plain tailor-made coats and skirts, and, in addition to this, the attendance was so far below the average, that the dress was of comparatively little interest at what is usually one of the smartest occasions of the whole year.



NEAT AND PRACTICAL.

A shooting-costume in herring-bone tweed with buttons, pipings, and collar and cuffs of leather; vest and hat in shepherd's-plaid tweed.

Fitness is the first cardinal point in dress. To admire certain women in certain dresses might be profitably translated by many of us into a warning, rather than an example for ourselves. If an exaggeration or a peculiarity suits a woman of a given type, should not a woman of the exactly opposite build and style receive this as a warning *not* to imitate? If a fashion is so charming on that tall, willowy figure, ought not that fact to advise the short and stout matron not to adopt it? The big hat that gives grace and importance to the well-built and imposing woman, must it not overpower and distort the small, plump one's proportions? The collarless frock that shows so beautifully the columnar throat and unwrinkled chin of the handsome woman in her bloom, might effectively inform the scraggy-necked girl or the matron of many chin-folds that another style will best become her natural defects. The women who dress best, above all those who discreetly "make-up" with any success, are always stern self-critics, and blest with judgment enough to do this effectively.

Japanese artistic effects, which we have this year an opportunity of studying to perfection, are seen to be, to a great extent, a question of detail. In their gardens, we are informed, every stone laid to border the flower-beds or the basins of the fountains is carefully considered in regard to its shape and its colouring, and placed exactly where it will combine best into the general scheme. In a lecture which I have heard on "Flower-Arranging in Japan," Mr. Kijoma remarked that to his people the term "flower" includes leaf, stem, stump, and roots, as well as blossoms, each detail being regarded as of equal importance. The blossom is the chief element in the colour, of course; but the form of the completed vase or bowl is considered as carefully as the colour, and depends mainly on the shape and outline of the leaves and branches, and their proper placing—regulated by the aid of bent strips of lead in vases, and also by pebbles and sand in bowls. A spray of foliage, it is the Japanese rule, must separate every two flowers of different colours, and the tint of that leafage must harmonise with that of the blossoms. The Japanese flower-arranger imaginatively gives sex to the colours, and "marries" them accordingly. Yellow, blue, and white are delicate "female" tints, and marry with the stronger "male" colours, scarlet, pink, and purple; the "male" tints and the "female" tints do not produce their decorative effects so well in bachelor or spinster parties as when harmoniously mated. Amateur arrangers of flowers may find in all this hints both amusing and useful. FILOMENA.



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MUSIC.

THE brief period of rest comes to an end to-night (Saturday, 13th), when the sixteenth series of Promenade Concerts will be inaugurated at the Queen's Hall. It would seem that the general plan of previous seasons is to be followed; the Monday nights are devoted to Wagner programmes, while Beethoven is to the fore on Fridays, the nine symphonies being given in their order with the choral section of the ninth omitted. We shall hear a large number of newcomers, and are promised several novelties for the orchestra, the composers being, in the most cases, Englishmen. Among items of considerable interest we note a "Fantasia on English Folk Songs," by Dr. Vaughan Williams, a composer who has studied our national folk songs diligently. Mr. Wood's programmes are very varied, and exhibit a welcome catholicity of taste. The second part of the programme possesses a certain interest, as far as it is disclosed in the book before us, in which the names of the later songs are omitted. It is to be hoped, for the sake of those who stay for the close of the performance, that these songs will not be unworthy of association with the music that precedes and follows them. The Promenade Season will extend from August 13 to October 22, on which day the Queen's Hall Orchestra will not only bring the long sequence of evening concerts to a close, but will give the first of the Saturday Symphony Concerts. It will be well if all members of the orchestra share their conductor's mastering passion for hard work.

There have been so many sensational rumours in connection with the opera seasons of next spring, that a special significance attaches to a warning note from Mr. Beecham asking that no statement concerning his future plans may be published as authentic unless it bears his signature. Down to the present all manner of unfounded or ill-founded stories have found their way into papers whose news-editors would rather be first in the field with likely fiction than second in the field with well-ascertained fact. It is well to bear in mind that the English performing rights in many popular operas belong to Covent Garden, and that many famous singers are under contracts that will not permit them to sing in London save at the Royal Opera House. These facts are important, because they prove to those who are interested in such questions that the competition of any house with Covent Garden will hardly take the form of imitation. New fields must be exploited, new work brought forward, and a new machinery evolved for its production, and herein lies the supreme interest of any experiment that may be made. There will be ample time to speculate upon what April may hold in store for us when the promised thirteen weeks' autumn season at Covent Garden is an accomplished fact.

In the meantime, Mr. Beecham is arranging to send the company and the operas that have served him so well at His Majesty's Theatre on a tour through some of the leading provincial cities. It will be extremely interesting to see what welcome the provinces extend to the charming Mozart operas whose production has made Mr. Beecham's season memorable.

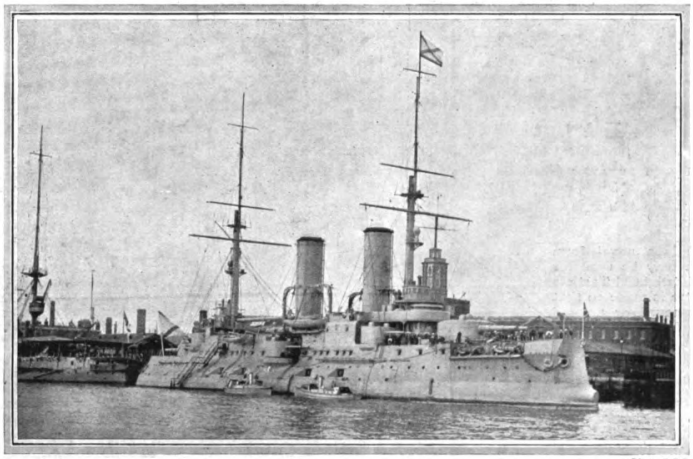


Photo. G.P.P.

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL VISIT TO ENGLAND: THE FLAG-SHIP "CESAREVITCH" IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.

The Russian battle-ship "Cesarevitch," flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Mankowsky, with the cruisers "Slava," "Bogatyr," and "Rurik," arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday. The cruisers remained at Spithead, but the "Cesarevitch" was berthed alongside the railway jetty in the dockyard. The Russian Admiral and his chief officers dined at Admiralty House with Sir Assheton and Lady Curzon-Howe, and various festivities were arranged both for officers and men.

ART NOTES.

THE conspiracy to compel the public to know and to like the Modern Painters is well afoot. Sir Hugh Lane has seized Dublin, and sent a punitive expedition, made up of Wilson Steers, Orpens, and the like, into South Africa, and even now the South Coast is being tackled. The stations of the L.B. & S.C.R. are posted with news of the Brighton Exhibition of modern French pictures, as if that, rather than a German invasion or the Territorials or Hove cricket, were the thing of immediate moment to Sussex. But Brighton, judged by the meagre attendance in the gallery, is as yet indifferent to Mr. Robert Dell's efforts. The beach is not concerned with pictures, the piers are banded against them, the hotels have other feasts. Even Monet's wonderful sea—a golden expanse dotted with the silhouettes of bathers, and bounded by a purple shore—does not tempt the seasider. He prefers the more particular likeness of himself prepared by the tintyper on the front; and it is doubtful if even the artist of the camera has sought the Museum Gallery.

The fare provided at Brighton is very strong meat. Sisley is classical and Matisse moderate beside the Extremists who exhibit there. In the determination to free themselves from the trammels of convention, they not only wipe out the past, but they set themselves to paint as nobody has ever painted before. The desire to regain innocence of the eye by forgetting Giotto, Raphael, Rembrandt, Turner, Whistler, Monet, and all the exemplars, may be reasonable enough, but warily to keep them in mind, as MM. Derain, Vlaminck, and Valtat must needs do, makes for a strained and affected originality. And yet there is masterliness, and colour, in the camp. Colourlessness and its attendant evils are amply expressed in another sort of painting, M. Felix Valotton's study of a woman at her bath—her tin bath. Brighton may have seemed ugly before one encountered this picture; after the encounter one blesses the beauty of the normal street and sky and week-end crowd

A great many years ago, the Chevalier Desanges painted a series of pictures to illustrate the deeds

[Continued overleaf.

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whereby the Victoria Cross had, to that date, been won. It was still a young decoration. The pictures were of a *naïf* character. Military painting was then still unreformed; Lady Butler was not yet, nor De Neuville, nor M. Détaille. But the collection was popular; people like to see how this man is just about to shoot that, not knowing that a third will cut him down in another moment, and just in time. And the psychological moment goes on; and the "just in time," immortalised by a kind of art, lasts in perpetuity. Such was the interest of accessory incidents, while in the foreground the Victoria Cross hero grasps the live shell or shoulders a wounded comrade. Now, it is doing M. Desanges no posthumous unkindness to suppose that, when Lord Wantage bought the whole series as it stood, he did not do it for his own personal "desire of the eye." He gave the show away (in the literal sense) to Wantage, and Wantage built a gallery for it, and there it is. E. M.



RIFLE-SHOOTING IN THE HOP COUNTY: THE CUP PRESENTED BY MAJOR SIR H. NORTH FOR COMPETITION AT ELTHAM. Major Sir Harry North is the first President of the Eltham, Well Hall, and District Rifle Association, whose new range at Eltham was opened by Sir George White. The above and a smaller cup, both given by Sir H. North, were made by the Alexander Clark Manufacturing Company, 188, Oxford Street, W., and 125-6, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Nov. 26, 1908) of MR. GEORGE FOWNES LUTTRELL, of Dunster Castle, Minehead, Somerset, who died on May 24, has been proved by his sons Capt. Alexander Fownes Luttrell, late Grenadier Guards, and Claude Mohun Fownes Luttrell, the value of the real and personal estate being £426,580. In addition to the provisions already made for his younger children, he gives £3000 to his son Claude, £7000 to his daughter Beatrice, £5000 to his daughter Mary, and £350 a year in trust for his son Edward. All other his real and personal estate he leaves to his son Alexander.

The will and codicil of MR. JOHN HAMMOND, of The Lawn, Newmarket, who owned St. Gatien when he dead-heated for the Derby of 1884, are now proved, the value of the estate amounting to £243,649. The testator gives £200 each to the executors; £500 to his brother Philip; £300 per annum to Miriam M. Simpkin; £500 each to Mrs. Rachel Rosbrook and Mrs. Emma Dew; £250, and during widowhood the use of Heath Cottage and £1000 per annum, to his wife; and the residue in trust for his daughter Katherine Dalton and her uses.

The will (dated Jan. 26, 1910) of MR. ALEXANDER SOWERBY HAY, of Saccombe Park, Ware, and 20, Abchurch Lane, who died on April 30, has been proved by his nephews, John Norman Hill and Richard Alexander Hill, the value of the estate being £115,526. He gives £2000, his leasehold residence and effects, and £4000 per annum to his wife; a sum not exceeding £1500 for distribution among the servants; £250 each to the executors; and the residue to his children.

The will and codicil of MR. EDWARD GEORGE DUCK, of Over Cliff Drive, Bournemouth, who died on April 17, has been proved by William Frederick Collins, the value of the property being £94,089. He gave £1050 to his executor; and the residue to his sisters Adeline Hester Duck, and Florence Mary Duck.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Richard Peyton, Westfield, Augustus Road, Edgbaston	£231,046
Right Hon. James Tomkinson, M.P., Willington Hall, Tarporley, Chester	£115,156
Mr. Simon Leitner, Alderbrook, Solihull, Warwick	£107,981
Mr. George Solomon Symons, 51, Victoria Road, Kensington	£59,801
Mr. Michael Huntbach, Church Walk, Llandudno	£59,223
Sir Alfred George Marten, K.C., 15, Albany Road, St. Leonards	£56,331
Miss Emily Mary Wallace, 24, Norfolk Crescent, W.	£49,724
Mr. George William Burrows, Ladywood, Orpington.	£35,404
Mrs. Emma Benson, Oswaldkirk Hall, Yorks	£26,653
Mr. Alfred Colson, Knighton Park Road, Leicester	£23,219



THE FIRST CUP PRESENTED BY KING GEORGE FOR THE COWES REGATTA: THE KING'S CUP, WON BY LORD DUNRAVEN. The race for the King's Cup, a handicap for yachts belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, at Cowes Regatta, was won by the Earl of Dunraven's 153-ton ketch, "Cariad II." This is, of course, the first occasion on which the Cup has been presented by King George. It was made, from a classical design, by Messrs. Garrard, the Crown Jewellers, of the Haymarket.

It can surely not be in vain to appeal to all who in these holiday months of August and September are enjoying the pleasures of the country or the sea to lend a helping hand to those poor ladies and girls who cannot afford from their daily earnings, for one reason or another, to take a holiday, however badly they may need it. The "Necessitous Ladies' Holiday Fund" provides a much-needed rest for governesses out of employment, typewriters, secretaries, music-teachers, actresses, and others. All contributions will be gratefully acknowledged and distributed at once by Miss Constance Beerbohm, 48, Upper Berkeley Street, W.

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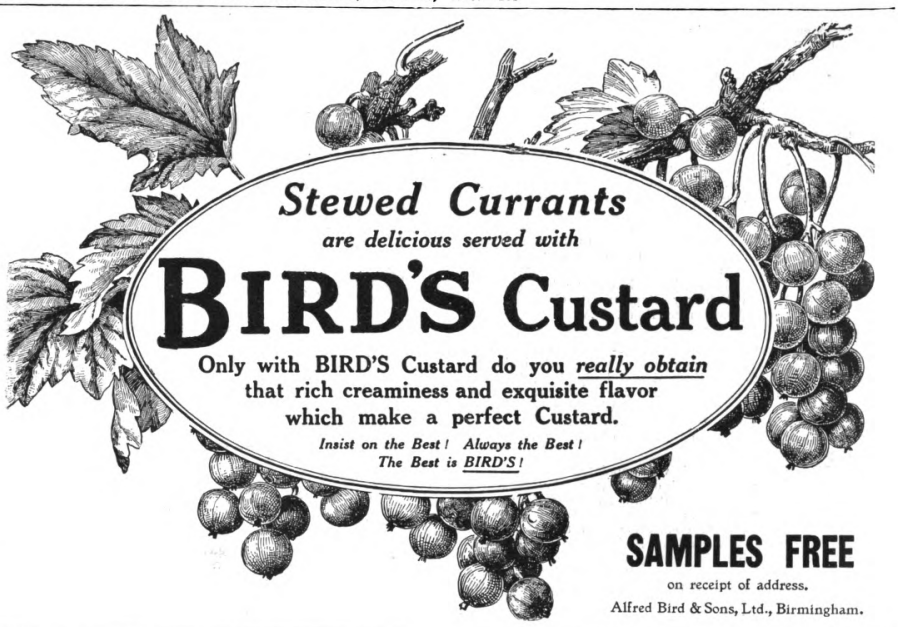
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To H.M. KING OF SPAIN.
To H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.





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THAT ALL SHOULD ENTER THIS WEEK'S TWO-WORD IDEAGRAM COMPETITION.

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and 80 of our famous Outfit Caskets in Prizes,

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Cherry Blossom Boot Polish

This week's competition is easier than those that have preceded it. While still offering considerable scope for skill and ingenuity, the task is so easy and simple that anyone may attempt it with very little trouble and time, and with a good chance of winning a prize.

Each week we state one reason for using Cherry Blossom Boot Polish, and all you have to do is to express this reason in TWO WORDS and send it to us. For example, one reason is "It is the most economical polish to use," and a suitable Ideagram for this would be "Brilliantly thrifty." Each week's competition is quite separate from others.

PRIZES.—Each week a first prize of £2 2s. will be given, a second prize of £1 1s., a third prize of 10s. 6d., and 9 additional Prizes of our Bronzed Metal Caskets, containing large tin of the Polish, special Plush Polisher and Pad or Cloth.

WHAT TO DO.—The Reason for this week (No. 5) is—"It is the most economical polish." Write your "Ideagram" on a sheet of paper, writing No. 5 and name and address below. Enclose a receipt from your Grocer or other Dealer for 6d. worth of Cherry Blossom Boot Polish at retail prices, in either 1d., 2d., 4d., or 6d. tins, and post to us before August 20. The result will be published in this paper on September 10. Competitors may compete each week, or as often as they like, and as many times each week as they like, provided they enclose receipt as stated above with each attempt. They must agree to abide by our decision. Please mark your envelope "Ideagram."

RESULT OF FIRST IDEAGRAM COMPETITION:

The First Prize of £2 2s. has been awarded to Mr. Wm. Forse, 33, Devonshire Road, Harrow. The Second Prize of a Guinea has been awarded to Mr. A. D. McRae, 46, Lindfield Road, Ealing; and the Third Prize of 10s. 6d. to Mr. E. A. Turner, 12, Burkbeck Road, Wimbledon.

The winners of the 9 Outfit Casket Prizes are Miss E. Clayton, 46, Synge St., Dublin; Mr. G. H. Jones, 50, South St., South Molton; Mrs. S. Atkinson, 79, Pasterton Av., Cardiff; Mrs. Finch, 22, Gordon Rd., Bournemouth; Miss Stone, Lynton House Axminster; Mrs. K. Selley, 48, York St., Plymouth; Mrs. E. M. Gillies, 13, Grove Mansions, Clapham Common; Mr. G. H. Lamacroft, British School, Bovey Tracey; Miss M. Thomas, 63, Dartmouth Park Rd., N.W.

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THE POPULAR SCOTCH:

"BLACK & WHITE" WHISKY

music, played by the Coldstream Guards' band, comprises selections from Chaissaigne's "Falka," Offenbach's "Geneviève de Brabant," and the Choral Epilogue to Sullivan's "Golden Legend." There is also some popular dance music. Among the vocal items are Guy d'Hardelot's "Because," sung by Mr. John Harrison, "Auld Lang Syne," sung by Mr. Evans Williams—both tenor songs; Sullivan's "Ho! Jolly Jenkin!" from "Ivanhoe," sung by Mr. Harry Dearth (bass); and a treble solo from Handel's "Messiah"—"Rejoice Greatly"—sung by a boy soloist at Eton, Master Hubert Langley.

For those Londoners who, for various reasons, are unable to go far afield in their holidays, nothing pleasanter could be devised than a cycling tour through the Home Counties. The Great Central Railway Company, whose line passes through some of the most lovely and historically interesting country to be found near London, caters especially for this class of tourist, and has published a useful illustrated booklet, "Cycling Spins in Beechy Bucks," which can be had (for 3d., post free) from Publicity Department, Great Central Railway, 216, Marylebone Road, N.W.

To-day (Saturday) the P. and O. Company's cruising steamer *Mantua* sails for the Northern capitals and Russia with a full complement of passengers, including Lord Muncaster, Sir Edward and Lady Moss, the Hon. Reginald Parker, Mrs. Alec Tweedie, Dr. Stuart Reid, Sir William E. Bigge, and Colonel W. Woodroffe Finden. The same company's cruising yacht *Vectis* is to leave Tilbury on Friday next for a cruise of thirteen days to the Norwegian Fjords.

Two up-to-date and well-appointed Pullman cars are now run in the Brighton Railway Company's day and night Continental boat-trains, leaving Victoria at 10 a.m. and 8.45 p.m.; also in the return trains from Newhaven running in connection with the 10.20 a.m. and 9.20 p.m. services from Paris. The two cars are vestibuled together, thus giving all passengers access to the buffet in the car "Princess." For the use of these cars, 1s. 6d. is charged for each seat in addition to the first-class fare. Numbered seats can be reserved.

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

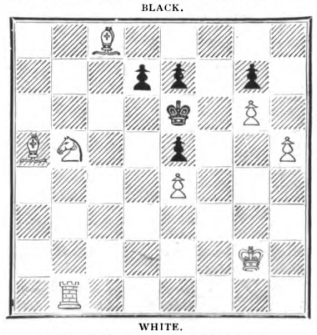
D P Shrikhande (Kolhapur, India).—Your problem is a pretty little study, but there is not enough substance in it for publication.

A M Sparke (Lincoln).—Thanks for contribution, which shall be examined and reported upon.

F W Cooper (Derby).—The analysis seems accurate, and some of the variations are very clever.

PROBLEM No. 3457.—By W. E. Rudolph (New York).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Solution of Problem No. 3454.—By G. Stillingfleet-Johnson.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to B 5th	K takes B
2. Kt to B 7th	K to Kt 3rd
3. Kt mates	

If Black play 1. K takes Kt, 2. Kt to Kt 7th; if 1. P to R 5th, then 2 Kt to B 4th, etc. There is another simple solution by 1. P to K 7th.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 3448 received from D P Shrikhande (Kolhapur, India) and C A M (Penang); of No. 3449 from C A M, D P Shrikhande and F Hanstein (Natal); of No. 3452 from R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.) and S Foster (Gibraltar); of No. 3454 from W H Gundry (Exeter) and R G B Southsea.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 3455 received from E J Winter-Wood (Brighton), J Santer (Paris), T Turner (Brixton), J Green (Boulogne), J Cohn (Berlin), F Rutter, A G Beadell (Winchelsea), J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), R C Widdecombe (Saltash), T K Douglas (Sconce), J Watkinson Wood (Manchester), P Daly (Brighton), Sorrento, T Roberts (Hackney), Julia Short (Exeter), C J Fisher Eve, J S Story (Matlock), F W Cooper (Derby), H R Thompson, Loudon Mr Adam (Storrington), Richard Murphy (Wexford), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), Albert Wolff (Sutton), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), Lionel G R Summers, W Winter (Medstead), R Worters (Canterbury), R M Theobald, and T Schlu (Vienna).

CHESS IN GERMANY.

Game played in the Hamburg Tournament between Messrs. Leonhardt and Spielmann

(*French Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	18. Castles	P to Q R 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	Black's forces are now all deployed on the Queen's wing, where they can make little impression in attack, and are too far removed to defend their King when he is presently assailed	
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
4. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 2nd		
5. P to K 5th	K Kt to Q 2nd		
6. B takes B	Q takes B		
7. B to Q 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	19. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
8. Q Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th	20. Q to Q 3rd	P to Kt 3rd
9. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. P to Q R 4th	Kt to Kt 5th
10. Q to Q 2nd		22. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to R sq
Zukertort against Blackburne here played P to K B 4th. The text move is in anticipation of what then followed: P takes P, 11 P takes P, Kt takes P, 12. Kt takes Kt, Q to Kt 5th (ch), 13. Q to Q 2nd, Q takes Kt, etc.		It might as well go one square further, and so off the board altogether.	
		23. P to Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
		24. P to B 5th	P takes K P
		25. P to B 6th	
10.	P takes P	Forcing the game in a few more moves.	
11. P takes P	Kt to Kt 3rd		
12. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q 2nd	25.	Q to B sq
13. K to B sq	Castles	26. P to R 4th	P to R 3rd
14. P to B 4th	Q R to B sq	27. P to R 5th	P to Kt 4th
15. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Kt 5th	28. Kt takes P	P takes Kt
16. B to Kt sq	R takes R (ch)	29. Q takes P (ch)	K to K sq
17. Kt takes R	R to B sq	30. P to R 6th	Resigns

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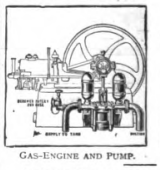
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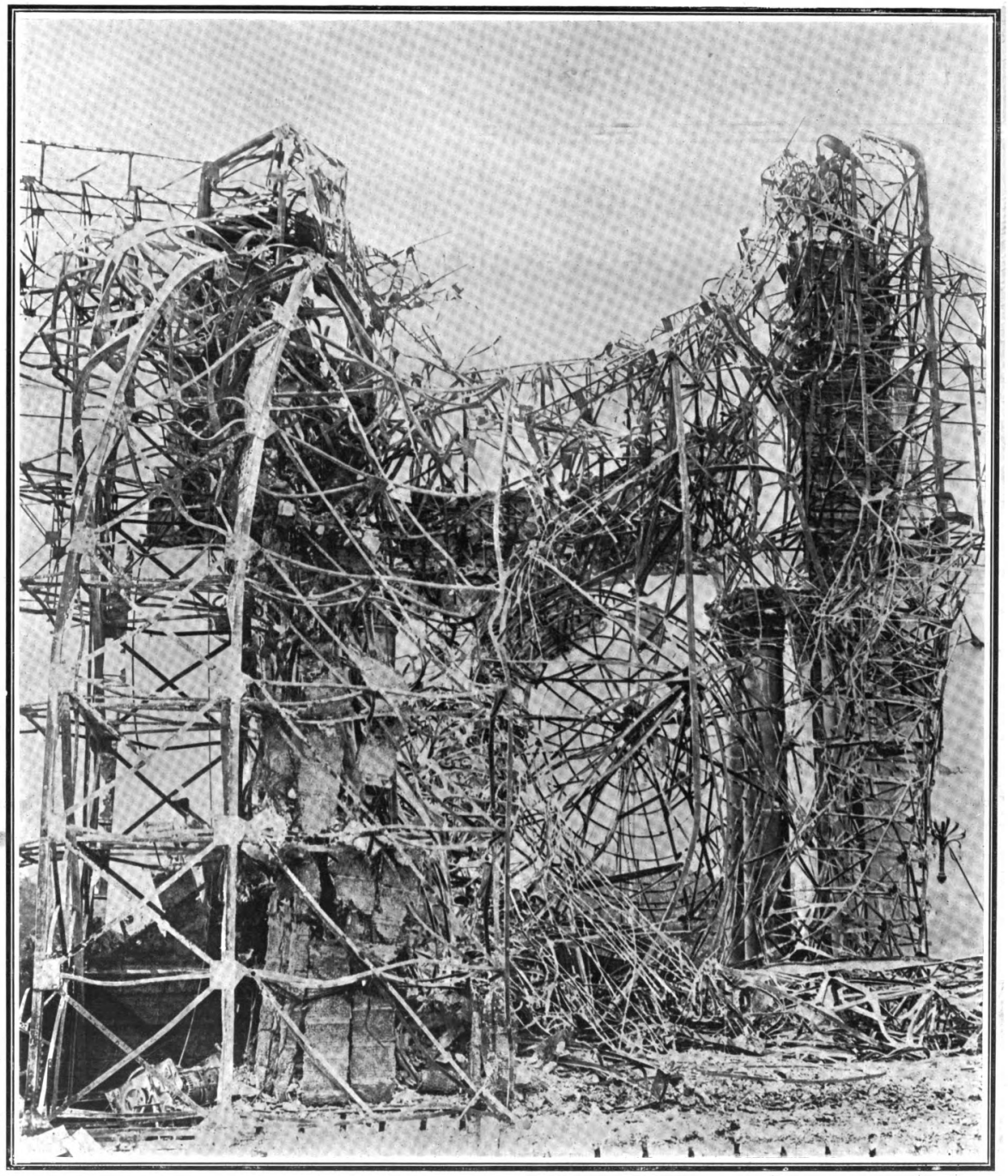
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WHERE THE GREAT BRUSSELS EXHIBITION FIRE IS SAID TO HAVE STARTED: IN THE BELGIAN BUILDING.

It is obviously impossible to say with certainty where the disastrous fire at the Brussels Exhibition had its beginning. Official inquiries may throw some light on the matter. Meanwhile, it may be said that it is suggested that it had its origin in the Belgian Section, which adjoined the British Section. The cause of the fire is equally unknown. It has been alleged that the firemen's pumps did not work well, and that there was a scarcity of water, and that these facts, in conjunction with a decision not to use dynamite to blow up buildings at the beginning of the fire and so isolate the burning area immediately, had much to do with the widespread nature of the damage. It has been reported further that a number of actions are to be taken: indeed, certain reports imply that everyone concerned may bring an action against some body or another. [PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.]

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FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

IN considering the great achievement of her life—the organisation of the nursing service and the military hospitals in the Crimean War—it is sometimes forgotten how perfectly Florence Nightingale had fitted herself for the task by her previous studies and experience. As a girl, she became the "ministering angel" of the village in Derbyshire near her father's estate; and when she grew up, she went forth on a systematic tour of practical study. She visited all the hospitals in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, several military and naval hospitals, and others in the country; then she went to Paris, and studied at all the hospitals there under the guidance of the Sisters of Charity. From Paris she went to Kaiserwerth, on the Rhine, where she received training as a nurse at the Institute of Protestant Deaconesses. After that, she visited hospitals at Berlin and many other German towns, at Lyons, Rome, Alexandria, Constantinople, and Brussels. When she returned to Derbyshire, in 1850, she was asked to reorganise the Home for Sick Governesses in Harley Street, and, in spite of her need of rest, devoted herself to the task, and also took an active interest in London ragged schools and other philanthropic efforts. So it was that, when the call came in 1854, it found her thoroughly equipped by almost ten years' scientific preparation. She was, in fact, the one woman in the country who was capable of rising to the occasion. When the news of the terrible condition of the sick and wounded after the battle of the Alma reached this country, the Secretary for War, Mr. Sidney Herbert (afterwards Lord Herbert) instinctively turned to her for help. His letter crossed one from her volunteering her services. She left London, with the staff of thirty-eight nurses whom she had selected, on Oct. 21, and arrived at Constantinople on Nov. 4, the eve of Inkerman. All the world knows what followed—how, in the face of appalling difficulties and official mismanagement, she reduced order out of chaos at Scutari, and became the heroine of the suffering troops. "Wherever there is disease in its most dangerous form," wrote Mr. MacDonald, the almoner of the *Times* fund at the front, "there is that incomparable woman sure to be seen. . . . When all the medical officers have retired for the night, and silence and darkness have settled down upon those miles of prostrate sick, she may be observed alone, with a little lamp in her hands, making her solitary rounds." After the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale became the recognised head of the nursing profession, which she practically founded. She was always consulted, on the outbreak of any war, as to hospital arrangements, and she even offered to go out to India at the time of the Mutiny. But her health had broken down under the strain of the Crimea, and though she took a mentally active part in furthering the great movement she had initiated, she was compelled to pass the rest of her long life in quiet retirement.

THREE NEW NOVELS.

"The Lost Halo." Mr. Percy White has a way of illustrating mortal frailties through the medium of flippant fiction. Incidentally, he never fails to provide an amusing book, so that you may be certain of being entertained, even while you are shocked by his cynical estimate of mankind. "The Lost Halo" (Methuen) is a capital novel, where the characters pursue their separate ambitions in the many-sided life of modern London. Mr. White does not underestimate the antiseptic properties of snobbery among the "best people." Some day the part played in the advancement of the British nation by that respectable failing will be found worthy of investigation, and then, it seems pretty plain, Mr. White will have to be cited as an authority.

"Young Nick and Old Nick." If Mr. Crockett remains one of those authors who have failed to fulfil the full promise of their maiden effort, he retains in his years of popularity the manner that first attracted his public. He has an easy way with him, which ingratiates him with a large circle of readers, and only arouses resentment in a few eccentrics who hate to see a man consciously waggish or inordinately pathetic. He has a facile pen, and a fertile imagination. In "Young Nick and Old Nick" (Stanley Paul) he is to be found at his best and at his worst, for while the story that gives its title to the volume is a capital sample of the product of the Kailyard School, "The Terror of Enderby's" and "Rosemary—for Remembrance" are poor, machine-made stuff. "Young Nick and Old Nick" treats of a subject that will never stale while the world spins—the old romance of the young man courting Fortune with head and hands and courageous heart, and winning her fickle favours by sheer force of character. Young Nick is a canny Scot to the marrow: we are not told of it, but there seems no reason to doubt his advancement to wealth and civic dignity. The moral of all this is praiseworthy, because Young Nick was not only long-headed, but staunch in friendship and honest in business. He wooed one of Mr. Crockett's lovely girls, and the only quarrel we have with their charming story is that it might well have filled the book, instead of retiring early in favour of its less attractive companions.

"The Chosen of the Gods." Madras (since "Little Henry and his Bearer") has hardly been well treated by the literary world, if we except Mrs. Penny. It is the Cinderella of India, this strange land of paddy-fields and palm-trees, alien, as Mr. Kipling points out, to the people of the northern provinces. Mr. Andrew Soutar, therefore, may be said to break fairly fresh ground, although "The Chosen of the Gods" (Harper's) must not be taken as a serious contribution to Anglo-Indian literature. It is a highly seasoned "shocker," well peppered with the magic and mystery of the East, and combining in a tasty mixture a native conspiracy for the raising of another Great Mutiny, the machinations of foreign spies, and the occult performances of a young Krishna. These ingredients may keep readers too busy to reject the vulgarity of the characters and the intrinsic absurdities of the story, for they are boldly mixed, and administered by a generous hand.

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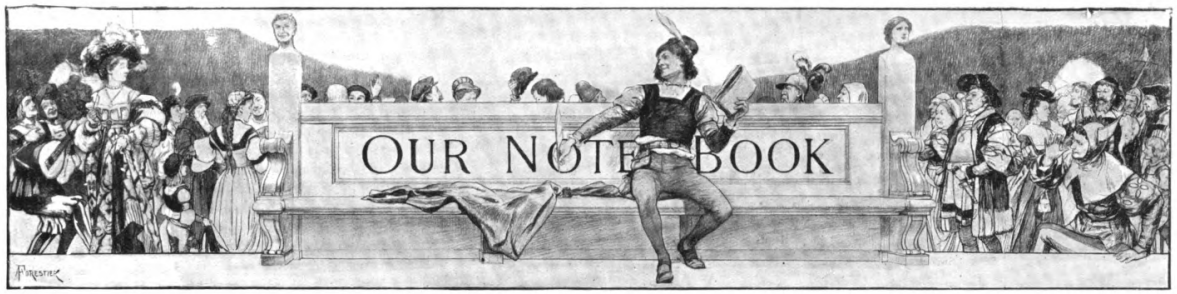
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By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WE few poor Radicals who alone reverence the past, or seem to have any relish of the royal chronicles of England, have lately been confronted with a proposal calculated to make us take to our beds, to laugh at leisure, or die in peace. For indeed the thing passes all language, and is fit only for death or laughter.

It has actually been proposed in an English paper that the King of England should consent to be called Emperor of the British. The primary answer is obvious. Why not Sultan of the British? Why not Kaiser of the British, or Pope of the British? Why not Tsar? Why not Shah? Why not Grand Lama of Great Britain? Why not Doge of the British Empire? Why not Stadtholder of the United States of Britain? Why not Mogul of the Three Kingdoms? Why not Mikado of the Isles? Why should there be a Dey of Tripoli, and no Dey of Turnham Green? Why should Tartary have had a Cham, while Tonbridge has no trace of a Cham? Why should we hear (with helpless envy) of there having once been an Akond of Swât, when it is vain to hope for any Akond of Surbiton? I know not how to comfort my fellow-countrymen for the loss of all these sumptuous and soaring titles, except by reminding them (however sad it may seem) that they are a great people, with a history of their own. We do not call our ruler an Emperor for the same reason that we do not call him a Brother of the Sun and Moon: because it is our national tradition to call him something else. Brother of the Sun and Moon is a much vaster and grander title than either Emperor or King; and if you want something grander still, I am sure I could invent it. Uncle of the Universe would be good, or Cousin of the Cosmos. These are greater titles than King of England—in mythology. But not in history.

At this rate all the old Republicans will have to make a guard of honour round the English throne. If the Imperialists do not understand how great a thing is a King of England, we do. Any greedy and nameless adventurer who could master a few tribes or steal a few provinces in dim Asia or barbaric Central Europe could call himself an Emperor. But even to call yourself King of England was a great business; still more to be one. To be a King like Edward I., or even like Edward III., is to look down as from a pinnacle upon all the chance brigands and freedmen and compromising courtiers who have managed to "wear the purple" in the anarchies of East and West. To call a British King, wearing the crown of Arthur and Alfred, by the foolish foreign name suggested, is to me almost madly laughable: I would as soon call England by the improved name of Heligoland.

Moreover, Emperor is not a higher grade than King. Really the two things are on different ladders; they are in different scales and categories, like a Knight-Banneret and an R.A.; or like an Arch-Druid and a Colonel of Volunteers. But in strict truth, to make the King an Emperor is to degrade the King to the rank of Commander-in-Chief. Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener are Emperors. The General in Command of the Roman Army, who was called the Imperator, became (very gradually and only to a slight degree even officially) the tie and symbol of that practical unity which the Roman Republic had made throughout the known world. It was a unity resting on military qualities, and therefore the military head of the State, rather than the religious or the legal, became the emblem and sacrament of its sway. But almost up to the last the Imperator was supposed to be an official, and not (in the full religious and romantic sense) a King. The really patriotic peoples, like France and England, had Kings—when they did not have Republics. Emperors were always left for the unpatriotic peoples—collisions and confusions of tribes who seemed incapable of spontaneous unity. Whenever some soldier of fortune managed by brute force to make some welter of Goths and Huns and Iberians behave itself for a month, he felt that he was reviving the Roman Empire; and, with rational truth and very proper modesty, he called himself by the inferior title of "Emperor." He was only an Imperator, a Colonel reading the Riot Act, a soldier forcing peace upon a miscellaneous Europe. So it is with those unhappy men (perhaps the unhappiest of all modern men) who have to rule the inchoate, the mixed, the non-national parts of Christendom—Austria, Germany, and Russia. *They*, of course, call themselves by the old rude military term, Cæsar, Kaiser, Tsar—in short, Field-Marshal. There is no nation for them to embody and to be. There is still nothing but a whirlpool of tribes and the tradition of the Roman arms. But a King like St. Louis, a King like King Edward, was a very different business. Royalty was the noblest of all ideals—next to Republicanism. Nay, one may go further: royalty was the most Republican of all ideas, next to Republicanism.



THE "LADY WITH THE LAMP": THE LATE MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE IN A GROUP AT ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Florence Nightingale became in her lifetime one of the heroines of history. Since her return from the Crimea she had been an invalid, though she continued to take a leading part in philanthropic movements. The Dean of Westminster, expressing the universal wish of the nation, approached her relatives with a view to her being buried in Westminster Abbey, but as she had given directions in her will for a quiet funeral, the executors felt compelled to decline the offer. It has been arranged that she is to be buried to-day (the 20th) at West Wellow, Hampshire, where her parents rest, and that there shall be a memorial service at noon in St. Paul's Cathedral.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH KINDLY LENT BY ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Next after mankind, the most human thing is a man. The old vivid nations said that if all men could not rule, one man should rule; but not some men—not a picked cabal of the wealthy, the cultured, and the cold-bloodedly impudent. The mediæval monarchy in the patriotic peoples (England, France, Spain, Scotland) took this one man and made him part and organ of the people: they offered him as flesh upon an altar; they made him sacramental. If it was to some extent idolatry, one may say in its defence that it was also human sacrifice. For the darkest and grandest, even if the bloodiest, of all mysteries is that where there is blood shed on the altar, but the idol and the victim are the same.

A King means a Nation: an Empire means the absence of a Nation. The ruler of Austria-Hungary has to be an Emperor; what else can he be? There is no solid and fighting people that sees in him their mere instrument and certain flag. He cannot be a father to one people; he is forced to be a grandfather to a great many. The French never called themselves an Empire until that brief interval when they really were an Empire—that is, when a military man was temporarily trying to rule a European chaos. The English never called themselves an Empire at all. That seems to me the grandest of all the grand facts of our history. Our cognisance has always been the lion and not the eagle. Nor are these two heraldic animals a mere irrelevant fancy. Admittedly, they are both noble and dominant creatures. But the imperial eagle, who is the smaller, sees vaster landscapes from on high. The lion is larger, but he walks in his own ground.

When Disraeli offered to Queen Victoria the title of Empress of India the thing was perilous, but perfectly reasonable. Queen Victoria was Empress of India, because India is not (or, at least, was not then) a nation. She did stand towards the tumultuous races and tossing creeds of that continent as the Roman Emperors stood to the dim tribes and dynasties of Germania and Gaul. In plain common-sense, I think, a settled Government has a right to hold down rebellious nations, at least until somebody is ready to inform it which nation is rebelling. But it is really High Treason to say that the English Crown is as insecure in England as it is in India; and it is only the insecure crown that is called an Imperial Crown. Disraeli's innovation was, of course, bound to bring certain perversions and impossibilities in its train: he himself had a nation, but it was not the English nation, nor, indeed, any nation with a territory and a flag. He had it, however, and was very honourably proud of it. In fact, he was one of those fortunate people who are actually named after their own nation; I cannot at the moment think of any other example—except the estimable Mr. England (who was a pirate) and M. Anatole France; and he, I fancy, has really quite a different name. But if the great Jew who led the English Tories understood patriotism (as I do not doubt that he did) it must have been a decidedly special and peculiar kind of patriotism; and it necessarily laid him open to this mistake about the relative positions of the terms Emperor and King. To him no doubt Emperor seemed obviously a higher title; just as Brother of the Sun and Moon would have seemed to him a higher title than Second Cousin of the Evening Star. Among Orientals all such titles are towering and hyperbolical; and the only possible question is which title towers the highest and which tells the largest lie. But of kingship as it has been felt among Christian men he had no notion, and small blame to him. He did not understand the domestic, popular, and priestly quality in the thing; the idea expressed in the odd old phrase of being the breath of his people's nostrils; the mystical life pumped through the lungs and framework of the State. You cannot have a King or a Republic until you have a People; both are creative and collective things. A Monarchy turns a million men into one man who can be seen. A Republic turns a million men into one woman who cannot be seen. Both require faith and a power of fashioning a fixed thing and fighting for it. But an Empire merely makes an authority from nowhere attempting to master an anarchy from everywhere. And if ever we call our King an Emperor, we shall be publicly admitting that we are only a chaos, and have no country of our own.

BURNT AT BRUSSELS: TREASURES THAT ARE DUST AND ASHES.



LOST WITH THE BRITISH SECTION OF THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION: PRICELESS EXHIBITS THAT WERE DESTROYED BY THE FIRE.

Many exhibits that may fairly be described as priceless were destroyed by the great fire at the Brussels Exhibition. Fortunately, the articles sent by the Victoria and Albert Museum were not originals: else the loss to this country would have been incalculably greater. As it is, many private collectors and famous firms have suffered in a way that will bring them the sympathy of every art-lover. As we have said, it is practically impossible to set a price upon many of the treasures that are now dust and ashes, but in the notes that follow on this page and the next we give in some cases a rough idea of their value. We may add further that we are indebted to the exhibitors who owned the objects illustrated for our photographs. Mr. Bernard Moore set no price upon his exhibits, for he would not sell them. The value of the Wedgwoods cannot be given with any safety. The William and Mary Room was generally known as the Grinling Gibbons Room, from the piece of the master's carving that had place over the door, and contained also, in addition to the carving mentioned, two extremely valuable chairs lent by Mr. Charles Allom, of Messrs. White, Allom and Co., and other treasured articles. In the George II. Room, also shown by Messrs. White, Allom and Co., was a particularly fine marble mantelpiece, a remarkable carved wood chandelier valued at £1000 at least, and much fine furniture of the period.

BURNT AT BRUSSELS: TREASURES THAT ARE DUST AND ASHES.



LOST WITH THE BRITISH SECTION OF THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION: PRICELESS EXHIBITS THAT WERE DESTROYED BY THE FIRE.

Mr. Howson Taylor says that the pieces of Ruskin pottery he showed at Brussels were some of the finest he had made, and that it is impossible to make others like them. The early eighteenth-century tapestry, from the Soho factory, which was lent by Mrs. Keightley, was valued at £500. In the Chinese Chippendale Room, exhibited by Messrs. Cowtan and Sons, the walls were treated with the "old-style real Chinese paper-hanging of one hundred to one hundred and fifty years ago"; this paper was unique. The Chelsea porcelain écuelle, cover and stand were lent by Lord Swaythling. The walnut Queen Anne chair shown was one of a number of valuable pieces of furniture lent by Mr. G. Leon. The arras tapestry, "The Passing of Venus," which was shown by Messrs. Morris and Co., was woven on the high-warp loom, and was valued at 1500 guineas. It was especially interesting in that the figures were the last work designed by Sir Edward Burne-Jones. The background, colouring, and accessories were by Mr. H. Dearle. The tapestry, which was twenty feet long by nine feet high, was woven at Merton Abbey, 1901–1907. Of very many of the treasures destroyed, no illustrations exist.



Photo. Whitlock.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE WALTON.
A Judge of the King's Bench Division.

Born in 1845, and educated at Stony- of London, he was called to the Bar nd joined the Northern Circuit. He in shipping and mercantile cases, 892. In 1895 the late Judge was igan, and he was made a Judge of He became Chairman of the General 99.

or, to give him his Bench title, Lord the Scottish Court of Session from 1890 he was appointed Solicitor- l was elected to Parliament (without ve Member for the Universities of ews, which he represented until he 96. He was appointed Lord Advo- in 1895. In 1886 he became Pro- Assembly of the Church of Scot- cial of the Church, he was knighted of Queen Victoria's first Jubilee.



Photo. Record Press.

MR. JOHN SYDNEY CLUNIES-ROSS,
The new "King" of the Cocos Islands, who holds them by right of possession.

simple plan, That they should take they should keep who can." This the origin of private property.

n aroused by the announcement that en Cowans, who is home from India ept the post of Inspector-General of neral Cowans, who is forty-eight, has tments both in this country and in Director of Military Education, and Training and Staff Duties Section at he was appointed to the command



Photo. Illingworth

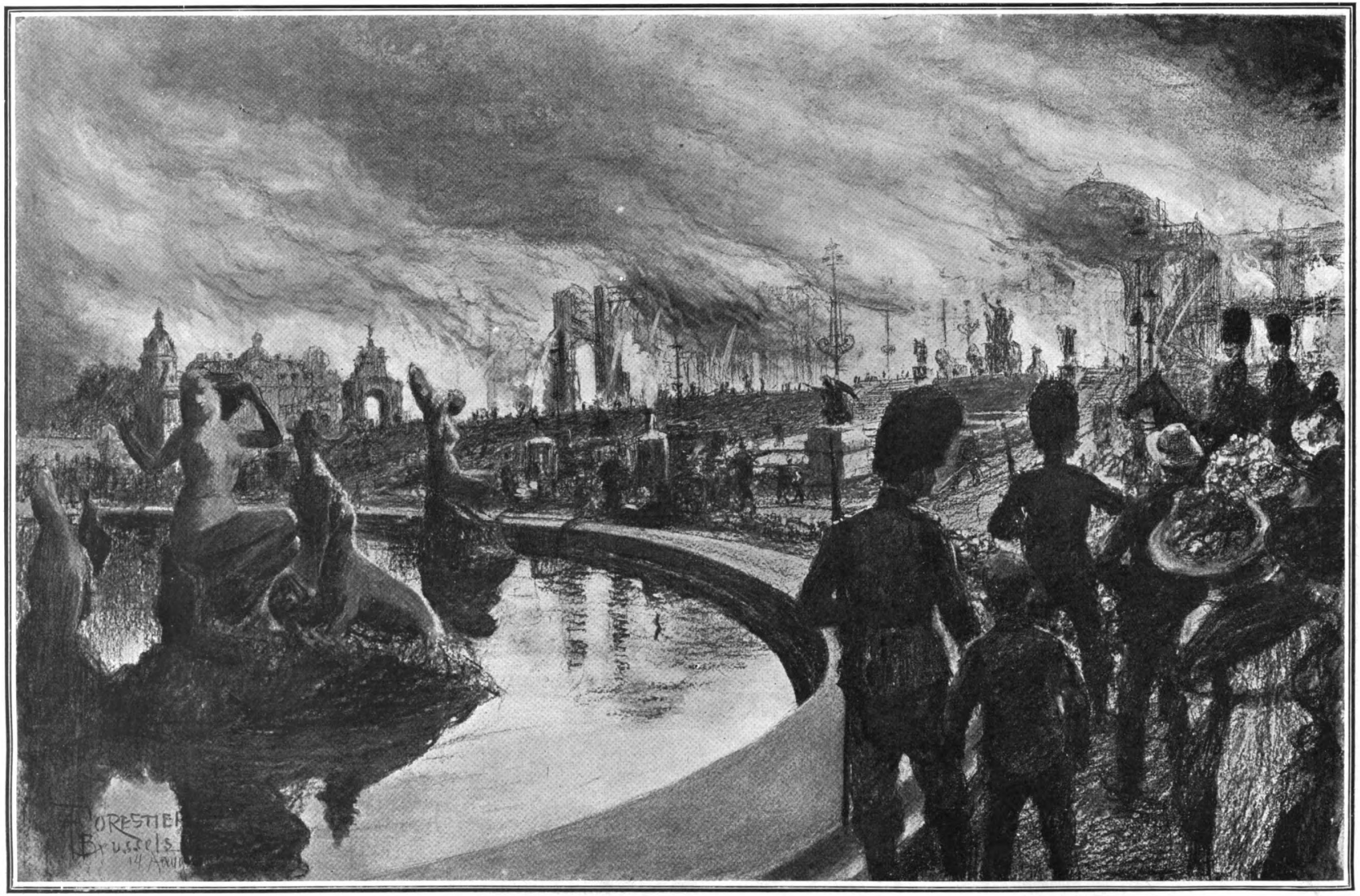
THE NEW VISCOUNT ALTHORP,
Eldest Son and Heir of the new Earl Spencer.

WHEN THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION FIRE WAS AT ITS HEIGHT: THE SCENE IN THE GROUNDS.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT BRUSSELS, FROM A SKETCH BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

WHEN THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION FIRE WAS AT ITS HEIGHT: THE SCENE IN THE GROUNDS.

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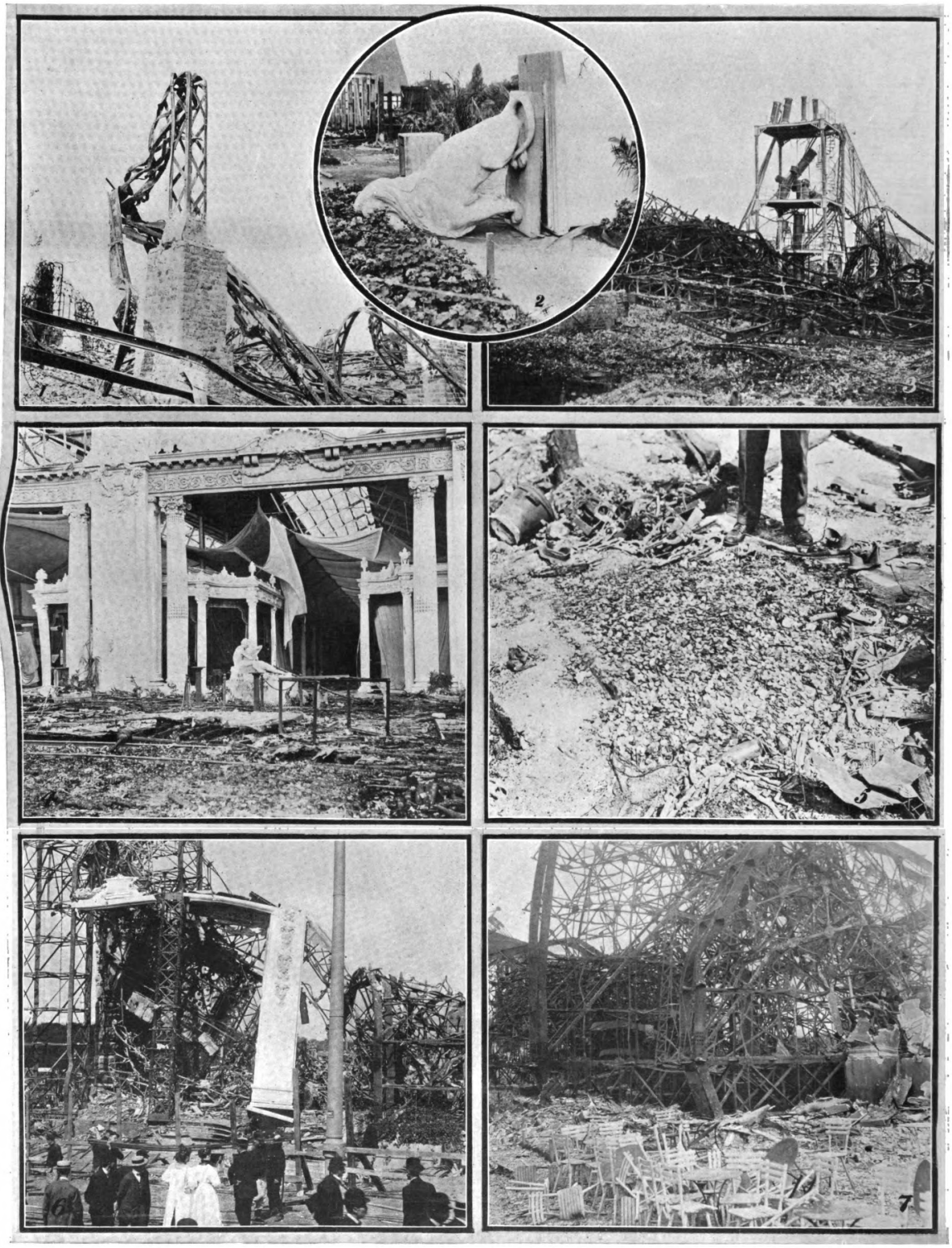


THE DISASTER REPORTED TO HAVE CAUSED DAMAGE TO THE EXTENT OF BETWEEN THREE AND FOUR MILLION POUNDS: THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION ABLAZE.

Reports have it that the fire at the Brussels Exhibition will cost British and Belgian exhibitors some £2,000,000, and it is asserted that others will suffer to the extent of another million or two pounds. The fire spread with great rapidity, and the firemen found it an exceedingly difficult matter to get it under control.

AFTER THE GREAT FIRE: WRECKAGE AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

Four Photographs by Topical; Two by Record Press.

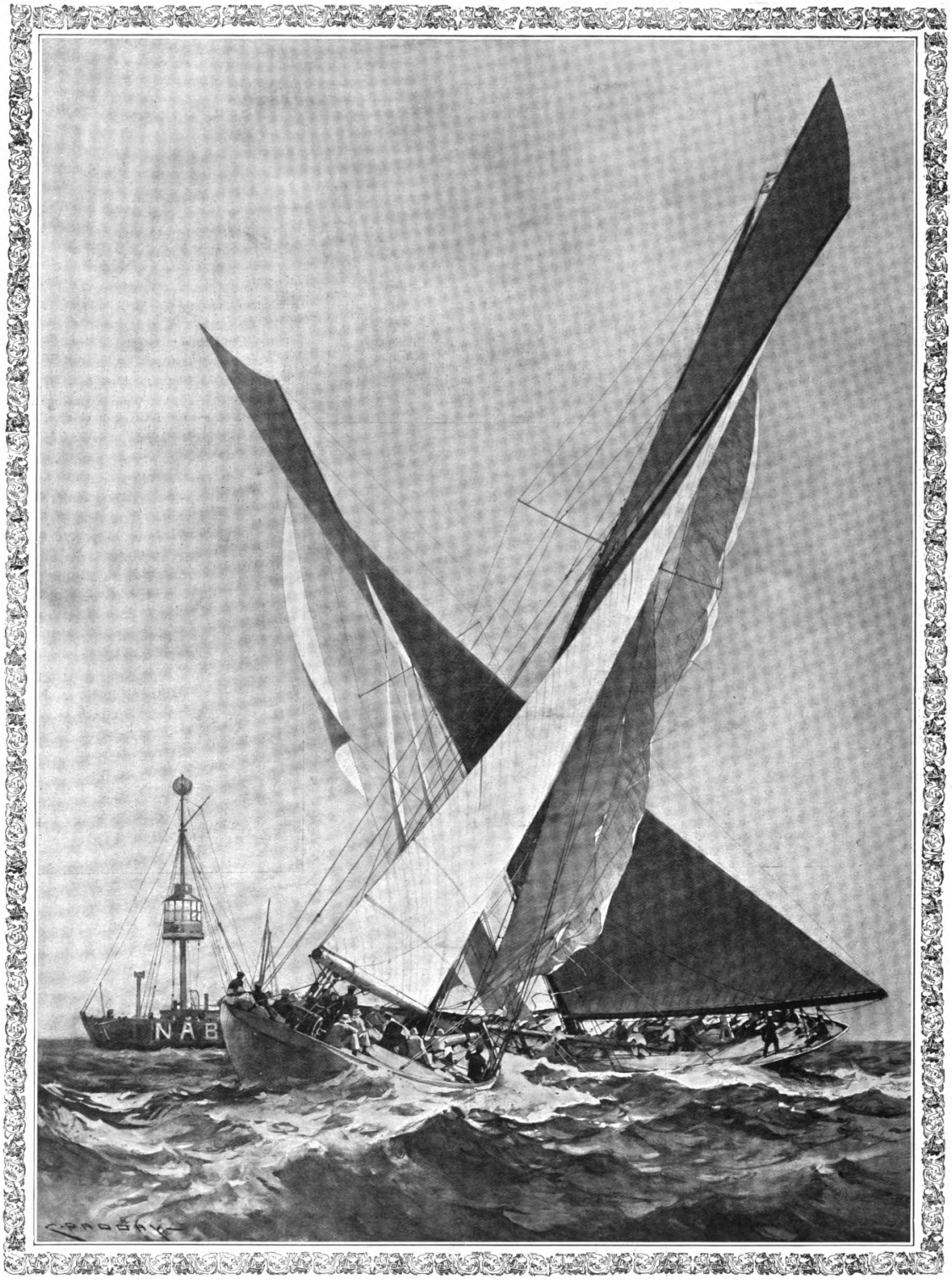


1. MELTED LIKE WAX CANDLES IN THE SUN: METAL TRELLIS SUPPORTS AFTER THE FIRE.
2. A FALLEN LION.
3. IN THE SECTION IN WHICH THE FIRE IS SAID TO HAVE STARTED: WRECKAGE OF THE BELGIAN BUILDING.
4. IN A SECTION THAT HAS SUFFERED SEVERELY: THE WRECKED FRENCH BUILDING.
5. GUARDED BY BELGIAN SOLDIERS WHO THOUGHT IT REAL MONEY: A PILE OF SOUVENIR "COINS."
6. THE DOOR THROUGH WHICH THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS PASSED FOR THE OPENING CEREMONY: THE REMAINS OF ONE OF THE IMPOSING ENTRANCES TO THE MAIN BUILDING.
7. A TANGLE OF TWISTED METAL WORK: ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE ELABORATE MAIN FRONTAGE OF THE EXHIBITION.

The reports that are to hand at the moment seem to make it certain that the British, Belgian, City of Paris, and the Galerie Française Sections have been totally destroyed, together with the Kermesse and Luna Park, that a quarter of the French Section has been destroyed; and that five per cent. of the Italian Section and the Hall of Industry have been destroyed.

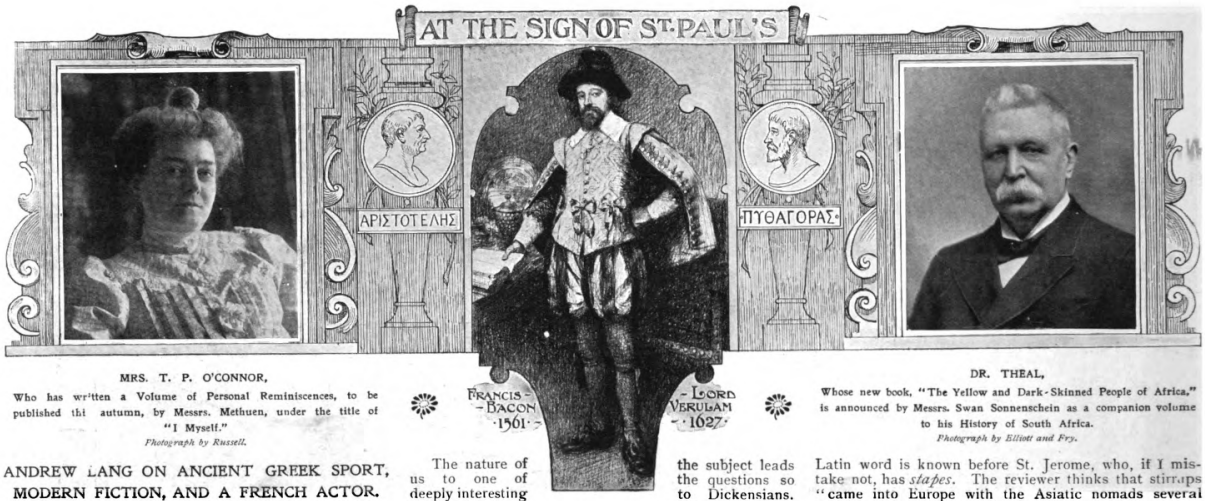
SOME YACHT-RACING RULES ILLUSTRATED BY C. M. PADDAY.

No. III.—RIGHT OF WAY.



RULE 30 (e) IN EVIDENCE: A CLOSE BIT OF MANŒUVRING.

Rule 30 (e), which comes under the heading "Right of Way" and the sub-heading "Meeting, Crossing, and Converging," reads: "A yacht which is close-hauled on port-tack shall keep out of the way of one which is close-hauled on starboard tack."



MRS. T. P. O'CONNOR,

Who has written a Volume of Personal Reminiscences, to be published this autumn, by Messrs. Methuen, under the title of "I Myself."

Photograph by Russell.

DR. THEAL,

Whose new book, "The Yellow and Dark-Skinned People of Africa," is announced by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein as a companion volume to his History of South Africa.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

ANDREW LANG ON ANCIENT GREEK SPORT, MODERN FICTION, AND A FRENCH ACTOR.

THE ancient Greeks were even more enthusiastic about athletic sports than ourselves, and I pine to read Mr. Norman Gardiner's new book on this subject. Only scraps have reached me in a review. Perhaps aviation is hardly to be called an athletic sport, and it does not appear that the Greeks of historical times indulged in it. But if the Cretans, long before the age of history, were not aviators, I do not see why they told the story of Icarus, who fell and was killed, in the style with which we are too familiar. These amazing Cretans knew a great deal.

Did the Greeks bet on their races? It scarcely seems in nature that they should refrain, and there is a bet in Homer's description of the chariot-race, a bet not about the winner, but as to what chariot is leading at a point remote from the grand stand. We get very few details about the sports. Pindar's object, in odes on victors, was to tell mythical stories about their fabulous ancestors, not to give sporting details.

The reviewer to whom I am indebted asks, "How many allusions to betting are there in Sir Walter Scott's novels or in Tennyson's poems?" I can remember none in Tennyson, and in Scott only "St. Ronan's Well" is full of bets, as it describes sporting society at a watering-place. We know that people betted freely in Queen Mary Stuart's time—for example, on matches at archery; and there was usually betting on tennis, and always on *jeu de mail*, a variety of golf, with hammer-headed clubs.

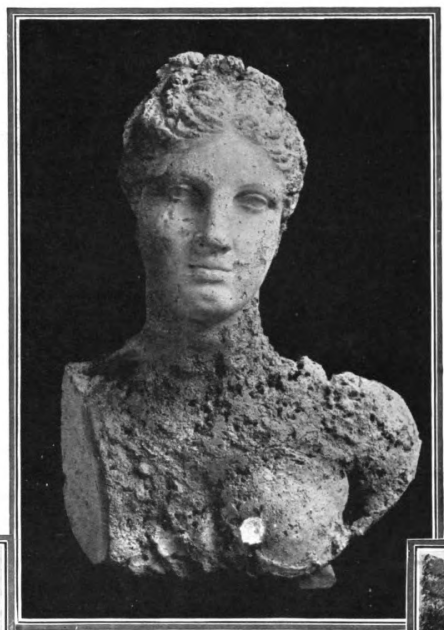
The only example of this club which I have seen was variously described as an "iron" and as a "putter." In fact, it was a driver, with the maker's name, C. Gresset; but the ends of the head were strengthened with iron rings, and the face was so large as to prove that the ball, wooden, was much larger than our golf-ball.



TWENTY CENTURIES BENEATH THE SEA: A BRONZE HEAD OF ATHENE FROM THE WRECK OF AN ANCIENT GREEK SHIP OFF TUNIS.

This, indeed, is certain, from pictures of about 1610. They putted out, however, with a small ball of steel, hefting it through a narrow iron hoop.

The nature of the subject leads us to one of the questions so deeply interesting to Dickensians. "Pickwick" is not accessible to me, and I quote from memory when I say that Mr. Pickwick spoke to Master Bardell about "alley tors." Surely for "tor" (a Celtic word), we should read "taw," as in "they knuckled down at taw." The alley taw is, or was, a large and beautiful glass marble, as distinguished from "commoneys."



RE-RISEN FROM THE FOAM AFTER TWO THOUSAND YEARS: A MARBLE BUST OF APHRODITE RECENTLY RECOVERED FROM A WRECK OF THE FIRST CENTURY B.C.

This and the other two pieces of sculpture here illustrated lay at the bottom of the sea, off the coast of Tunis, for two thousand years. Along with a large number of other works in marble and bronze, which we have illustrated on previous occasions, they formed part of the cargo of a vessel wrecked in the first century B.C. about five miles from what is now the port of Mahdea. They were evidently intended to adorn some building, and perhaps were being brought to Rome from Greece or Sicily. One of the statues bore the sculptor's name, Boethus of Chalcedon, who lived in the second century B.C.; another is thought to be a replica of the Eros of Praxiteles. This rich treasure of the sea was found by divers fishing for sponges, who came to the surface terrified and said they had come upon "sleeping giants" at the bottom of the sea. The sculptures are now in a museum at Bardos, near Tunis.

How deeply French has affected Scots! When I was about the age of six, and in England for the first time, I asked, in a little toy-shop, for *boules*, meaning marbles, of course, and knowing no other term for them. But the shopman, grinning, said there were no bulls in his china shop. My junior brother and I were much astonished by the ignorance of that tradesman.

To return to our Greeks, their jockeys certainly did not use saddles or stirrups; in fact, there is no Greek word for stirrup, and no Latin word is known before St. Jerome, who, if I mistake not, has *stapes*. The reviewer thinks that stirrups "came into Europe with the Asiatic nomads several centuries after Augustus."

But an iron stirrup was found in the Roman station at Newstead, under Eildon Hill, and is earlier than "several centuries after Augustus." Perhaps the light horse of the Gauls used stirrups, but we shall know more about it when Mr. Curle publishes his book about the curious little Pompeii beside the Tweed. As to the Greek torch-race, we shall never understand it: the allusion by Æschylus only makes the affair more puzzling.

An eminent Continental critic informs me that, in his opinion, English fiction is going to what Mr. Mantalini called "the demnition bowwows." He names authors of the highest renown among us, and says that he finds them *illisibles* — not by him to be read. So do I, for that matter. The authors named do not amuse. I suppose they are valued for the depth of their thought, or something of that kind: all very well in its place — in philosophy or science; but then one prefers one's philosophy and science *neat*.

For an interesting book, not *illisible*, let me recommend the "Journal de Edmond Got," of the Comédie Française (1822-1901). M. Got mainly played the heavy fathers and financiers, when he acted last in England, but he had been the mellow glory of the Comédie long before Coquelin came. He had served, with great courage, in French campaigns in Algeria; he tells a story of a duel in which he had not the better, but he had beaten his opponent first, with the arm of flesh. He knew Mlle. Mars and the great Alexandre Dumas and Alfred de Musset. He knew Greek too, preferring Sophocles to Voltaire; he read Thucycides; he was a thorough student of his art and of the traditions of the stage. He had suffered not a little, like his company, from the light-hearted ways of Rachel and of Sara Bernhardt.



WINE AND WATER: A BRONZE HEAD OF DIONYSUS, THE GREEK GOD OF WINE, WHICH WAS UNDER THE SEA FOR TWO THOUSAND YEARS.

Moreover, he wrote very good verse: a strange poem he composed in a half-dream. M. Got saw many Revolutions, and was a Conservative.

INCALCULABLE WEALTH AMIDST THE ETERNAL SNOWS:

THE "GOLD MOUNTAIN" OF BITTER CREEK.



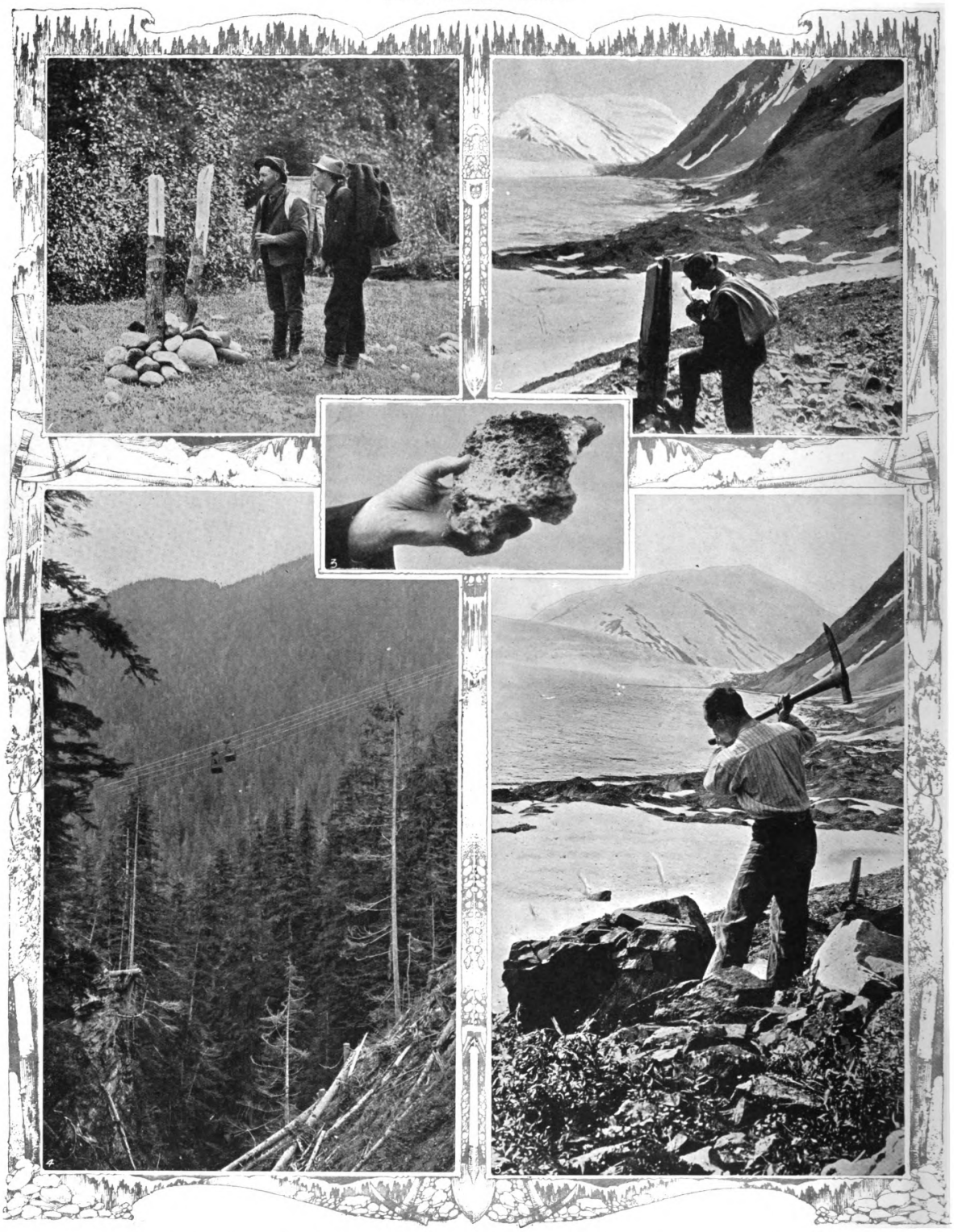
1. THE NEW EL DORADO: IN BITTER CREEK, SHOWING THE "MOUNTAIN OF GOLD" ON THE RIGHT.

2. SAID ORIGINALLY TO EXTEND FOR TWENTY MILES: THE LEADS (VEINS OF ORE) CONTAINING GOLD, RUNNING THROUGH THE "MOUNTAIN OF GOLD."

Bitter Creek, the scene of the gold-find, is in the Skeena division of the Cassiar mining district, which, despite the fact that it had yielded rich finds of gold, was not looked upon as one of the best-placed mining districts in British Columbia until the recent discovery. Gold was first found there in 1884. As we have occasion to note elsewhere, the first descriptions of the find spoke of a mountain of gold and of a reef at least twenty miles in length. The mountain has "diminished" in view of later news. It is said also that it will not be as easy to obtain the gold as was anticipated, for very little of it, if any, is free milling gold. It may be explained that "lead" is the mining term for a lode or vein of ore.—(PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.)

IN TREASURE LAND: GOLD-MINERS AT BITTER CREEK.

Photographs by Illustrations Bureau.

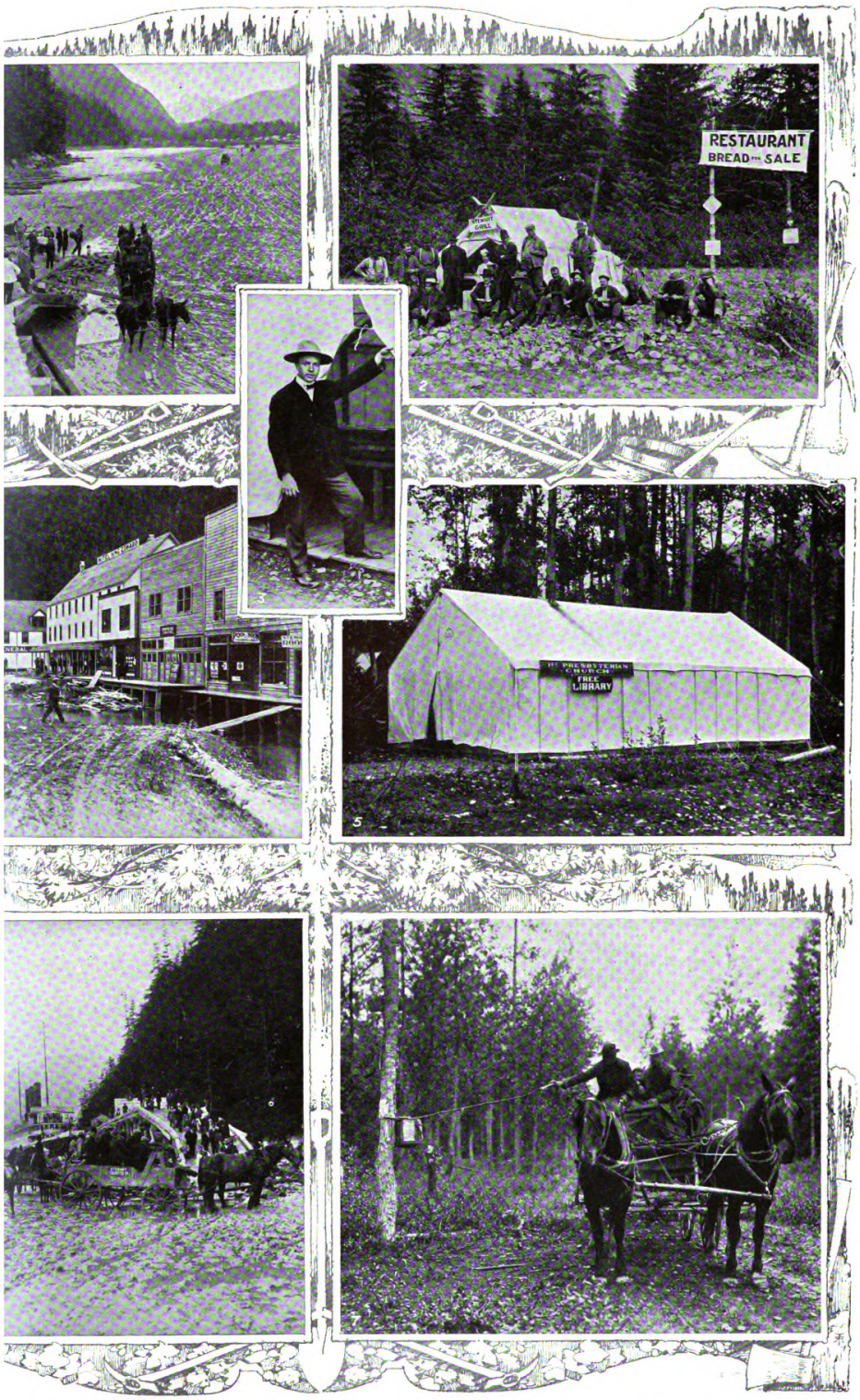


1. ON A LAND OF FORTUNE, OR A PLACE OF BARREN HOPES? PROSPECTORS AT THEIR STAKED CLAIM.
2. WHERE THE GOLD THAT GAVE RISE TO THE STORY OF THE MOUNTAIN OF GOLD WAS FOUND: DISCOVERY CLAIM, LOOKING TOWARDS BITTER CREEK.
3. THE MOST VALUABLE GOLD OF BITTER CREEK: HONEYCOMB GOLD (FREE MILLING.)
4. GOODS FOR MINERS IN THE MOUNTAINS: SUPPLIES BEING HAULED UP IN CAGES RUNNING ON CABLES.
5. SEEKING GOLD: A PROSPECTOR AT WORK AT BITTER CREEK.

"Claims on a lode are rectangular pieces of ground (we quote the 'Telegraph') fifteen hundred feet square; but placer claims are only two hundred and fifty feet square. The claim is located by erecting three posts, one of which is placed at the point of discovery, and the other two on the line of the mineral vein, to mark the boundaries of the claim. Upon each of these posts must be written the name of the claim, the name of the locater, the date of discovery, and on the No. 1 Post, in addition, the compass bearing of the mineral vein, and the number of feet the claim runs on each side from the post. . . . As soon as £100 worth of work has been done the owner becomes entitled to a Crown grant, and is thenceforth the absolute owner, subject to the payment of a 2 per cent. royalty on the value of the minerals extracted from the claim." Anyone over eighteen may be allotted a miner's license in British Columbia on payment of a fee of five dollars a year. He can hold only one mineral claim on the same vein or lode (except in Ontario, where he can hold three); but he can buy other claims should he wish to do so. The holder of a license is at liberty to prospect for minerals, locate claims, and mine on any Crown lands and on other land on which the right so to enter is reserved.

F THE GOLD-SEEKER: STEWART, NEAR BITTER CREEK.

Photographs by Illustrations Bureau.



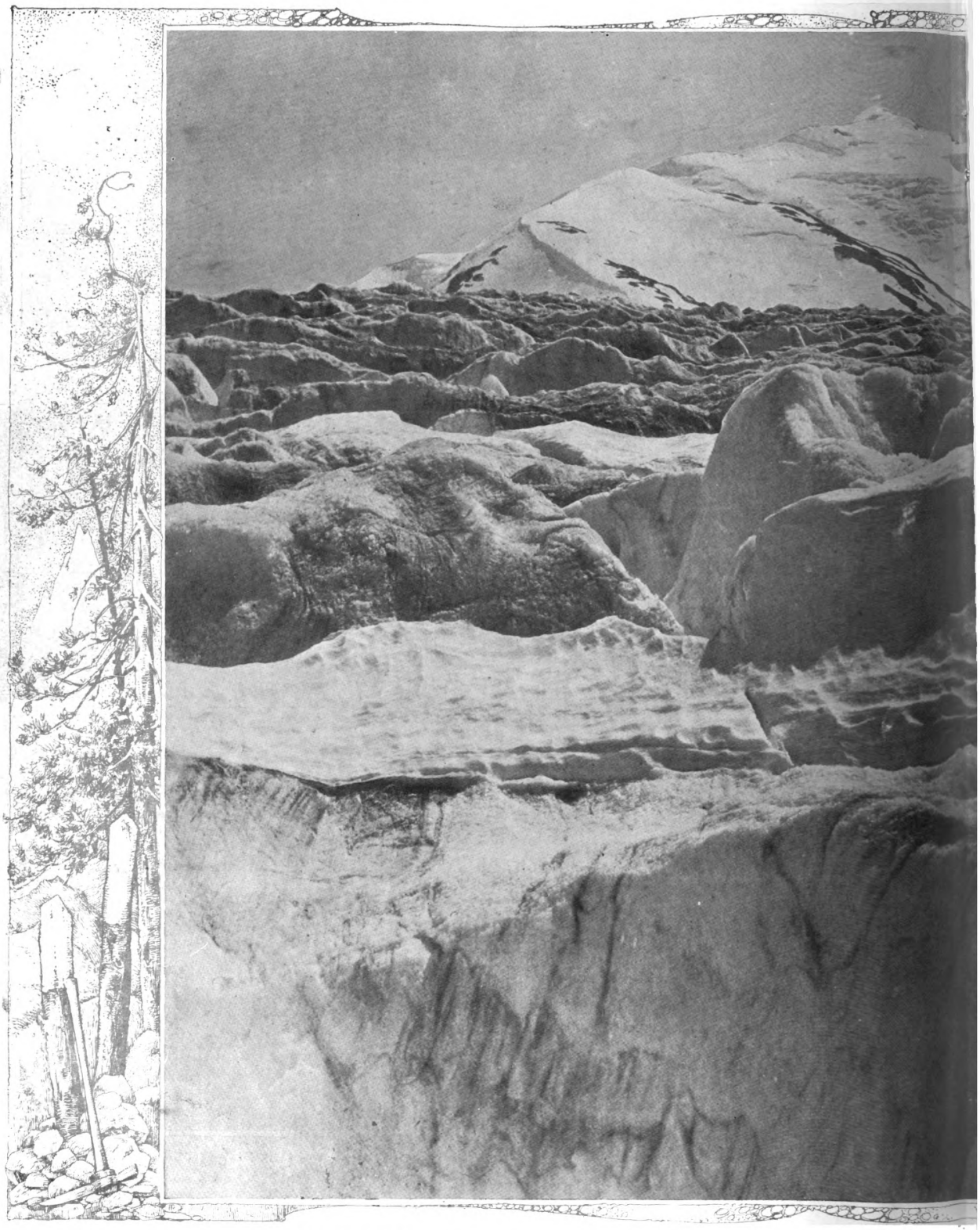
OF MUD LEADING TO THE TOWN; PROSPECTORS
NG AT STEWART.
SHMAN; A GRILL AND RESTAURANT IN A TENT
.T STEWART.
IE REV. D. G. LANE, OF KNOX COLLEGE, TORONTO.

4. IN THE TOWN THAT HAS JUST BECOME WORLD-FAMOUS; A STREET IN STEWART.
5. A TENT AS A PLACE OF WORSHIP; THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (AND FREE LIBRARY) IN STEWART.
6. SEEKERS OF THE NEW EL DORADO; PROSPECTORS LANDING AT STEWART.
7. A "POST-OFFICE" NEAR STEWART; A MINER PLACING HIS LETTER ON THE TWIG.

'n a year ago, is growing rapidly, a state of things brought about in great part by the announcement of the gold find at Bitter Creek. A correspondent says that the camp is "as peaceful and law-abiding as any fishing or country town in England, there being only two policemen in the district, whose ood fellowship." With particular regard to the fourth of our Illustrations, we may point out that on the right of the photograph are seen a pool room, ned after King Edward VII. On the left may be seen a bakery, a café, and a bank. When the photograph was taken recently, Mr. Hubert Henry yed at the theatre shown. This piece, it may be noted, was first produced at the Haymarket seven years ago. Of the seventh photograph, we may say that the miners place their letters on the twig and leave them there to be collected.

THE GREAT WHITE WASTES OF EL DORADO:

PHOTOGRAPH BY

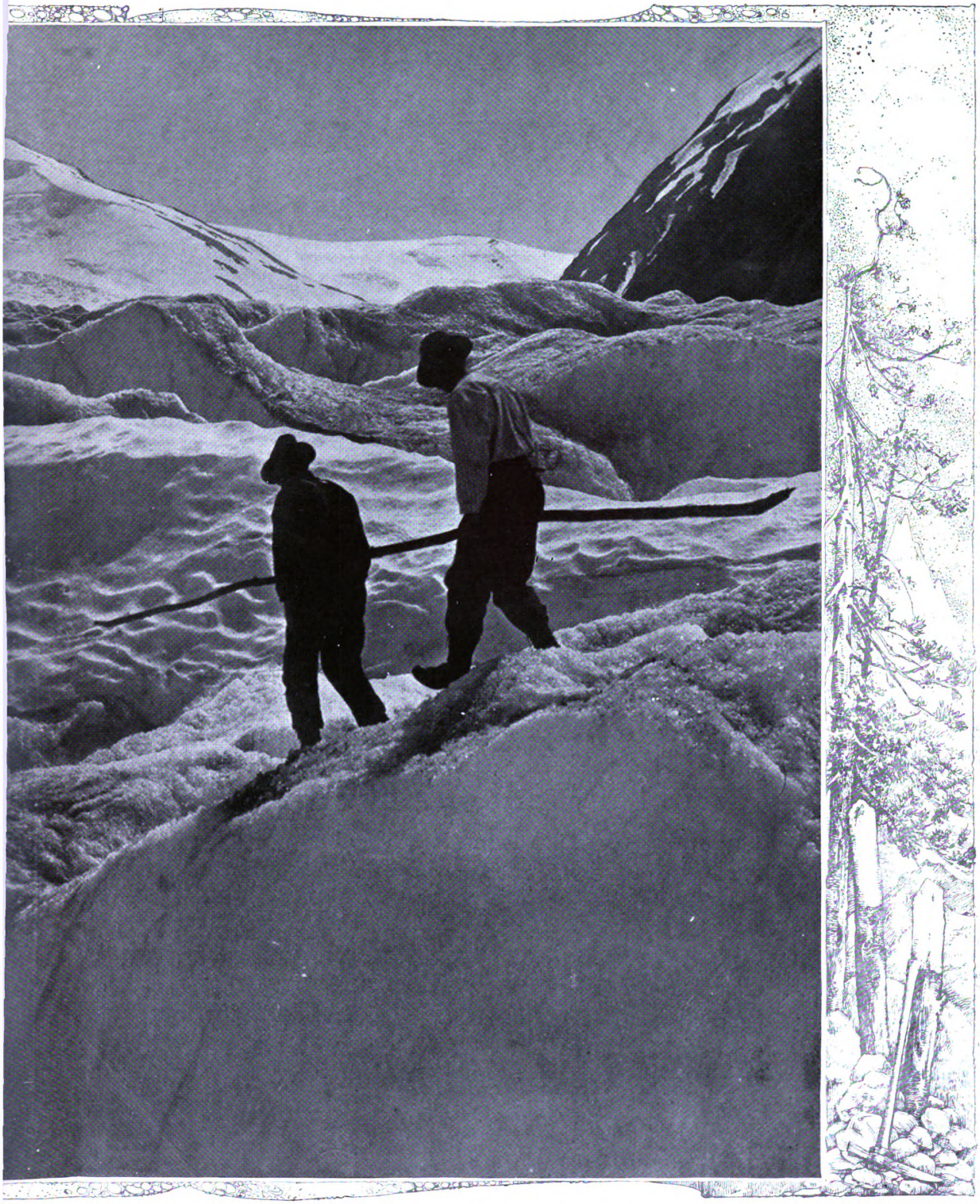


CROSSING THE FIFTEEN-HUNDRED-FEET-DEEP GLACIER ON THE WAY TO BITTER CREEK:

The first accounts of the gold-find at Bitter Creek (seventeen miles from Stewart City, at the head of the Portland Canal, which forms the boundary between the United States territory of Alaska and British Columbia) reported that a "mountain of gold" had been discovered. As might have been expected, the initial statements were considerably discounted by those that came later, but there seems little doubt that the find has a very considerable value. It was asserted originally that there was a twenty-mile reef of free-milling gold, and there was an immediate rush to the new El Dorado. Since then it has been said (not officially, but by one whose evidence may be credited) that the discovery is a ledge of low-grade pyrites with the free gold confined to the surface—a statement which means that the gold-seekers will win wealth only with the aid of much machinery and by great labour. Thus the "enormous reef of free-milling gold-ore" seems to have resolved itself into "a reef carrying some free gold." Many doubters are

ON THE TRAIL TO THE "MOUNTAIN OF GOLD."

Illustrations Bureau.



ROSPECTORS JOURNEYING TO THE "MAMMOTH GOLD REEF" OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

omed to disappointment, but it is believed that from two to three thousand men will be able to make their claims pay. A correspondent of the "Times," writing from Stewart to say that the reports in a mber of English papers have been "very glowing, exaggerated, and misleading," says: "Stewart has undoubtedly every promise of being one of the premier mining-camps of Canada, if not of the American ntier. The valley in which it lies is level and V-shaped, about a mile broad, where it meets the salt water, and about fifteen miles long, bounded by towering mountains rising thousands of feet, their is covered with snow and glaciers the whole year round. It is in these mountains and in the various creeks running into the Bear River . . . that the mineral deposits have been found. . . . Some remely good prospects have been found in the neighbourhood of Bitter Creek, where leads many feet wide and stretching some thousands of feet, containing gold in payable quantities, have been found."



Photo. B.I.G.

THE HUB OF THE FATHERLAND: A STONE AT SPREMBERG SET UP TO MARK THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTRE OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Spremberg is a Prussian town in the province of Brandenburg. It lies about mid-way between the east and west extremities of the German Empire, thus forming the centre of a circle drawn with those extremities as the ends of the radii. It was probably before the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein that Spremberg marked the half-way point between the north and south.

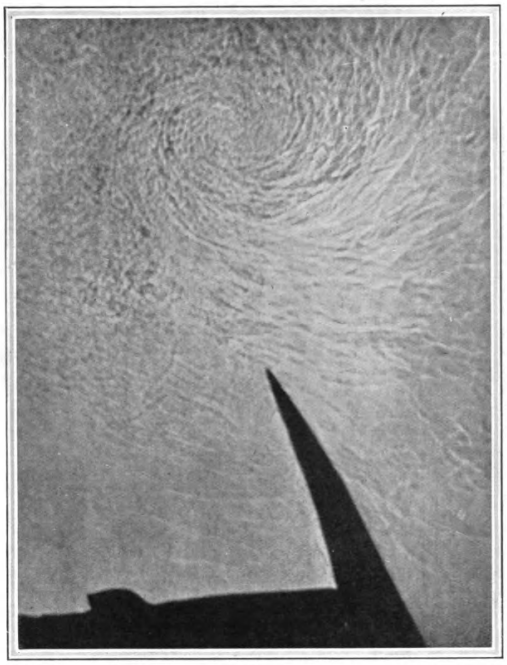
SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

CURE BY STARVATION.

THE notion that ailments of the digestive system chiefly, but also affections of other kinds, including gout itself, may be cured by abstinence from food for a time has been revived of late days by Mr. Upton Sinclair and by other devotees of this system of treatment. If the advocates of starvation as a cure did not protest quite so much, their arguments would carry more weight with the public. Once started as a means of relieving dyspepsia, the practice of abstaining from food became invested with the virtues of a "cure-all." As usual, we hear of unsuccessful cases, and this result is to be expected where any one system of cure is regarded as applicable to the relief of diseases whose natures are as far apart as are the poles asunder. But such considerations do not weigh with enthusiasts at all. Each fresh idea in the way of "cures" is regarded as representing the Utopia of medical science, and till it is found out as being just like other modes of treatment — successful sometimes, and useless as often — nothing can disturb the faith that is placed in the new fad or fashion.

There are plain physiological grounds to be discovered for the belief that, beyond a certain stage, abstinence from food represents an impossible practice. The human body is an engine which requires constant repair of its substance, and as constant a supply of material — that is, food of certain kind — to enable it to develop its energy or working power. It is quite within the limits of correct science to describe the body as a heat-engine, and the necessary heat and energy can only be obtained by the chemical combustion in the body of foods of the fat, starch, and sugar class. Having regard to the maintenance of the healthy state, we can no more expect to keep up our bodily resources in the absence of energy-foods and body-building ones than we can attempt to repair a locomotive without iron, or to develop its power without coal. This is the natural, normal, and healthy phase of the question. Whether we eat too much, or whether the amounts of food given in standard tables of diet are excessive, are matters entirely outside the question of food-abstinence. It is easy to revise a diet and to adjust food to the wants of the individual body, or of collections of units. So we should be clear in the first place concerning what is the natural mode of life for the healthy frame, and separate this phase of the matter entirely from other aspects which take into consideration the cure of disease. And here we enter the special province of the physician, who alone is entitled to speak with authority founded on a wide experience of disease and its relief.

The principle of starving temporarily for the relief of digestive and other ailments is no new thing. Medical men have ordered diminution of food-amounts, or even a sterner régime, from time immemorial. They have followed Dame Nature in respect of this practice, for when illness attacks us appetite fails, the demand for food falls away into abeyance, and the rest thus given to the system at large undoubtedly assists the way and process of recovery. But the starvation-process must be kept within limits. Let it proceed till the temperature has fallen to a certain degree, and death will result; for when we die for lack of food we really perish from loss of heat. Assuming the best for the advocates of starvation as a cure, we may very naturally suppose that an enfeebled and irritable stomach, day by day worn out with the attempt to perform its duties, is made to rest. There is more or less complete cessation from its labours, and rest is, of course, in itself a valuable mode of cure. This is exactly the treatment ordered by physicians, who, by prescribing milk-diet and predigested foods, carry out the starvation cure within limits. By-and-by, with the invigoration of the digestive powers, a gradual return to the normal diet, or to a suitable one, takes place with satisfactory results.

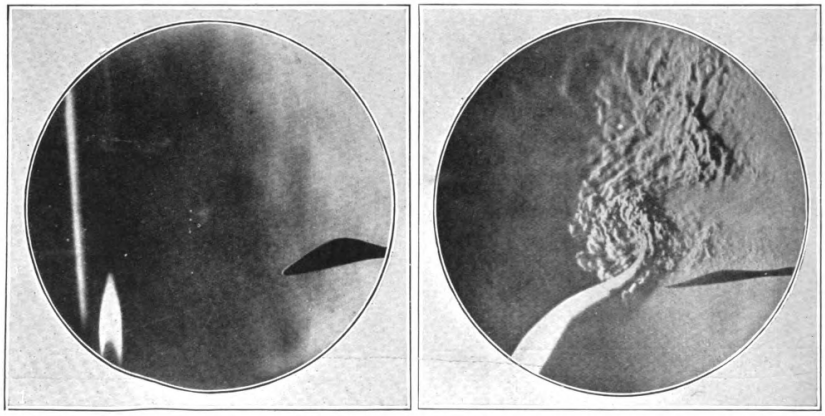


AIR-MOVEMENTS MADE VISIBLE BY PHOTOGRAPHY: THE EFFECT ON THE AIR OF A PROPELLER PERFORMING 600 REVOLUTIONS A MINUTE.

This photograph was taken by an eminent Japanese scientist, M. Tanakadate, Professor of Physics in the University of Tokio. In order to obtain the effect he makes use of the differences of refraction between hot and cold air. In a dark room he heats the air with Bunsen burners, and by making a propeller rotate in front of the hot air he obtains eddies consisting of streaks of hot air and streaks of cold air, having a different index of refraction. These eddies he illumines with an electric flash, thus making a very rapid impression on the plate. The photograph was taken in front of a propeller fifty centimetres in diameter mounted on a horizontal shaft, and in front of which was a strip of air heated by Bunsen burners.

Beyond this practice, however, lies the wholesale deprivation of food for days. This is the mode of cure advocated by the new school of dietetics. Their own accounts of the effects of abstinence are, of course, highly coloured We hear nothing of failures: everything is touched with the rosy glow of success. Body is rejuvenated, mind becomes clearer, and in some cases bodily strength is said not to be perceptibly diminished. This latter contention is, of course, a matter of degree. Given a prolonged period of starvation, and the physical powers would collapse. As for the clearer mental perception, the brain has laws of its own in respect of its work, and these conditions vary in different individuals. Sometimes on the near approach of death, in cases of extreme bodily enfeeblement, we meet with an amazing activity of the mental powers. On the face of things, one feels inclined to adopt the view that, where the starvation cure does good, it represents a much-needed, if drastic, food-reform in cases where the nutrition has previously been of ultra-generous extent. In other words, over-fed bodies—over-feeding is a relative term—benefit from a very complete reduction of their income, and they are given the opportunity to get rid easily of those bye-products whose accumulation in the frame represents the real cause of not a few of the ailments that afflict us. The same result could be attained in many cases by the adoption of abstinence from meat foods, in others by the limitation of alcohol and tobacco, and by other and varying modifications made, not in the menu only, but in all the habits of life.

I am tempted at least to say this much about starvation cures—that they open the eyes of the public to the simple and excellent idea that in attention paid to diet lies the secret of success in dealing with many of the ailments which beset us. The notion that everything in the way of disease is to be cured by drugs is obstructive to the best interests of the race. The time may come when a medically regulated kitchen or cooking-depot will supersede the chemist's shop.—ANDREW WILSON.



CHURNING THE AIR AS THE PROPELLER OF A STEAM-SHIP CHURNS THE WATER: AN AIR-PROPELLER IN FRONT OF A LIGHTED CANDLE—(1) AT REST, AND (2) MAKING 1300 REVOLUTIONS A MINUTE.

The propeller, fifteen centimetres in diameter, is seen in the first photograph mounted on a vertical shaft in front of a lighted candle. In the second the effect is shown of the propeller making 1300 revolutions a minute. The vortex near the blade is caused by that blade, the other vortex higher up being caused by the preceding blade. Of course, each blade causes in space a continuous vortex in the form of a spiral, of which a vertical section only is shown by the photograph.

BEARING NO IMPRESSION OF THE THING IT WAS:

RUINS OF THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

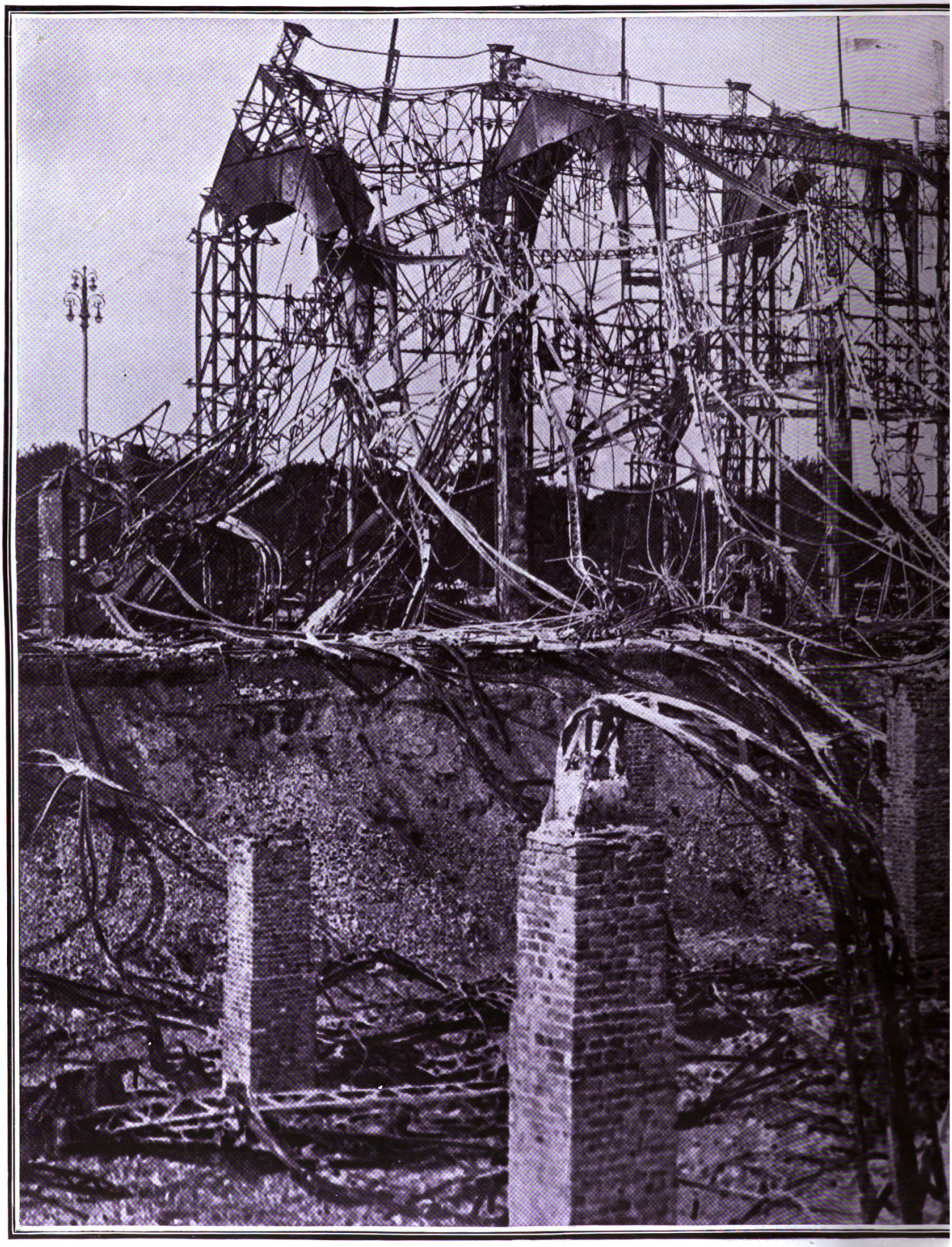


IN THE THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES OF DESTRUCTION: THE BURNT-OUT SECTION OF THE EXHIBITION.

It may well be said that the burnt-out portion of the Brussels Exhibition bears no impression of the thing it was, "Like a waxen image 'gainst a fire." It is stated that, altogether, the flames swept over thirty-seven acres.

Photographs by Illustrations Bureau and G.P.U.

ALL THAT IS LEFT OF £2,000,000: THE DEAD HEART C

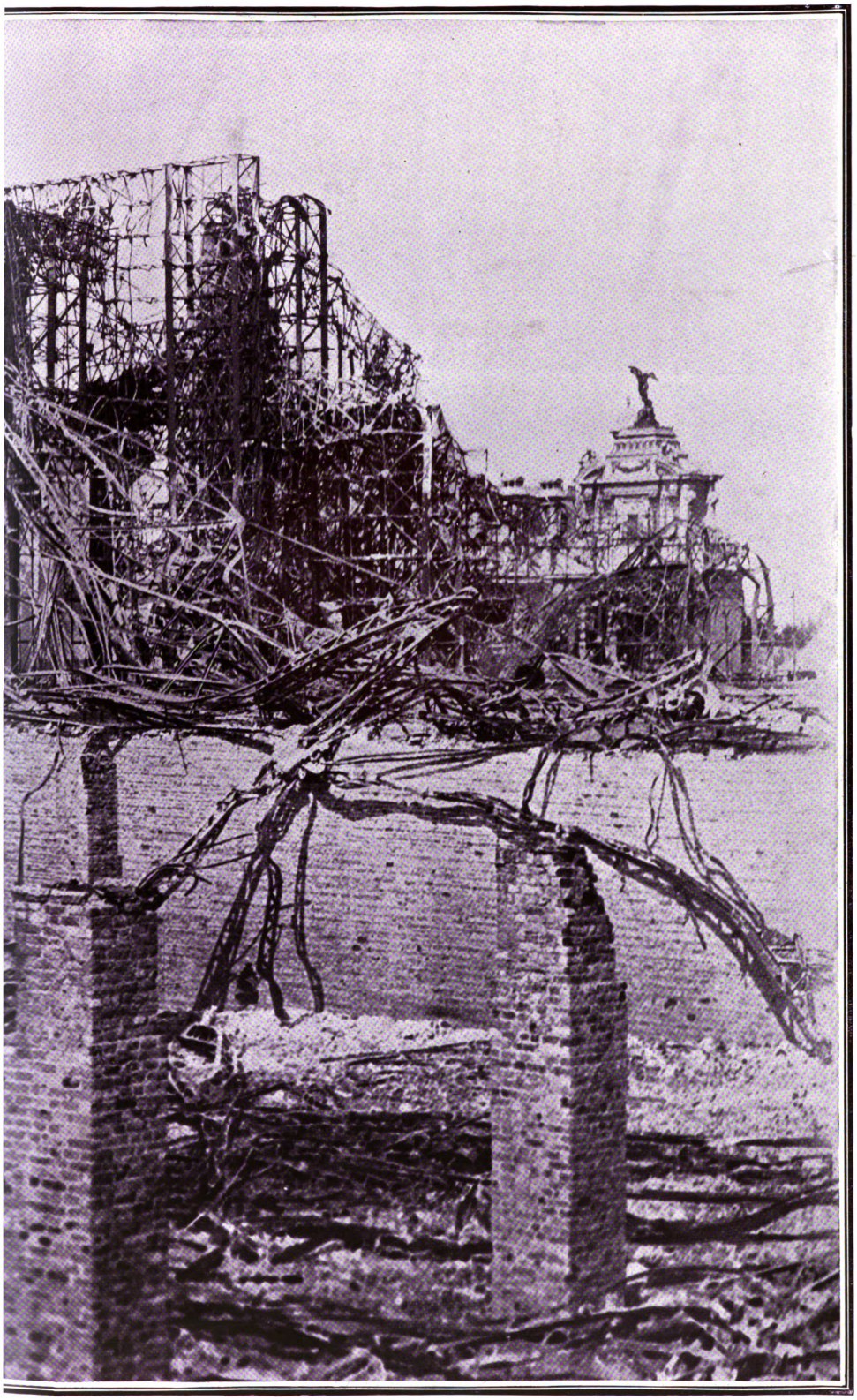


IN THE SECTIONS THAT SUFFERED MOST: THE RUINS OF THE BRITISH AND BELGIA
THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE BRITISH

The British and Belgian Sections of the Brussels Exhibition were the chief sufferers by the great fire: indeed, both were utterly destroyed. The amount of the lo only British exhibits that are safe are those included in the Machinery Hall and the loan collection of pictures by old masters, which were in a separate building

PHOTOGRAPH

REAT FIRE AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.



E SKELETON OF THE BELGIAN BUILDING IN THE BACKGROUND;
E FOREGROUND.

l. The latest statements are that the disaster has cost the British and Belgian exhibitors £2.000.000. It is reported that the ıose concerned are said to be crying, "Haut les cœurs et Vive l'Exposition de Bruxelles!" and the Exhibition is to remain open.

UTTERLY DESTROYED: IN THE BRITISH SECTION OF THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

Photographs by Topical, Illustrations Bureau, and L.N.A.



1. DESOLATION: IN THE BURNT-OUT BRITISH SECTION.
2. CURIOSITY CONCERNING THE WRECKAGE: THE CROWD LOOKING AT THE RUINS.
3. THE REMAINS OF THE ROOF OF THE BRITISH SECTION.
4. ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM'S EXHIBIT.
5. TWISTED BY THE GREAT HEAT OF THE FIRE: PART OF THE DISTORTED FRAMEWORK OF THE BRITISH BUILDING.
6. AFTER THE FIRE: TWISTED FRAMEWORK AND BROKEN FOUNDATIONS OF THE BRITISH SECTION.

These photographs give an exceptionally good idea of the devastation wrought in the British Section by the fire at the Brussels Exhibition. The one showing all that remains of the Victoria and Albert Museum's exhibit is particularly significant. It is fortunate, indeed, that none of the articles shown by the Museum in question were originals; otherwise the loss would have been irreparable. They were copies of 15th and 16th century silver-gilt vessels, the originals of which are in the possession of the King, various colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, and City Companies.

A NEW STYLE FOR THE KING? "GEORGE V., EMPEROR OF THE BRITISH"?



THE WORLD'S EMPERORS; THE AREA OF THE LANDS THEY RULE; AND THE POPULATION OF THOSE LANDS—FOR COMPARISON WITH THE AREA OF THE LANDS RULED BY KING GEORGE, AND THEIR POPULATION.

It is suggested that, when he is crowned next year, the King shall receive the title 'Emperor of the British," that his Majesty's style shall be "Our Sovereign Lord George, by the wish of his Peoples Emperor of the British, and by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." In support of the idea, about which Mr. Chesterton has something to say in "Our Note-Book," it is pointed out that the area and population of the British Empire exceed those of any one of the nine Empires of the world, save for the fact that the population of China is greater than that of the British Empire by about seventeen millions. Our Illustration emphasises the fact. It may be noted that the ten-million population of Egypt is included neither in the figures we give for the British Empire nor in those given for the Ottoman Empire. Our figures are taken from the "Statesman's Year Book."



AN EGYPTIAN "PATRIOT" EXPOUNDS.

BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

II.—THE GREAT AND GOOD WORK DONE BY THE EGYPTIAN PATRIOTS.

[Hasan Efendi, student in the School of Law at Cairo, holds forth in a coffee-house to a friend from the country. The month is April 1910.]

NOW listen, O my brother, and pay close attention, for what I now propose to tell thee is of great importance. Four years now have I been a student in this city, which means that I have watched the growth of Patriotism almost from its birth. Thou knowest how the Mourned of the Country, of the East and of El Islâm, the recipient of God's mercy, Mustafa Pasha Kâmil, early became the poet of our griefs. Full to the lips of Frankish catchwords, learnt in Fransa, he fired our brains with glorious talk of emancipation, culture, progress, the while he healed our hearts with the assurance that El Islâm would triumph soon by Allah's mercy, and all the infidels be made subservient or driven forth. Though comforted by his words, and further cheered by the condolence of the Europeans, French and Germans, who, holding out to us the hand of friendship, gave us hope, we still felt no great courage till, as if by miracle, we saw our mighty leader's words come true. Ah, he was the man, by Allah! He alone of all the Children of the East could read in the mind of a Frank and, detecting its one fond desire, its weakness, gratify it and so win his way. He told us what was coming, though we hardly dared believe.

The miscreants, the stony hearts, our old oppressors, who so long had ruled in England, were cast down by Allah's might, and in their stead reigned men whose one desire, Mustafa told us, was to set the heels above the head the whole world over, to exalt the down-trodden and abase the rulers. At once our hearts grew bold; we walked triumphant; we looked the English in the eyes, and pushed them with our shoulders in the streets. It was thought that, if we could but make our sorrows known to the new lords of England—who, we heard, were of the lowest of the people, quite uneducated — they would speedily remove and punish the bad tyrant Krûmer, and give us all the best of good appointments. Our hopes rose high. But for some months we sought in vain an opportunity of pleading our cause before them with convincing force. Then came the grave affair of Denshawai, a very godsend! Allah, of His Mercy, deigned to take our part. It was a time of some disturbance. All men felt that the iron hand which grasped our country had begun to shake; that the new lords of England would control and curb our governors. There was, besides, a hope of war with the Successor of the Prophet, the pious and exalted Sultan Abdul Hamîd, Prince of Believers, which, if it came, would mean the end of all the English. Wise men strove to show some disaffection towards the Government, in hopes at once to please the Sultan's majesty and to win the favour of the lords of England; and the respect which had till then been paid to Englishmen among us became as a weight removed from every brow.

Thou knowest the inhabitants of our pigeon-villages; how, from the fact of their occupation, which involves the spoiling of their neighbours' crops, they are more turbulent and rude than other fellâhîn. The inhabitants of Denshawai, a pigeon-village—may the brave deed never be forgotten in our land!—attacked four British officers in uniform. Our dismay was great. All Egypt gasped for horror. We expected that the village would be destroyed, its inhabitants slaughtered, its territory sown with salt, at once, in anger, by the soldiery. But when we found that there would be a trial, a great display of justice, meant to overawe us, we knew our English rulers were afraid. A trial: what injustice, for deeds done in anger! Deeds done in anger should be avenged in anger, in the heat of the moment, or else overlooked. We cried out against it, and the lords of England heard us. The trial was so cold, so cruel, the punishment so awful, that it made us scream. But when we found the lords of England were on our side, that they hated to see the honour of their uniform avenged, our sad souls laughed for joy and we were solaced.

We raised an outcry that was heard all over Europe. Members of the Chamber of Deputies arrived from England. They spoke of comfort to us, and we taught them all our griefs. The recipient of God's Mercy, Mustafa Pasha Kâmil was the man for that. He knew all the weak points of the Frank, and how to touch them, and others of our spokesmen worked by his instructions, and acquired great skill in managing such deputations. The members of their Parliament went home our creatures. They did all we told them, asking questions in the council-chamber. All the woes of Egypt were made known in England, and the rulers were ashamed to countenance such tyranny. Those members were the last of men, the most contemptible, the most abandoned. One of them even boasted to our leaders that he was an atheist. He said—may Allah protect us!—that he did not believe that any God at all exists. Just like a beetle! That shows what kind of men these English are!

Photo. Barratt.

SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS' SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT FOR PUBLISHING A BOOK OF SEDITIOUS POEMS: SHEIKH EL ABDUL AZIZ SHAWISH.

Sheikh el Abdul Aziz Shawish, editor of the Journal "El Alam," was one of those recently tried at Cairo for being concerned in the publication of a book of seditious poems by El Ghayati. The hearing lasted about four hours. The poet himself was sentenced in default to one year's and Sheikh Shawish to three months' simple imprisonment.

Well, by the help of such blasphemers, we frightened our old tyrants and procured their ruin. Krûmer fled, pretending illness. Others followed. All those who had anything to do with the punishment of those rogues at Denshawai—all the strong ones, all the best of the officials, were dishonoured or degraded. His Highness the Khedive himself grew frightened of us, and forsook our side, as soon as, by our help, he had got rid of Krûmer, whom he hated — ah, I tell thee! — like the plague. But the Sultan Abdul Hamîd — may Allah ease him of his present sorrows! — a true friend of progress, remained our kind adviser till his foes deposed him; and then, the praise to Allah, we were strong enough to stand alone.

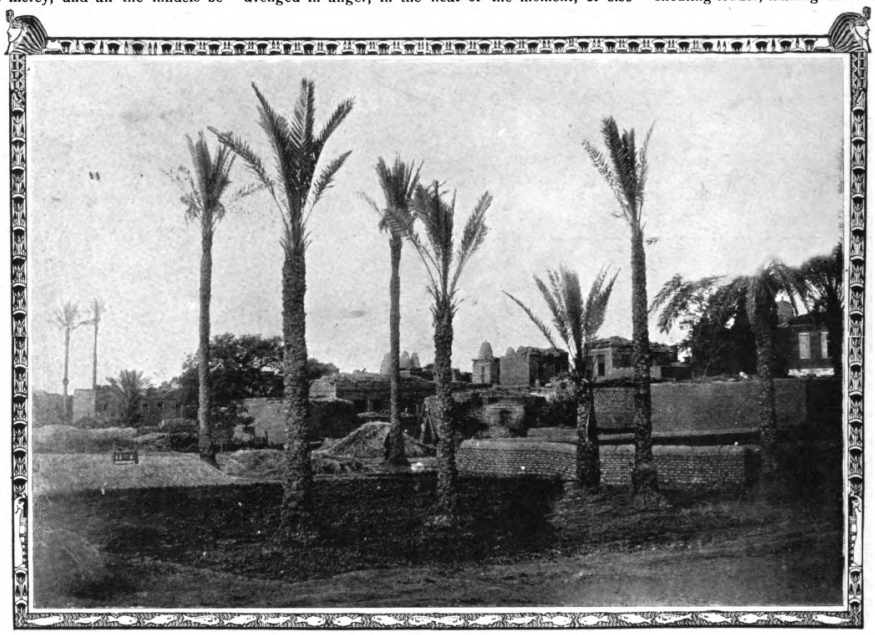
When we procured the release of the prisoners of Denshawai, all Egypt saw our power, and bowed towards us. Though the English here make feeble movements to restrain us, we know they dare not hurt us, so are unafraid. What can Sir Gorst do, when the lords of England take our part? We have but to go on, ever shouting louder, making more and more disturbance, to drive out these infidels. For, seeing us so strong, all men are drawn to us, even the rich notables who once despised us.

Hear a story which will show you what I mean. It happened little more than a year ago. A certain Pasha, who had been to England to beguile the rulers on behalf of Egypt, proposed in the Legislative Council a motion that we were ready for self-government. All dissented from him. Poor, good man, he was contemned, derided; he felt an outcast in his own land. He was not then one of us; he hugged his own ideas; he stood alone. I remember how he turned his head and wept, exclaiming in the bitterness of his grief:

"Here have I been lying to my God and to my conscience, telling the English you are ready for self-government; and now—you turn against me!" I wept myself to hear him—it was so pathetic.

Now see what happened this year. That same Pasha, who in the meanwhile had become one of us, opposed a measure all-important to the English, and the house was with him; there was only one dissentient voice. And why? What think you was the cause of this great change in so short a while? By Allah! it was simply that we students in the Higher Schools, true patriots all, had taken to attending meetings of the Council and shouting when the members pleased or angered us. Our shouts affect the nerves of all those greybeards, and turn their brains to smoke. Our fear is on them. Tell the villagers that we are now the masters of Egypt, that all who wish to rise must look to us. We shoulder the English proudly in the streets, we shout abuse of all their great ones; and who dares gainsay us? They shall learn that we are their superiors in education and politeness.

What art thou saying? That the villagers have no hatred for the English, that they fear to see them depart, lest worse should rule in their place? Are we worse than the English? Allah forbid! Wait till we next meet; then I will explain to thee our uprightness, our generosity, and the clean purity of our intentions. At present I must leave thee, to attend a lecture at the school.

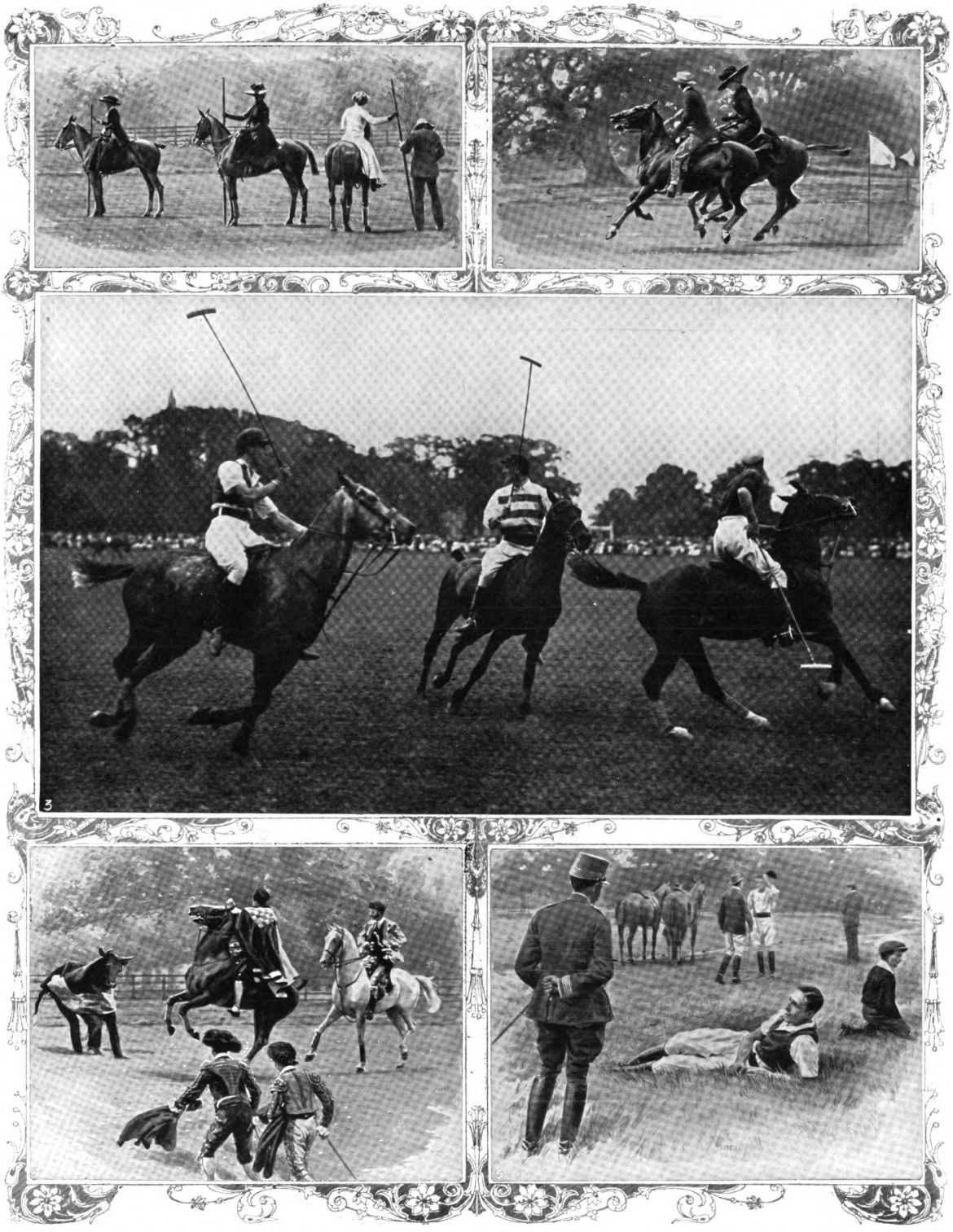


THE SCENE OF THE MURDEROUS ATTACK ON FOUR BRITISH OFFICERS IN 1906: THE "PIGEON" VILLAGE OF DENSHAWAI.

In the summer of 1906 there was great public excitement about the case of four British officers who had been shooting pigeons at Denshawai, one of the villages whose inhabitants live by breeding pigeons, and were murderously attacked by the villagers, with the result that one of them, Captain Bull, died. The four murderers were executed, and others concerned were flogged. The conical buildings in the background are pigeon-cotes.

ROYALTY IN MERRY MOOD: THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN

TAKING PART IN A GYMKHANA; AND HIS MAJESTY AS POLO-PLAYER.

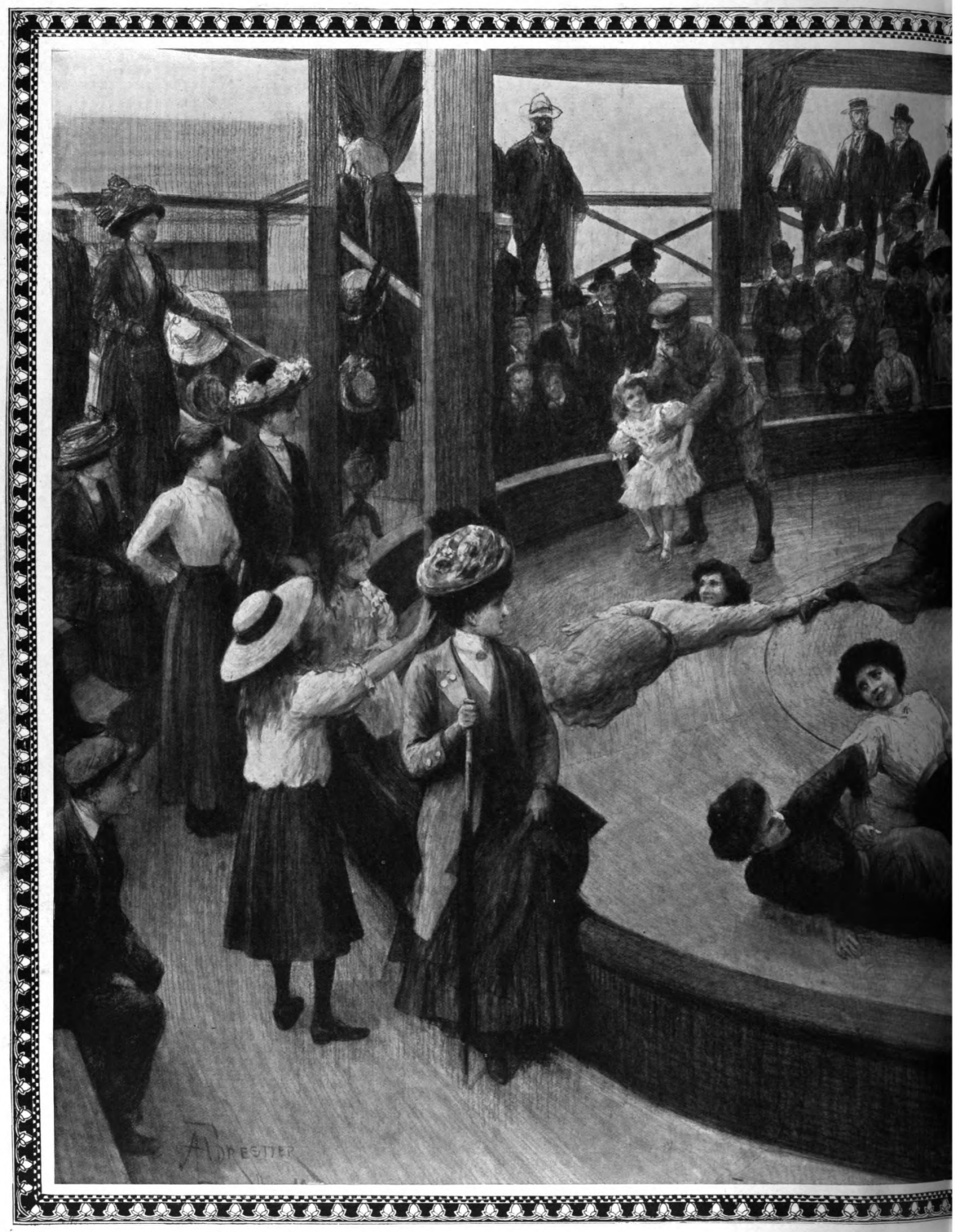


1. THE QUEEN OF SPAIN RIDING IN THE MUSICAL-CHAIRS RACE. 2. THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AND LORD CASTLEREAGH RIDING IN THE GRETNA GREEN STAKES
3. IN THE GAME DURING WHICH HE SHOT TWO GOALS: THE KING OF SPAIN PLAYING FOR RUGBY DURING THE MATCH AGAINST EATON.
4. THE MOCK BULL-FIGHT BEFORE THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN: THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER AND OTHERS ATTACKING THE "BULL." 5. A BREATHING SPACE DURING THE POLO-MATCH: THE KING OF SPAIN TAKES A MOMENT'S REST.

As a change from the strict etiquette of the Spanish Court, the King and Queen of Spain doubtless thoroughly enjoyed their visit to the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Eaton Hall, where sport, serious or mirth-provoking, was the order of the day. During their stay their Majesties both played prominent parts in a gymkhana. Queen Victoria Eugénie, who was dressed in a simple black gown, fixed her hat on more firmly with a black veil, which she fastened round it and tied under her chin. She competed in the musical chairs for ladies on horseback, and in the Gretna Green Stakes she rode with Lord Castlereagh. The competitors had to ride in pairs to a table, where the man dismounted and wrote their names. The great event of the day was a mock bull-fight, in which the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Mr. George Wyndham and others appeared, the bull being personated by Lord Herbert and Captain the Hon. A. Stanley, who roared stentoriously with the aid of a motor-horn. King Alfonso rode in the polo-ball race and won the serpentine polo-pony race. In the afternoon he scored two goals in the polo match Rugby v. Eaton.—[Centre Photograph by Central News.]

FIGHTING CENTRIFUGAL FORCE: "LA ROUE JOYEUSE"

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.

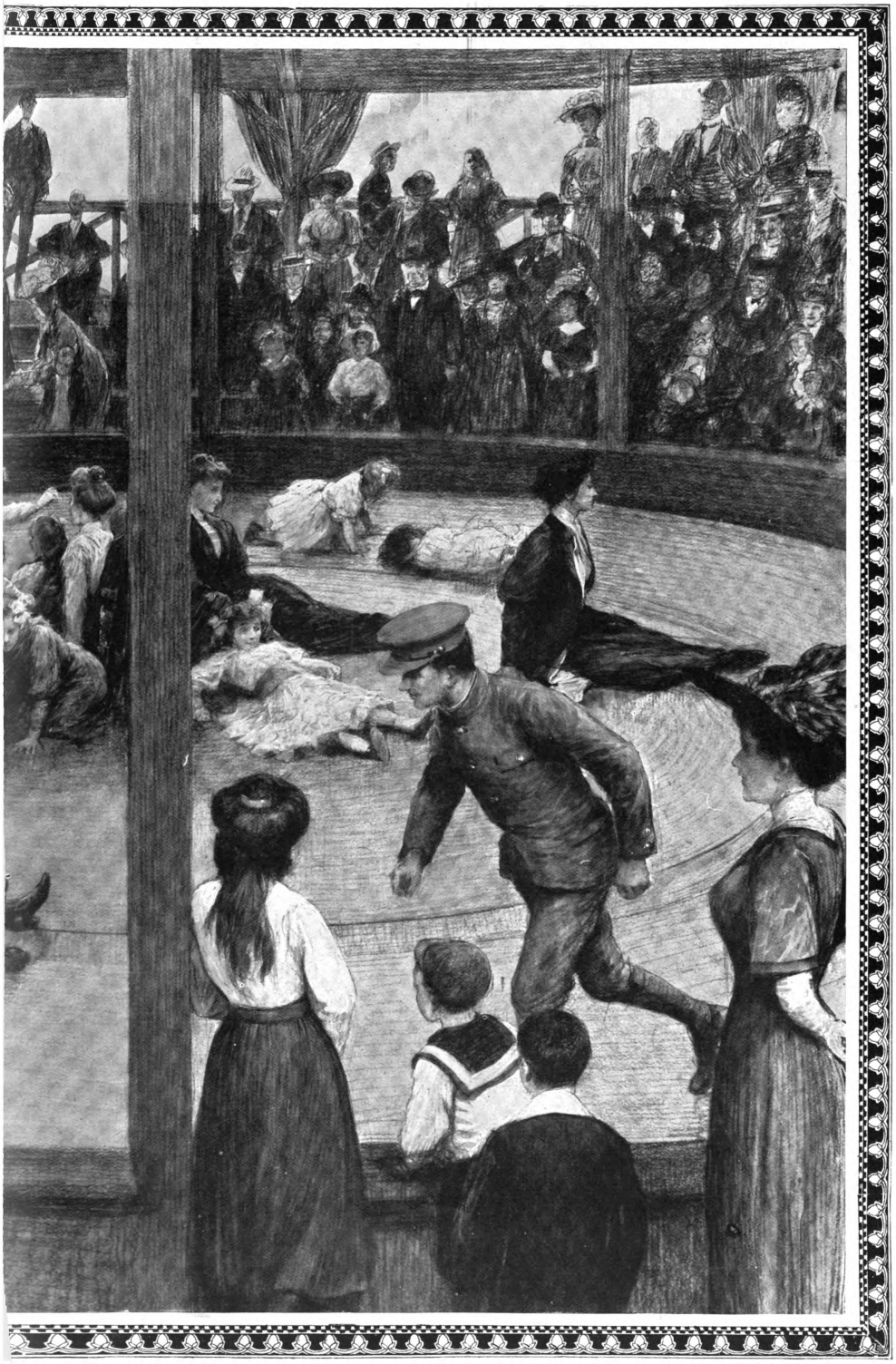


FUN IN THE EXHIBITION THAT HAS BEEN THE SCENE

One of the most amusing and original side-shows at the Brussels Exhibition (which, it is hardly necessary to point out here, has been the scene of a disastrous fire) has been the "Merry Wheel," which has enjoyed a wonderful popularity, causing as much diversion to the spectators as to those going round upon it. Describing his illustration, our Artist writes: "On a circular platform people sit as near as they can to the centre. The platform, which is on wheels, is then set in motion, and gradually, as the motion increases, the centrifugal force projects all the passengers outward, except perhaps one or two who happen to be right at the centre. Even they have to exercise a good deal of resistance not to lose their ground. The game is perfectly safe. In the afternoon, only young people and children take part in it, and it is quite refreshing to see the ardour with which they get on the platform over and over again amid

ARKABLE SIDE-SHOW AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

AT BRUSSELS.



FIRE: ON THE "MERRY WHEEL."

s and girls take part alternately, and the whole affair is conducted with perfect propriety. The wheel is inserted in a rounding it spectators and interested parents watch the proceedings. Hats and umbrellas have to be left (cloaks also if no charge is made. At night men and women take the place of children, the wheel revolves more quickly, and one can ng to one another, or going off at a tangent to be picked up by alert attendants." It is reported that the side-shows lestroyed the British and other sections; and that the Exhibition is to be opened as usual. In view of this fact, people are it would seem that the visitors to the "Paris of Belgium" will not diminish in numbers on account of the disaster.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.

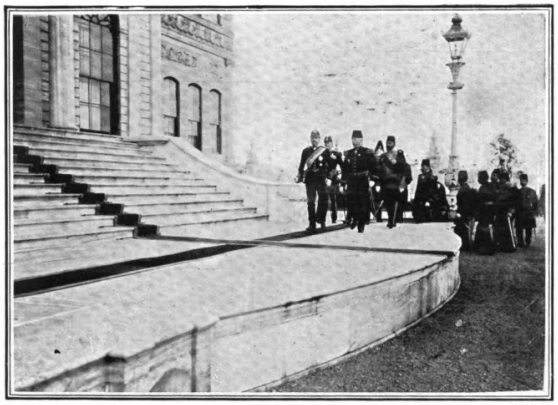


Photo. Weinberg.

CONVEYING THE NEWS OF KING GEORGE'S ACCESSION TO THE SULTAN OF TURKEY: THE RECEPTION OF LORD NORTHAMPTON.

The Marquess of Northampton was head of the Special Mission sent to announce personally to the Sultan of Turkey the accession of King George. He was received in audience by the Sultan on August 6, at Dolmabagtche, and delivered an autograph letter from his Majesty the King. In the evening there was a State Banquet, at which the members of the Mission and of the British Embassy in Constantinople were present.

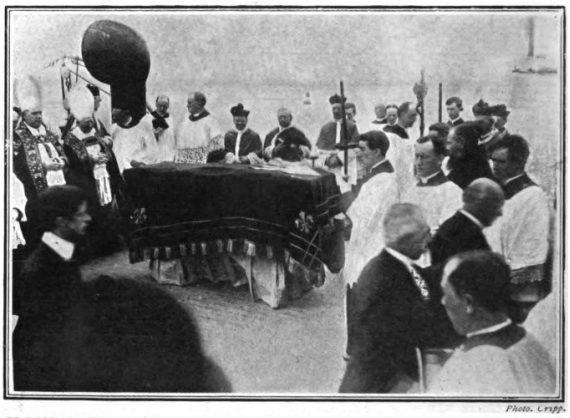


Photo. Cribb.

CROSSING THE SOLENT TO BE BURIED: THE BODY OF BISHOP CAHILL, OF PORTSMOUTH, ON ITS WAY TO RYDE.

Dr. Cahill, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Portsmouth, was buried in the cemetery at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, where he had had charge of St. Mary's Church for thirty years. At the service in Portsmouth Cathedral Archbishop Bourne sang the Requiem Mass, and among those present was Admiral Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe. The coffin, covered with a pall of purple and gold, was taken to Ryde on a special steamer.



Photo. Walker.

THE HIGHLANDERS' "BEST FRIEND" ARRIVES AT BALLATER: THE KING, FOLLOWED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCE ALBERT.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, with all their children, travelled last week by special train from Euston to Ballater and arrived at Balmoral on Tuesday morning. Our photograph shows King George, followed by the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, leaving the station at Ballater. On arriving at Balmoral Castle their Majesties received a picturesque Highland welcome in honour of their first visit to their Scottish home since the King's accession. In a happy little speech to the retainers who were gathered to meet him, the King said, "I want you to look upon me as your best friend." Their Majesties are to return South on the 7th or 8th of October.

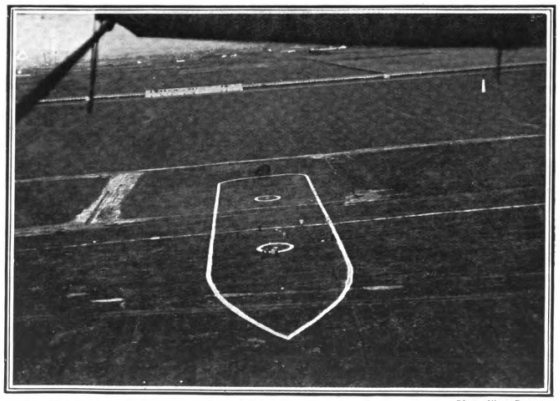


Photo. Illus. Bureau.

A "BATTLE-SHIP" FOR AEROPLANE WAR-PRACTICE: THE VESSEL ON WHICH MR. GRAHAME-WHITE DROPPED SEVERAL "BOMBS."

Mr Grahame-White gave an interesting demonstration near Blackpool of the possibilities of aeroplanes in naval warfare. A target representing a battle-ship was marked out on the ground, and on to this Mr. Grahame-White threw bags of flour from a height of 1000 feet. He hit the target every time. Our photograph was taken from his aeroplane.

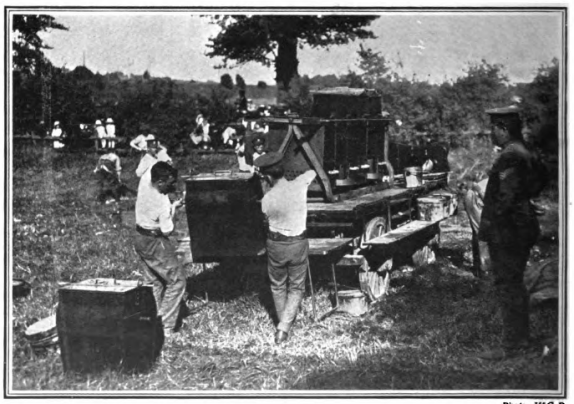


Photo. W.G.P.

A CAVALRY KITCHEN IN WHICH RATIONS ARE COOKED ON THE MARCH: PREPARING THE "GALLOPING COOKER" IN CAMP.

During the recent "invasion of England," the regulations provided for extra rations, including meat and vegetables, for the troops who were under war-conditions. A travelling kitchen, called "the Galloping Cooker," was especially useful for cavalry regiments who moved quickly from place to place. Rations were cooked while on the march by means of oil fuel.

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MOTHER AND CHILD. *Baby, 6½ months of age. Fed from birth on the "Allenburys" Foods.*

The 'Allenburys' Foods



SAME BOY AGED 4 YEARS

The Mother's Testimony.

"I have pleasure in enclosing you a few photographs of my son, who is now just over eight years old. You will see by these how beautifully he has developed. He was fed from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods, and his health since has never caused us a moment's anxiety."

This testimonial, which is only one example of many received daily, fully substantiates the claim made for the "Allenburys" Foods, viz.:

That they are based on scientific certainty, and that they supply the perfect nourishment required to ensure the steady development from infancy to robust and healthy childhood.

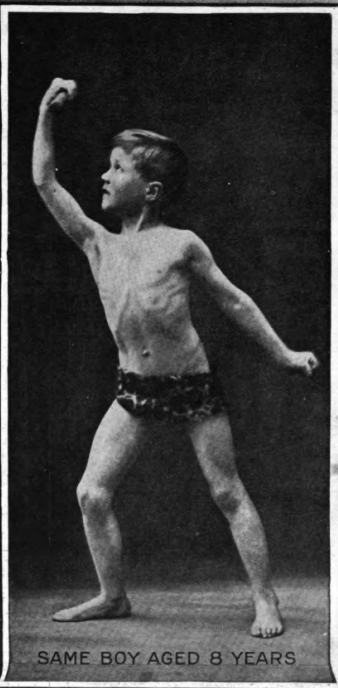
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ART NOTES.

THE advent in England of Rembrandt's "Rape of Europa" is important if it means anything more than a stage in its passage from the Princess de Broglie's collection to the United States. If it remains here it will be an example of a class of subject rare in this country. In works of his greatest period, the National Gallery, the Wallace, and other English collections are very rich; but with his curious excursions, belonging to an earlier period, into the pagan mythologies, we are but poorly furnished. Full of anachronism and incongruity of type and setting, they are seldom more than consciously colloquial essays in classical themes. He was much more serious in his reconstruction of the Old Testament and the Christian drama, for in choosing its characters from the men about him he did what he knew would best express the perpetual renewal of its significance in the hearts of the faithful. His angels, of short and stalwart Dutch stock, are never comic; his Dianas and Europas are always nearly ludicrous.

The death of Mr. Joseph Swynnerton at Port St. Mary, in his native Isle of Man, lessens the never numerous band of accomplished British sculptors. With studios in Rome and London, Mr. Swynnerton, like the fountains of his designing, was found at his happiest in the Italian scene. For many visiting friends, as a *cicerone* whose knowledge of the city exceeded that of most Romans, he made Rome delightfully intimate, and the surrounding country of his showing discovered hostelries and vintages that must be now for ever lost to the unlearned stranger. Besides the public fountain in Rome that won him the medal given by the Minister of Public Instruction, the memorial bust of Lord Russell of Killowen, and the fountain in the Camberwell Art Gallery, Mr. Swynnerton executed the statue of St. Winefride in Holywell, whence report now comes of another miraculous cure. Mr. Swynnerton leaves as widow a lady whose paintings are famous in contemporary art.

It is not surprising to one who witnessed the dismay among the Japanese attendants when, many weeks ago, portions of the roof of the Fine Art pavilion at Shepherd's Bush started a leak, that a prolonged period of wet weather necessitated the removal of some of the ancient paintings and the closing of two of the galleries. It is doubtful if the dangers and difficulties of housing a priceless collection of works of art in such surroundings can be entirely overcome, however diligent and conscientious the authorities may be, just as it is doubtful if a crowd intoxicated with the delights of the wiggle-woggle, of the seasons of Fair Japan (executed, I believe, entirely by British artisans), and of the mountain-railway, can be brought to do full homage to alien antiquities. The anxiously penned notices, "Please Keep Hand Off," and the marvellously sculptured worthy in ballooning sleeves and breeches, have proved the most delightful features to the average straggler, and it must be admitted that the lack of space, a leaking roof, and the idle giggling of the majority of the visitors have militated against the success of the Section. The generosity of the Japanese Government and of royal and noble Japanese collectors in entrusting their treasures to England would have been more happily rewarded if Burlington House had, immediately on the close of the summer exhibition, been prepared for the reception of the entire collection, which, in the cramped space allotted at Shepherd's Bush, has been seen, not collectively, but in relays. Even now, while the roof persists in leaking and the period of the loans is not exhausted, it would be well if some such plan were carried out. Expenses of removal, recasing, reinsurance, and a compact with Mr. Kiralfy might be met by a Government grant if the Royal Academy is not itself prepared to meet the cost of providing a unique and invaluable autumn and winter exhibition. E. M.



Photo. Central News.

HISTORICAL PAGEANTRY IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS: THE "DEATH OF PIERSON" CAR IN THE JERSEY BATTLE OF FLOWERS.

One of the most striking cars in the Jersey Battle of Flowers held recently was that arranged by the parish of St. Helier, reproducing the well-known picture by Copley, "The Death of Pierson," which is in the National Gallery. Major Pierson commanded the Jersey forces when the French, in 1781, unsuccessfully invaded the island. The small cannon in the tableau was the actual gun used by the defenders.



Photo. Central News.

TRAGEDY TURNED TO BURLESQUE: THE "DEATH OF PIERSON" CAR RETURNING THE FIRE OF BLOSSOMS IN THE JERSEY BATTLE OF FLOWERS.

Not even patriotic feelings could restrain the frolicsome spirit of the Jersey folk in their recent Battle of Flowers. They pelted the "Death of Pierson" car with a rain of blossoms, and the occupants of the car, entering into the spirit of the day, abandoned their tragic looks and attitudes, and returned the fire vigorously.

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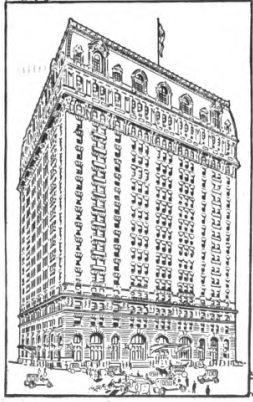
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One Person:

Room with detached bath: $2 to $3 per day
Room with private bath: $3 to $5 per day

Two Persons:

Room with detached bath: $3 to $5 per day
Room with private bath: $5 to $8 per day



Two Connecting Rooms with Bath

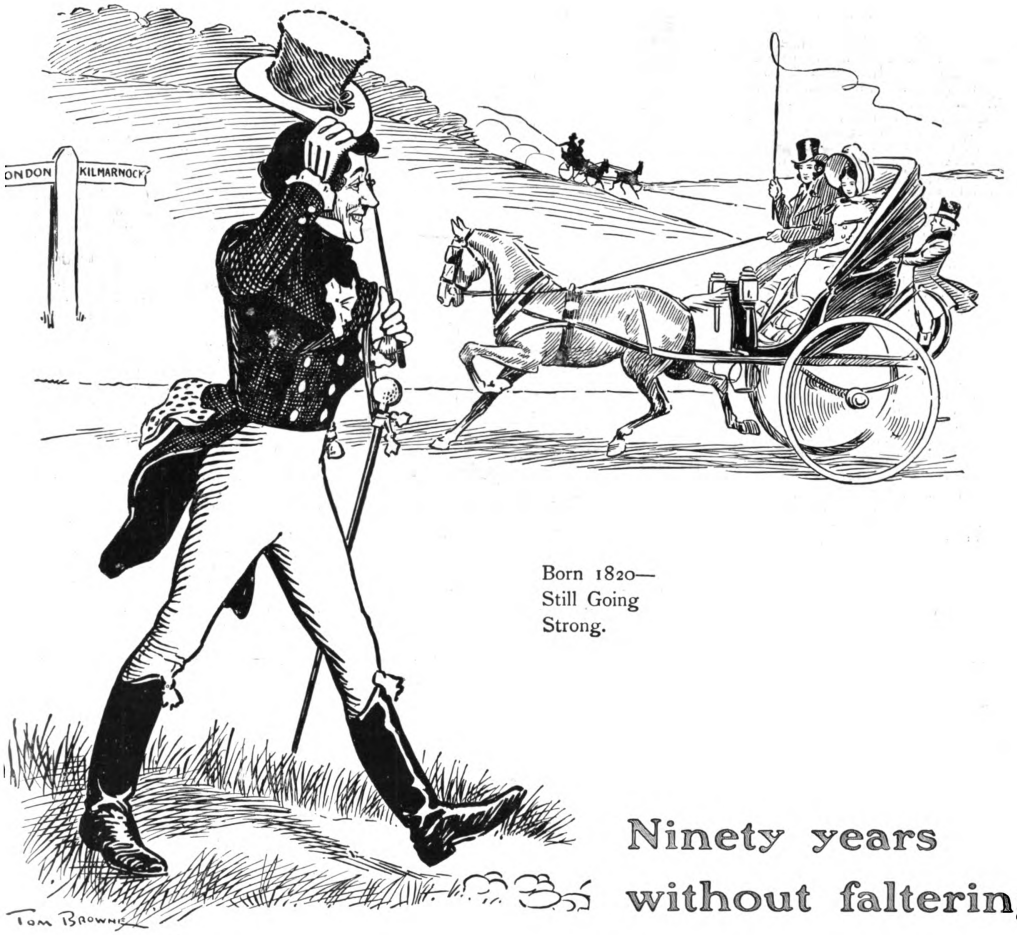
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Four Persons: $8 to $15 per day

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LADIES' PAGE.

THERE is a most important historical article in the new issue of the *Quarterly Review;* it is entitled "The Character of King Edward VII." but the interest for many of us lies rather in the light that it throws upon the character and conduct of Queen Victoria as a mother. It would be impossible to over-rate the value to the Queen of her happy marriage, and so long as her husband lived, everything that bore her signature was stamped with the impress of two minds in an ideal married union. But the Queen had a literary style distinctively her own, and her individuality is clearly recognisable in the more personal letters to her son that are printed from the archives at Windsor in this interesting article. The Queen and Prince Consort were in the habit of putting into writing anything that they particularly desired to impress upon others, even those in immediate personal contact with them. Letters were constantly passing, and copies are religiously preserved at Windsor. They make it clear that the royal children had the daily, almost the hourly, care of their parents. It was not only the Heir to the Throne who was the object of their solicitude, for in the letters of Princess Alice there are numerous allusions to her own training which show that she received the same influences. "I try to bring up my children," she says once, "as you did us, to be simple-minded, and to regard their rank as *nothing* but a means of doing good and setting an example." In the *Quarterly* article we are allowed to see the very counsels thus alluded to, in letters that bear internal evidence of having been penned by the Queen herself to her eldest son. He is instructed "to treat servants and those below you with unfailing courtesy and kindness," and to "remember that, by having engaged to serve you in return for certain money payments, they have not surrendered their dignity, which belongs to them as brother men." The young Prince was advised not to rely upon servants too much for the wants of daily life. "The more you can do for yourself and the less you need their help, the greater will be your independence and comfort." How simple and wise, and how remarkable coming from the Queen, who had been heiress to a great throne from her earliest recollection! There is equally good advice on dress and many other details. The article is well worth study by everybody interested in the Sovereign who politically rehabilitated the monarchy in esteem, and at the same time was so admirable a wife and mother.

At the Conference of the International Law Association recently held in the London Guildhall, a paper was read by Dr. de Leval, legal adviser to the British Legation in Brussels, on the extremely unfair position in which British women stand in reference to marriages with foreigners. A Belgian or French young man may pretend to a girl in this country that he has obtained his parents' consent to his marriage, and thus can be legally married to her here, even in church, and yet the moment he goes back to his own country, he can absolutely repudiate her and any children that he may have had by the marriage. It will be declared void in the foreign courts of law, if all the formalities have not been fulfilled that make marriage legal in the man's own native country. But this is by no means the end or the worst of the wrong done in the case to the British woman. In their sapience, our courts have solemnly decided that in such a case the British woman remains the foreign man's wife; so that if she marries again here, she may be prosecuted for bigamy, or deserted at pleasure by her British second husband, as our law persists in regarding her as still the Belgian's or Frenchman's wife, notwithstanding the fact that both the man himself and the courts of law of his country refuse to admit that the marriage-tie exists. This is monstrous! Dr. de Leval's suggested remedy is "that the English authorities should *never* allow a marriage to take place in this country between any foreigner and a British woman until the officiating authority is satisfied that the law of the man's country has been complied with, so as to make the marriage binding upon him in his own land."

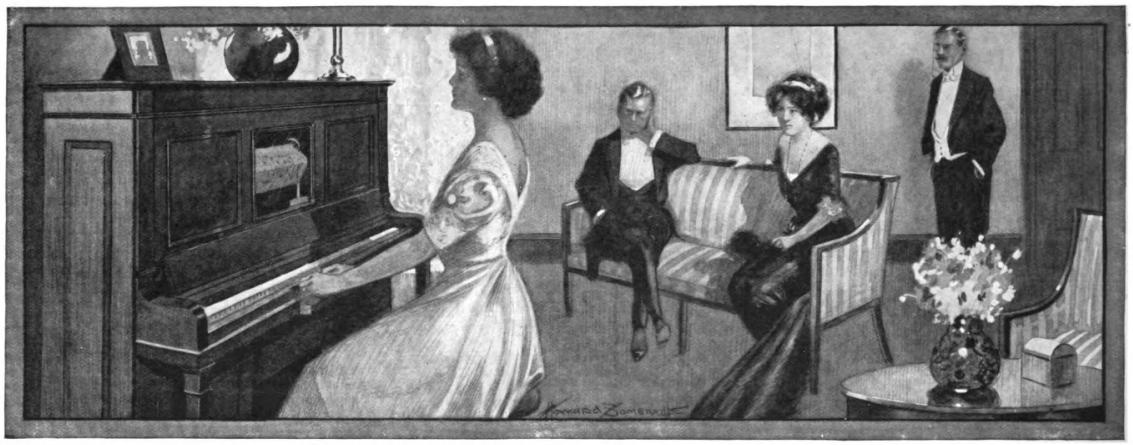


FOR A COUNTRY-HOUSE DINNER.

A gown of white Ninon-de-soie over white silk, trimmed with bands of silver embroidery and pearl ornaments.

Children have reason to be grateful for the cheapening that has taken place in materials, so that the old-fashioned martyrdom of the innocents involved in dressing them up in their elders' cast-off clothing, "cut down," is no longer needful amongst fairly well-off people. In past times it was quite the custom to sacrifice the poor mites by making over for them not only the gowns of their elders that happened to be suitable in colour and design, but also the big patterns, checks, or floral designs, and the flimsy, tumbled finery of their elders, for materials were then very dear. Alas! there are still some families where "cutting down for the girls" must obtain, but it is now the exception, for at sale-times such charming remnant pieces and short lengths can, and should, be picked up for the children's frocks that it is only the very poorly supplied purse that cannot unflinchingly produce the necessary amount. The ideal fashion for a girl's frock is hanging loose from the shoulders, with smocking as a yoke. A bit of soft material such as cashmere or merino or nun's veiling, is needful; but granted that this has been obtained, the little frock needs hardly any cutting-out, as it will simply fall in full folds, held round the waist by a sash.

A dentifrice much used and approved of on the Continent is the tooth-paste, or at choice the tooth-elixir, prepared from a prescription of the dentist to the Queen of Holland, and named after him, the "Dentifrices Friederich." The "Tooth-Paste Friederich" is flavoured with peppermint, one of the best antiseptics for the mouth, and is free from acids. The "Tooth Elixir Friederich" has a very pleasant taste; it is supplied in bottles provided with a drip-stopper that is very convenient. These dentifrices have been awarded a large number of gold medals at International Exhibitions, and are strongly recommended by authorities. FILOMENA.



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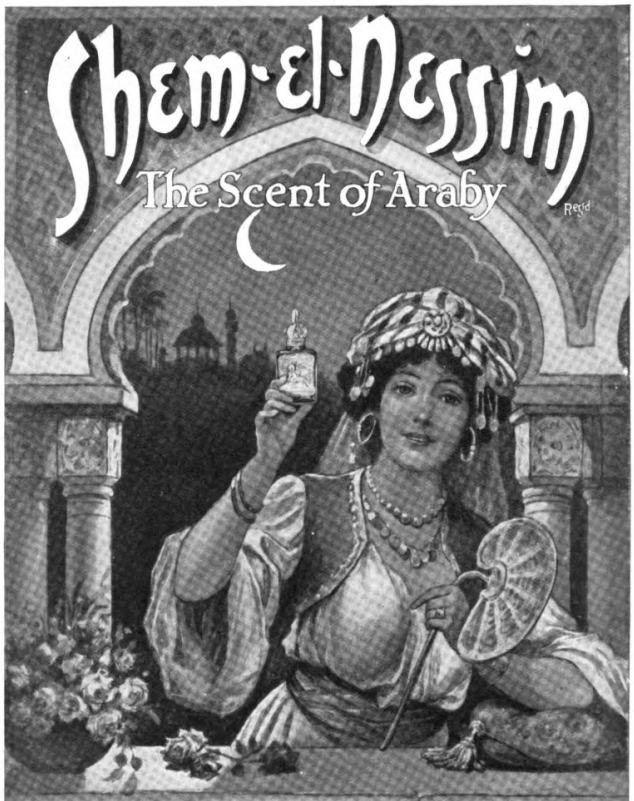
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For such a pleasant purpose there is nothing to approach the several Shem-el-Nessim toilet preparations. Subtle yet satisfying, delicate yet distinguished, bringing a suggestion of the mingled sweetness and mystery of the East to the boudoirs and drawing-rooms of the West, Shem-el-Nessim possesses a quality which appeals to every woman of taste and refinement, a lasting, lingering fragrance as of the languorous Orient which causes the utmost delight to the user and to all around her

It can be obtained from all Chemists and Perfumers.

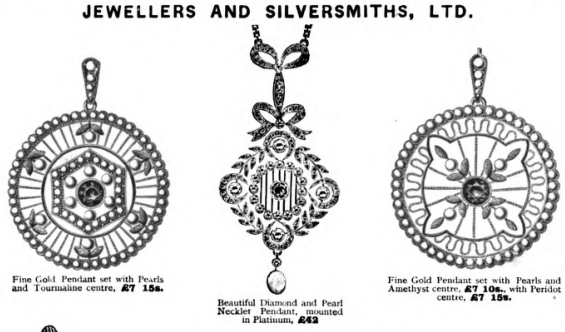
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Toilet Water, 3/- Dentifrice, 1/- Soap, 1/- per tablet.
Hair Lotion, 3/3. Face Powder, 1/- Cachous, 3d. per box.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE Town Clerk of Douglas, Isle of Man, has approached the Royal Automobile Club in the matter of a celebration which is to take place in that town in commemoration of its grant of local self-government some fifty years ago, and has suggested that one day of the fêtes at least should be devoted to a great motor-race or races, in the promotion of which the Club could rely upon the active co-operation of the island authorities. Without taking action on its own account, the Club referred the matter to that sport-killing body, the Trade Society, with the result, after discussion, that the committee passed a resolution regretting that it did not see its way to take part in the organisation of such race or races. It is really pitiable to see how the Club bows the knee to Baal in these matters. But there is an independent automobile club in the independent island of Man, and they should take the matter into their own hands. The race would come off right enough.

* * * * *

On July 28 last a visit to the grandly appointed works of the Wolseley Tool and Motor Company, Ltd., at Birmingham, was jointly paid by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and our own Institution of Mechanical Engineers on the occasion of their joint summer meeting. This most important occurrence has been made the subject of a sumptuously prepared souvenir by the host-company, which has, of course, been mailed to each and every one of the guests and others interested. A perusal of the interestingly written matter, coupled with an inspection of the beautiful illustrations, gives a very complete idea of the extent and scope of the Wolseley business, and the immense and valuable plant concerned in the output of the deservedly popular Wolseley cars.

* * * *

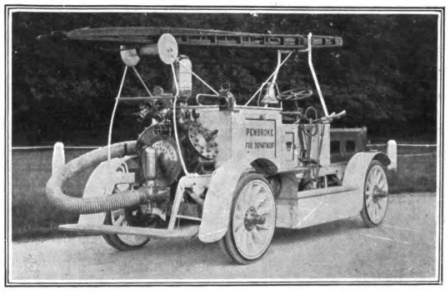
Tyre fillings, something that should give resilience approaching that of air, but which would, of course, be impossible to puncture, have come before the public more than once. All sorts and manners of qualities have been claimed for them; they have had their little day of boom and trial, and then they have dropped out of knowledge, still leaving King Air in the possession of the field. But there is one compound which, though it arrived last, is not the least of all these, and seems as if bound to stay. Anyway, it has the countenance of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company, and that company does not father failures. I refer to "Pfleumatic," which has nothing to do with the Demon "Flu," but is a cellular material, three-fifths of the bulk of which is compressed air. A tyre-cover is fixed to the rim by a continuous circular band, and the Pfleumatic material is filled directly into the cover itself, dispensing with an inner tube to a predetermined pressure proportionate to the weight and size of the car carried.

* * * * *

Every crevice in the cover is filled up, and being always under pressure, the substance adapts itself to any stretching of the fabric. It is obviously, as I have suggested, impervious to puncture, so that the carriage of inner tubes or repair-outfits is not necessary. Covers filled with Pfleumatic can be worn down to the last thread of the fabric, and as there is no friction between the inner tube and the internal surface of the cover, the latter is claimed to have a much longer life. Pfleumatic adds but 7 lb. only to a wheel of average size, and on a well-sprung car is remarkably comfortable.

* * * * *

There are two details of the modern motor-car, in which, while material and workmanship have advanced in quality, design has practically stood still. I refer to the transmission-gear and the springs, particularly to the springs. Sheffield to-day produces a spring steel which, made into the long, flat, laminated springs now generally fitted, brings them as near luxury as needs be; but however pliable and lissome they are, they, particularly with the lighter cars, cause the car to plunge and rebound in an undesirable way. Although the passengers in the vehicle are cut off from all sensible shock, the movement of the car apprises them of its passage over a rough road, which should not be on a perfect system of springing. Devices in substitution of springs have come and gone, though why nothing more from a practical point of view has been heard of the Cavey Suspension and the Amans-Pneumo Suspension, both of which seemed as near perfection as possible, I am at a loss to understand. The Cavey system of course differed so widely from accepted arrangements, that it would have to live down prejudice, but the Amans when fitted was barely noticeable.



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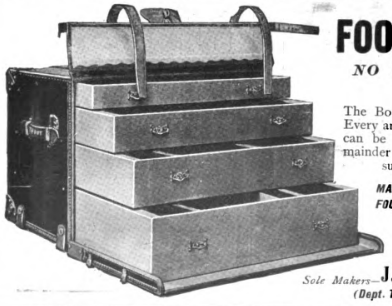
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MUSIC.

AT this season of the year, when the fires of musical interest stirred faintly in the Metropolis by the admirable series of Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall, are fanned more vigorously in the provinces by a series of festivals, interest turns in London more to the signs of the times than to actual happenings. We have time to take stock of work done, and to consider the promise of a season to come. While the Londoner moves westward along the Strand in search of music, he overlooks much that is worth noting on either side. On the one hand are the gardens of Lincoln's Inn; on the other, the gardens of the Victoria Embankment; and in both the bands of the London County Council are active throughout the season. Only those who have paused for awhile on the westward road will have realised the value of the County Council's work in raising the standard of popular taste. A few days ago, in the Villiers Street section of the gardens, the fourth Symphonies of Schumann and Beethoven were given in one week. This is most significant, for it must be remembered that it is no part of the musical policy of the L.C.C. to move in advance of its patrons, and these patrons are literally gathered from the streets, tired workers for the most part, to whom the ordinary avenues of music are closed. When we come to consider the question, it is far less remarkable that a promenade audience at Queen's Hall should accept Richard Strauss than that a gathering in the Embankment Gardens should welcome Schumann and Beethoven. Balfe and Wallace have fallen from their high estate, Johann Strauss and Emile Waldteufel are no longer forces with which the director of the L.C.C. bands need reckon. They have their popularity, but it is no more than a waning one; the time will soon come when the place thereof upon the programmes shall know them no more

The seaside has a similar story to tell of changing tastes, but the movement is slower. Music in our coast towns depends to no small extent upon the generosity of the municipal authorities, and it is to be feared that many of these gentlemen are more concerned with the addition of a halfpenny to the rates than with a measure of artistic progress at a trifling loss. They have been heard to plead that the public does not want "a lot of high-class music." May we, in these circumstances, invite them carefully to consider the programmes of the London County Council bands in the parks and open spaces of the Metropolis?

Most ingenious and interesting is the View Competition arranged by the proprietors of Wright's Coal Tar Soap, and for which prizes of £10 10s., £5 5s., and £3 3s. are offered. The competition consists in naming a number of views of British seaside resorts, photographs of which are reproduced, without names, in a little book issued by the firm. Those who do not know the places themselves can enlist the services of their friends. Copies of the booklet, with all particulars, can be obtained free from any chemist, or by writing to "Seaside," Proprietors of Wright's Coal Tar Soap, 66-68, Park Street, Southwark, S.E.

In connection with our review of Mr. E. Keble Chatterton's book, "Steamships and Their Story," in our issue of July 30, we gave an illustration of a steam tug-boat invented in 1736 by Jonathan Hulls, whom Mr. Chatterton speaks of as "the first Englishman to apply steam to ships." We have since received a communication from a descendant of his, Mr. J. Hooper Hulls, who takes exception to the doubt, expressed in our note under the illustration (and based on Mr. Chatterton's book), whether Hulls' invention was ever put to a practical test. We are very glad to give publicity to what Mr. Hulls has to say. He writes: "With such a statement I wish to differ, as it is quite contrary to official facts. . . . In Hulls' Treatise (1737), it is stated that 'he hath, with much Labour and Study and at Great Expense, *invented* and *formed* a machine,' etc. The best proof I can put forward that the boat was a practical success is contained in 'The History of Progress in Great Britain' (1859): 'Thus we arrive at the time when, in 1736, Jonathan Hulls' steam-boat took a sailing-ship in tow, and, amid the wonder, doubts, and jeers of the spectators, made a great splash, a loud noise, and a black smoke, yet managed to haul the cumbrous hulk along,' etc. The Institute of Marine Engineers, London, supports my contention."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MR. GEORGE CLUNIES ROSS, of the Keeling Cocos Islands, chief and proprietor of those coral islands in the Southern Indian Ocean, who died at Ventnor on July 7, has been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £207,796, so far as can at present be ascertained. The testator gives one half of his shares in the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, in trust, for his son John Sydney; one fourth of such shares, in trust, for his wife and sons Wilfred, Edwin, and George; and the remaining quarter are to follow the trusts of a settlement made in 1906; £500 each to the executors; and the residue of his property, except boats, plant, etc., in connection with his business at the Keelings, to his wife and nine children.

The will (dated Oct. 9, 1908) of MR. HENRY ALBERT MARTIN, of Stoneleigh, Huddersfield, head of Martin, Sons, and Co., Wellington Mills, Lindley, worsted-manufacturers, who died on June 9, has been proved by three of his sons, the value of the real and personal estate being £417,489. He gives his freehold residence to his son Horace; the freehold premises, Cringlemere, Windermere, to his son Theodore; £10,000 Debentures in his firm, in trust, for his daughter Adelaide; £15,000 Debentures, in trust, for each of his daughters Blanche and Villette; £20,000 Debentures, in trust, for his daughter Lorna; £150 per annum to Harriet Hall, for many years his housekeeper; and the residue to his sons Horace, Ernest, Theodore, and Oscar Harry.

The will of MR. HUGH COLIN SMITH, of Mount Clare, Roehampton, a director of the Bank of England, who died on March 8, has been proved by three sons, the gross value of the estate being £376,523. After making provision for his wife, he leaves his property to his children.

The will of MR. DANIEL MEINERTZHAGEN, of 25, Rutland Gate, and Brockwood Park, Alresford, senior partner in Frederick Huth and Co., 12, Token-house Yard, City, has been proved by Louis Ernest Meinertzhagen, son, and Lewis Huth Walters, the value of the estate being £154,236. His wife being already provided for, he gives to her £2000 and the money on two private accounts; to his son Richard the family portraits

[Continued overleaf.



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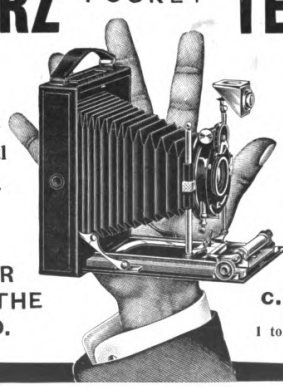
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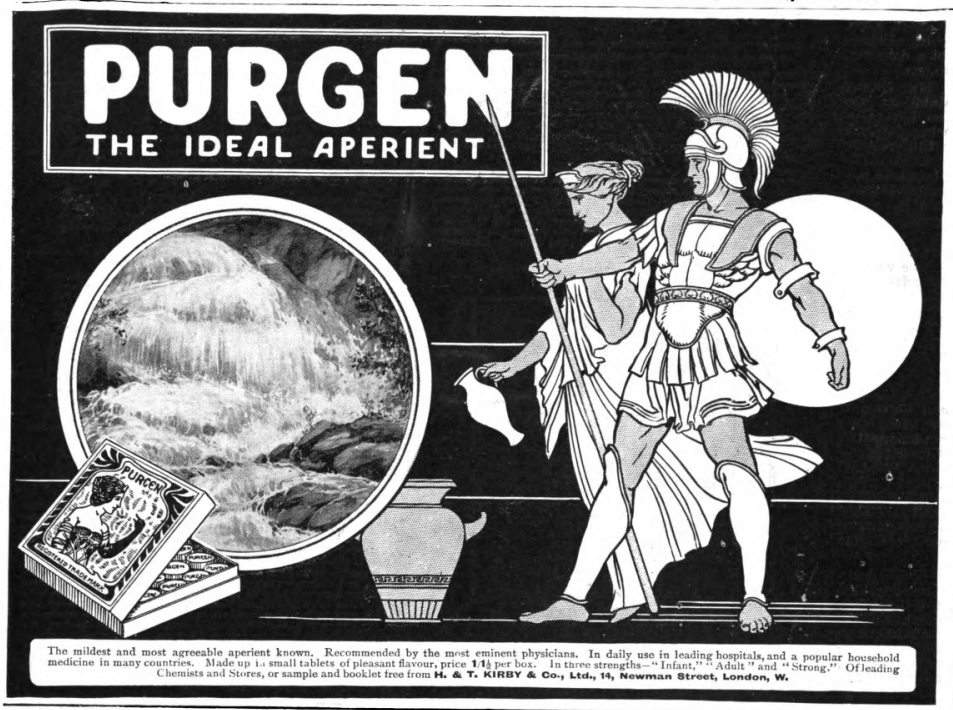
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and papers, plate, etc.; and to L. H. Walters, £200. The residue of his property he leaves to his children, the share of a son to be double that of a daughter, and no daughter's share is to exceed £10,000.

The will (dated March 17, 1909) of MR. HENRY DIXON, of Cranford Lodge, Cranford, Middlesex, who died on April 23, has been proved by Miss Lilian Gertrude Gardner, the value of the property being £147,928. The testator gives £10,000 to the London University for scientific investigation; £2000 to the West London Hospital; the proceeds of the sale of certain leasehold premises and a mortgage for £600 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes; £2000 each to Malcolm Jones and Kathleen Jones; an annuity of £150 to Ned Fitzgerald Sargent; and the residue to Lilian Gertrude Gardner.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. David Davies, Bryngolwg, Aberdare . . .	£82,514
Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bt., M.P., Ham Manor, Angmering, Sussex, and Dorton House, Bucks .	£77,283
Mr. Andrew Charles, Hill Crest, Rednall, Worcester .	£72,215
Mr. James Ritchie Young, Walker's Heath, King's Norton, Worcester	£58,329
Mr. Stephen Wilkes, Sedgley Hall, Sedgley, Staffs	£56,047

Among the large number of tourists who left Grimsby on Saturday for the Norwegian Fjords and Christiania in the R.M.S.P. pleasure-cruising steamer *Avon* were the following: General Churchill, Vice-Admiral Hart Dyke, the Rev. J. H. Jowett, Bishop Kinsolving, Sir Henry W. Lucy and Lady Lucy, Sir Boverton Redwood and Lady Redwood, and the Rev. A. Wright, of Queen's College, Cambridge. During the whole of her cruises to Norway this season the *Avon* has experienced ideal summer weather. Many tourists have been so charmed with the arrangements that they re-booked for the ensuing cruise.

With remarkably few exceptions, the principal airmen who competed at the Blackpool meeting used "Shell" motor spirit, and captured most of the prizes. Amongst others who used this famous brand, which is exceedingly popular with all classes of motorists, were M. Georges Chavez, who beat the then world's altitude record by flying to a height of 5887 feet; Mr. Loraine, the famous actor-airman; Mr. Grahame-White; Mr. A. V. Roe; and Mr. Tetard.

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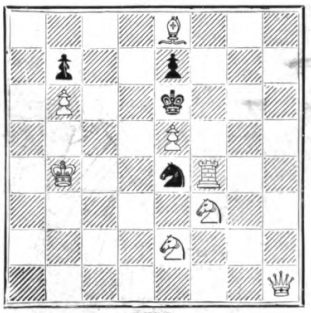
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CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3444 received from James H Weir (Townsville, Queensland); of No. 3450 from C A M (Penang); of No. 3454 from R J Lonsdale (New Brighton); of No. 3451 from B M Pears (Magnolia, U.S.A.), S Foster (Gibraltar), and J Dixon; of No. 3453 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass.), B M Pears, J W Atkinson Wood (Manchester), R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.), and J Dixon; of No. 3455 from Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), E N T (Mutley), A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), J D Tucker (Ilkley), J W H (Winton), and C Harretto (Madrid).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3456 received from Major Buckley (Instow), Albert Wolff (Sutton), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), Loudon McAdam (Storrington), J Cohn (Berlin), T Turner (Brixton), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), P Daly (Brighton), Sorrento, J Somes Story (Matlock), C F Fisher (Eve), A W Hamilton Gell, G Stillingfleet-Johnson (Seaford), J Santer (Paris), R C Widdecombe (Saltash), Hereward, A G Beadell (Winchelsea), R Worters (Canterbury), J D Tucker, G Jago (Plymouth), and T Roberts (Hackney).

PROBLEM No. 3458.—BY E. J. WINTER-WOOD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3455.—BY HEREWARD.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to R 4th	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

CHESS IN GERMANY.

Game played in the Masters' Tournament at Hamburg, between Messrs. FOGACS and DURAS.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Dr. D.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P takes P
4. P to K 4th	P to Q R 3rd
5. B takes P	P to Q Kt 4th
6. B to Kt 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
7. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 4th
8. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
9. Kt to K 2nd	B to Kt 5th (ch)
10. Kt to B 3rd	B takes Kt
11. P takes B	Castles
12. Castles	

The opening has not been conspicuous for the restraint usually exhibited when proceeding on conventional lines.

12.	B to K 3rd
13. Q to R 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
14. B to R 3rd	R to K sq
15. Q R to K sq	P to K B 4th
16. P to K B 4th	Kt to B sq
17. R to K 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
18. B to B 2nd	Q to B 2nd
19. Q to R 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd

The impetuosity of the attack now commences to exhaust itself against the steadiness of Black's defence.

20. Q to B 2nd	P to Q R 4th
21. B to Kt sq	Q R to Kt sq
22. P to Kt 4th	P to Kt 5th
23. P takes P	P takes P
24. B to B sq	Kt to K 2nd
25. Q to B 2nd	K R to Q B sq
26. R to Kt 3rd	P to Kt 3rd
27. P to Kt 5th	P to B 4th
28. P takes P	P to Q 5th
29. Q to B 2nd	B to B 5th
30. R to K sq	Q to Q 4th
31. P to Q R 3rd	P to Kt 6th
32. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to B 3rd
33. P to K R 4th	K to B 2nd

The turning-point of the game. Black has distinctly the better position, but with the next move he gives his opponent an opportunity, which is taken in grand style.

34. P to K 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
35. P to R 5th	R to K sq
36. R (Kt 3) to K 3	K to B sq
37. P takes P	P takes K

Anything more brilliant than the moves immediately following is difficult to imagine in actual play.

38. P takes P	K to K 2nd
39. R takes P	R to K Kt sq
40. Q takes Q	B takes Q
41. P to R 8th (a Q)	R takes Q
42. B to B 6th (ch)	K to B sq
43. B takes K	

White now regained his piece with a clearly won game.

43.	Kt to K 2nd
44. B to B 6th	R to K sq
45. B to Kt 2nd	R to R 3rd
46. K to B 2nd	B takes P
47. K to Kt 3rd	K to B 2nd
48. R to K sq	R to R 4th
49. R to Q B sq	Kt to B 3rd
50. B to Q 3rd	K to Kt 3rd
51. B to K 2nd	B to Q 4th
52. K to R 4th	Kt to K 2nd
53. B to K 5th (ch)	K to R 2nd
54. K to Kt 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
55. B to K 8th	R to R sq
56. R to K sq	B to K 5th

Black has struggled skilfully, but here comes the end.

57. R takes B	P takes R
58. B takes Kt	R to Q sq
59. B takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
60. P to B 6th	Resigns

The Hamburg Tournament resulted, as was generally expected, in the victory of Schlechter, whose position throughout was only in danger from his predilection for devoting as much skill to the drawing of a game as to the winning of it. Duras was second, and the only other noticeable feature of the contest was the bold show made by Neimzowitch, who was third, and who is evidently a coming force in master play.

A movement is on foot, which we trust the coming meeting of the British Chess Federation will see brought to a consummation, to recognise in a fitting manner Mr. J. H. Blackburne's jubilee in connection with chess. With the exception of Mr. Staunton, no master has been so purely representative of Great Britain in the royal game, and no one has more worthily upheld the prestige of his country all the world over. In international tournaments, he had, in his prime, no superior, if, indeed, his equal; in blindfold play he was supreme; in exposition he was as original as he was brilliant. The merest tyro has enjoyed his "little bit of Blackburne," and it will be a lasting reflection on English chess if it does not record in a substantial fashion its admiration of the long career of its most distinguished ornament.

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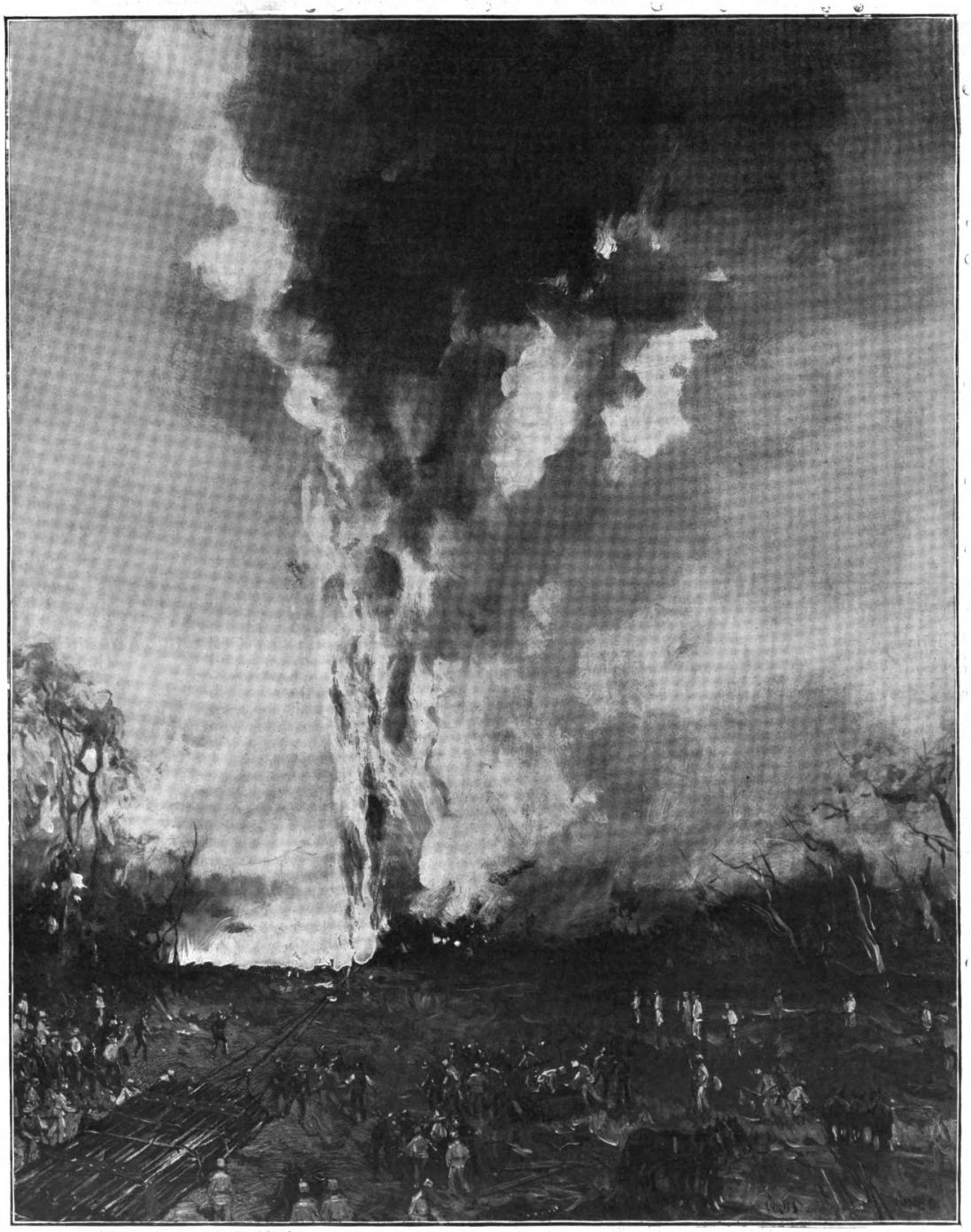
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SEEKING TO SAVE FUEL FOR FUTURE "DREADNOUGHTS"?—SMOTHERING A BURNING OIL-GUSHER WITH A DRAG OF STEEL PLATES AND RAILS.

Now that it is once again suggested in all seriousness that the great war-ships and merchant-vessels of the future may be driven by oil fuel, the oil-wells of the world become of exceptional importance. Of great interest, therefore, are the means adopted to put out oil-fires. One such method is here shown. In this particular case, an endeavour was made to extinguish the flames of the burning oil-gusher (which reached to a height of about 1000 feet and had a width at the base of ninety feet) by dragging over the mouth of the well a "raft" made of the heaviest plates from a two-thousand-barrel steel tank, riveted together, and weighted down with thirty tons of rails. The effort was not successful in the instance under review, for the mouth of the well became a crater. Eventually the well was choked by pumping sand and gravel into it. The gusher was struck by Messrs. S. Pearson and Son on their property in Mexico.—[DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I., FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY MESSRS. S. PEARSON AND SON.]

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CINEMATOGRAPHING THE FLIGHT OF INSECTS.

(See Illustrations.)

WITH reference to our photographs on another page of a marvellous cinematographic apparatus which records the flight of insects at the rate of two thousand pictures per second, we quote the following extracts from a remarkably interesting article by Dr. Georges Vitoux in the French scientific journal *La Nature*—

"In order to take two thousand photographs, each measuring 2 cm. in width, in one second, the sensitive surface must be carried at a speed of 40 m. per second. But as a movement of one-tenth of a millimetre whilst the picture is being taken shows an appreciable softness, the time necessary for the movable film to cover this distance of one-tenth of a millimetre — namely, one 400,000th of a second, is consequently the maximum length of exposure that can be given. How can such speeds of exposure be attained? How in such a short time can sufficient illumination of the object be caused for the image to make an impression on the sensitive emulsion? Contrary to what might be supposed, this double problem may be easily solved, by means of the electric spark, which combines the two most essential qualities required—namely, instantaneousness and light-giving power. With an apparatus constructed on these lines by Mr. L. Bull, the eminent sub-director of the Marey Institute, more than two thousand stereoscopic pictures per second, regularly spaced, and perfectly sharp, can be taken on a film. These pictures may, by the aid of the cinematograph, be used for reproducing at a slower rate the phenomenon recorded, thus facilitating study of it at leisure.

"The apparatus is composed essentially of a wheel which may be given a rapid movement by means of a small electric motor. This wheel, constructed of strong cardboard, 34·5 centimetres in diameter, receives a film 1·08 m. in length, on which may be recorded fifty-four photographs of the size usually employed in cinematography. On the axle of the wheel is placed a rotary interrupter capable of producing up to 2000 interruptions per second. The object of this interrupter is to break the primary circuit of an induction coil a certain number of times during each revolution. Naturally each of these breaks is accompanied by an indirect spark produced behind a condenser, the object of which is to concentrate the luminous rays on the lens of the apparatus. Each of the sparks, produced when the wheel is in motion, makes an impression on that portion of the sensitive film which is at the moment behind the lens. If the lens is uncovered during exactly one complete turn of the wheel, the sensitive film will record a series of pictures of any object in front of the condenser. The movable wheel is enclosed in a wooden octagonal-shaped box, the upper half of which is removable, so that the changing of the exposed sensitive film may be easily effected. This operation of course takes place in a dark room.

"The lens is fitted into a small wooden camera fixed on the front part of the octagonal box. This camera, by an ingenious device, serves at the same time as a focussing apparatus. The interrupter is keyed on to the axis of the wheel, and is placed outside the box that protects the sensitive film. It is composed of a thick disc of ebonite, having on its circumference fifty-four copper plates, insulated one from the other. Two metallic brushes, arranged to work with one of the generators of the interrupter, rest on the latter, and when this is in motion, they cause, on the passing of each copper plate, an opening and breaking of the primary current of the coil, the effect of which is to produce an induced spark each time. These sparks flash between two magnesium electrodes, about two millimetres in diameter and terminating in a point.

"For increasing the intensity of the sparks, a small condenser is inserted in the secondary circuit of the coil. The light-condenser in front of the electrodes, between which flash the sparks that serve as a source of light, is generally composed of three lenses. All the optical apparatus, as well as the photographic lens, is made of quartz and achromatised with Iceland spar, substances which do not stop, as does glass, the ultra violet radiations of high light-giving power, which abound in the electric sparks.

"The pictures obtained are only in silhouette, so Mr. Bull has had recourse to the stereoscope. He takes on his sensitive film not one but two pictures of the moving object, simultaneously photographed, by means of twin lenses. Behind the condenser are arranged two pairs of magnesium electrodes, between which the sparks flash simultaneously at each interruption of the primary current.

"An electrically worked shutter opens at the precise instant when the recording of the pictures is to commence, and instantaneously closes when the revolution of the wheel is complete. This shutter, which is placed quite close to the film, is composed of a brass plate pierced by two rectangular windows of the size and spacing of the pictures. These windows, at the commencement of the operation, are covered by a primary screen formed by a thin steel plate, which is actuated by a spring and released by an electric current. At the precise minute when the wheel completes its revolution, a second steel screen, similar to the first, actuated by a fresh current, is brought into action in its turn, and closes the open windows. The electric current which works the shutter is independent of that of the coil.

"Mr. Bull makes a point of leaving to the insects full liberty of movement, and imposes on them a captivity of a few seconds only, immediately before the operation. It is, of course, indispensable that the flight of the insect be directed in such a way as to cross the photographic field. The apparatus is therefore placed near the window, and the insects, attracted by the light, nearly always fly in the same direction.

"A more serious difficulty consists in the fact that it is indispensable that the release of the shutter should take place at the precise moment when the animal crosses the photographic field, the rapid release by hand being almost impracticable. One system which is satisfactory with dragon flies and ordinary flies consists in keeping the insect captive by placing one of its legs in an electro-magnetic tweezer inserted in the circuit of the shutter. At the instant when the windows of the shutter are uncovered, the tweezer opens, and the insect flies towards the photographic field.

"In the case of bees and other insects which hesitate before taking to flight and which nearly always fly after the shutter has worked, Mr. Bull makes the insect itself close the circuit of the shutter at the exact instant of its flight. With this object the insect is placed in a glass tube cut on the slope at one end, and turned towards the light. This end is partly closed by a small, very light mica door, kept closed by a very delicate spring, which in its state of rest completes the shutter circuit. When the insect has been placed in the tube at the free end, the operator waits to close the circuit of the shutter until the insect commences to raise the mica door and consequently to arrest the flow of the current. When the insect flies away the mica door falls, the current is closed, and the shutter works successfully."

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE REJUVENATION OF AUNT MARY," AT TERRY'S.

"THE Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," a piece written by Anne Warner and produced on Monday night at Terry's Theatre, is a play which even so erudite a dramatic critic as Polonius would have found it hard to classify. It is described on the programme as a farcical comedy, but really it consists of a series of scenes, some comic, others sentimental, and all naïvely extravagant and unsophisticated, which enable Miss May Robson, a clever American actress, to portray the varying moods and feelings of an old maid whose whims and hot temper are chastened by a keen sense of humour and a love for her scapegrace nephew. The plot, with its story of how Aunt Mary, living in her New England home, disinherited her nephew, Jack Watkins, because he was quite innocently involved in a breach-of-promise case, then came up straightway to look after him in New York on receiving a letter from a friend of his declaring that he was ill, and finally sloughed her country-bred prejudices against town life in appreciation of the "good time" given her by him and his chums—bears, of course, very little relation to life as lived anywhere. And such love-interest as the piece contains is slight and tepid in the extreme. But the character of Aunt Mary, verging on sheer farce as it is, makes "The Rejuvenation" worth seeing, more particularly as its impersonator, an actress gifted with a sure feeling for comedy and an admirably clean-cut method, gets all her effects with the greatest ease and precision, and ranges from fun to anger and from anger to pathos with a naturalness and an effect which are rare indeed. None of Miss Robson's supporters gets much of a chance in Anne Warner's farcical comedy, but Miss Nina Saville deserves a good word for her very life-like sketch of Aunt Mary's maid, Lucinda; and Miss Faye Cusick may be mentioned as making a very pretty ingénue.

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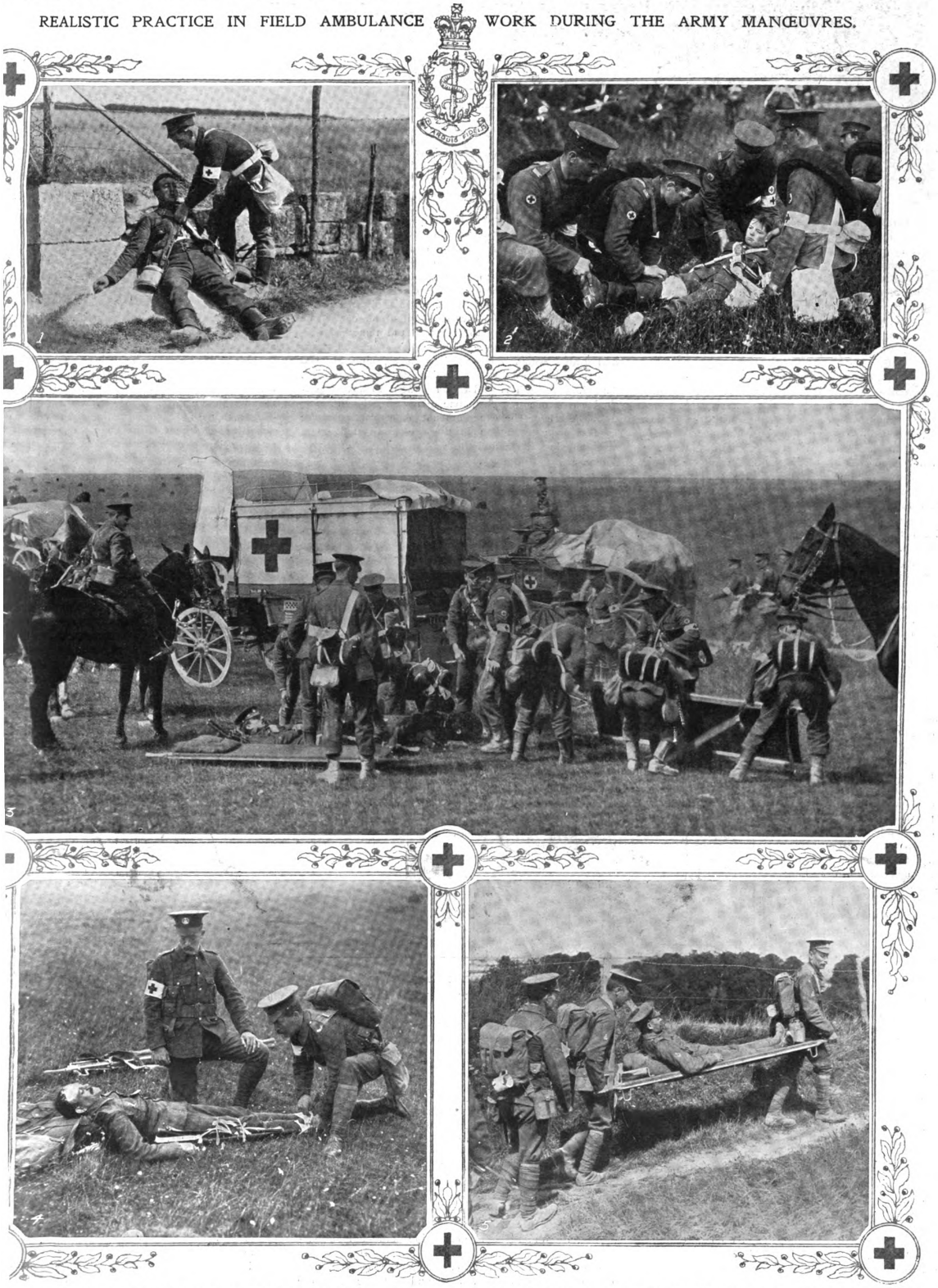
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ABELLED AS WOUNDED: IMITATION "CASUALTIES" TREATED BY THE R.A.M.C.

REALISTIC PRACTICE IN FIELD AMBULANCE WORK DURING THE ARMY MANŒUVRES.



NDING TO A DULY LABELLED "CASUALTY" BY THE ROADSIDE: A MAN OF THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS AT WORK.

2. TREATING A RED LABEL (SERIOUS) CASE: A "WOUNDED" BUGLER-BOY BEING ATTENDED ON THE "FIELD OF BATTLE."

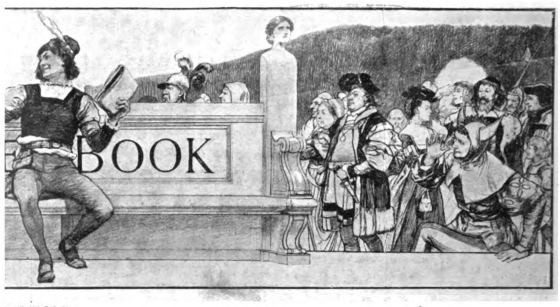
3. ENGAGED IN REALISTIC PRACTICE FOR FIELD AMBULANCE WORK: PLACING URGENT "CASES" IN THE RED-CROSS VANS.

HE HANDS OF THE R.A.M.C.: A "WOUNDED" MAN, WITH HIS RIFLE AS A SPLINT FOR HIS LEG.

5. REALISM TO WHICH "TOMMY" HAS NO OBJECTION: TAKING A "WOUNDED" MAN TO HOSPITAL ON A STRETCHER.

ıe Army Manœuvres, the Royal Army Medical Corps have been given excellent and most realistic practice in field ambulance work. Umpires armed with casualty labels, bearing the most possible wounds, have been fixing such labels to men who would have been put out of action in ordinary warfare. The men thus "wounded" have had to await the attentions A.M.C. on the "field of battle," and it has been the work of the Medical Corps to treat the "wounded" and to remove them to hospital. A red label was chosen to signify a serious case.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, CENTRAL NEWS, AND W.G.P.



'ERTON.

/idow, a needlewoman, aw to a special school. cannot see the black- descends upon the er son to some remote does so (being the an already Socialistic finds she cannot be to the remote hospi- ending sums on trams o a £5 note for you s eyes are examined. e ought to have a par- glass slightly differing nt of convexity in the eyes is stated on a an end of the matter. ly, is the entire end of has got everything out command and coercion

Upon them has descended at last that taunt of almost incredible tyranny stored up for some ten thousand years; here, at last, we have again the rulers who really command men to make bricks without straw.

I have taken this one case of medical examination among the poor because it happened to come my way; but the thing is being done everywhere, in every shape, and in every department. Officials come round and leave little cards about the hygienic way in which to give children food. They leave the cards: they do not leave the food. Lady scientists come round with bright little essays about milk; they do not come round with the milk. Poor children are told in laundry classes to pass a garment through three waters, but nobody gives them so much as one water. Children are told in cookery classes to pass the viand from a saucepan to a stew-pan; but nobody offers to lend them even the saucepan. If there is any notion extant of an individual citizen's rights in his own house and human family, if there abides any legend of the human chanticleer crowing in his own farmyard—that song has already ceased. Government has already made the ordinary man pipe another tune: only Government has not paid the piper. The officials have already *gained* the right to order the poor man about like dirt. Only they have not yet earned the right. They have not even attempted to earn it, by making him one halfpenny less poor.



Photo. Trampus.

ALL THE HOPE OF EIGHTY YEARS":
S HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY AT ISCHL.

who has outlived so many calamities, attained his eightieth igary the anniversary was celebrated with great enthusiasm. f his family. A splendid birthday banquet took place in the The town and surrounding districts were *en fête*, and the in our photograph driving to the dinner, accompanied by his gest daughter, the Archduchess Marie Valérie. The carriage the women of Ischl.

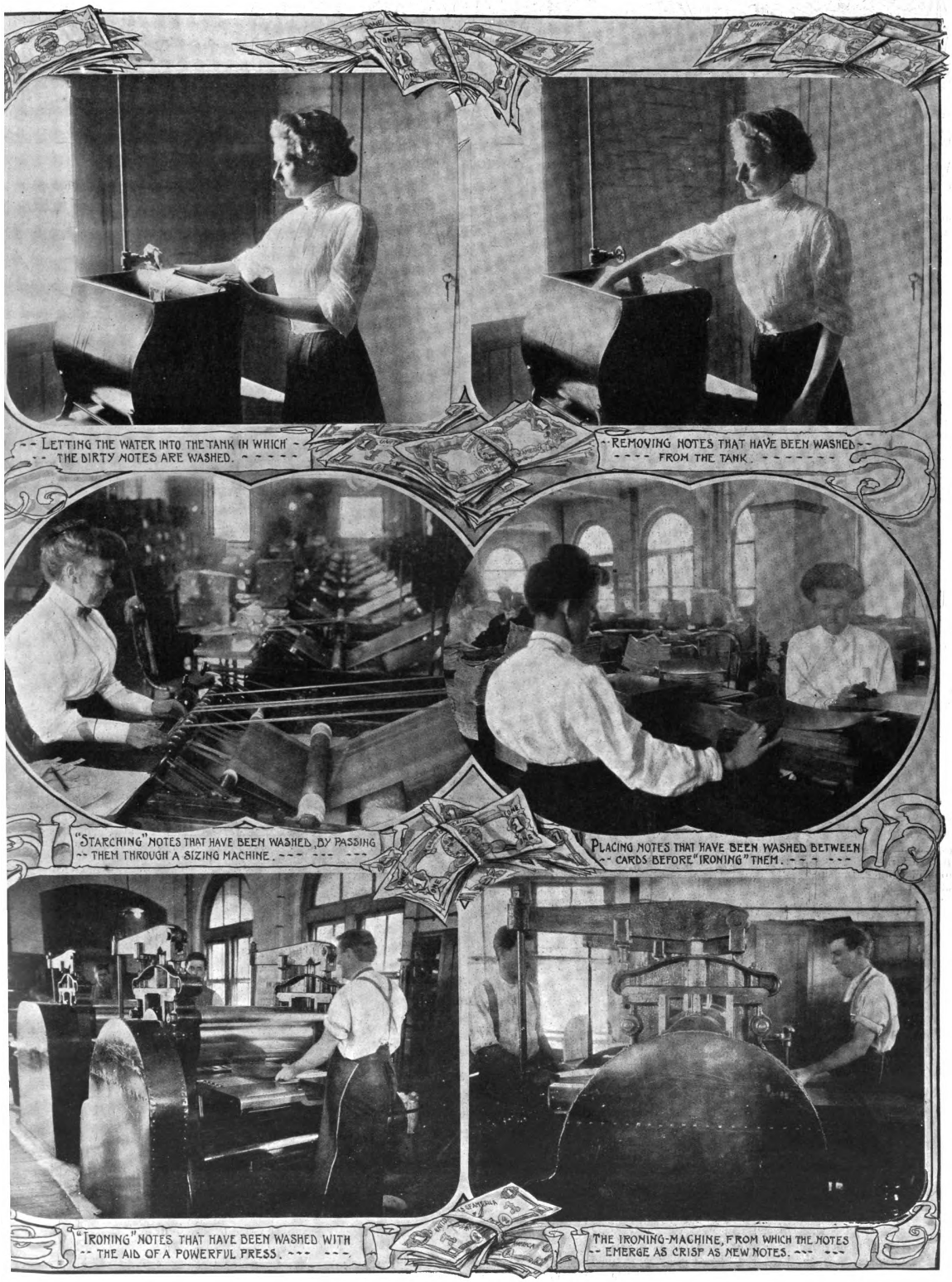
It is said that Britain was once called the Island of Saints, and I think its inhabitants must really be marked by a saintly meekness and a saintly unworldliness. The Jingo poets describe us always as a masculine and masterful people, striding across territory and subduing tribes to our will. But I can only explain the actual facts on the theory that the English are a tender and almost timorous people, who alone of all men will submit to the last and wildest pests of the tyrant. The abject populace in the decline of Rome had to be pacified with bread and circuses. But the modern English populace can actually be pacified with circulars instead of circuses. With circulars—and no bread.

Whether we call this thing that seems to be coming on us by the name of Socialism or the more disputable name of slavery, one thing about it appears to be quite clear. If we are going to subject the poor to the sterner side of Socialism first, we must let them see the more comfortable side of Socialism some time soon. Or (to put the matter the other way) since we are already ruling them like slaves, we must at least begin to think about feeding them like slaves. Kicks and carrots, it is said, are the two ways with a donkey: and I am far from denying that the English democracy is a donkey. But I certainly think it hard that he should now be having all the official kicks without the faintest suggestion of the official carrots. Of my own opinion I do not speak. My own opinion is that it is the educated people who want ordering about, if anybody wants it. I confine myself to the urgent clinching of this truism. We might conceivably leave the poor free to die like the flies in winter. The idea is horrible and heathen; but, after all, most modern thinkers are heathen, and a good many of them are horrible. The rigid line of logic still remains. If we imprison folk we must feed them. If we may send the menu to them, they may send the bill to us.

ler the most despotic rcibly taken from her, ent to strain his eyes, es, trailed ceaselessly o a hospital. In short, absolute out of the es. He has the rapition on paper of the ave; glasses that his ring than she is of buyrt-links. If she wants s she must fall back nd fantastic of all the e schoolmaster and the the woman's liberty of e a slave. The only s the means of carryshort, the official and rpetually pass up and lists with none of the actually excuse themers with the fact that agment of the money.

WASHING AND IRONING DIRTY MONEY: A LAUNDRY FOR NOTES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RECORD PRESS.



MAKING MUCH-USED AMERICAN PAPER MONEY AS GOOD AS NEW: THE CLEANSING OF DOLLAR NOTES.

ef drawback of paper money is that it becomes exceedingly dirty, greasy, and germ-laden in a very short time, and so most unpleasant and dangerous to handle. Realising this, the United reasury have been experimenting in the washing, ironing, and general "getting-up" of dirty dollar-notes, and have now set up at Washington a "laundry plant" for "bills." Not ll the notes be cleansed, but all germs will be removed from them, and their life will be doubled. The dirty note is first placed in a tank, and cleansed by water passed over it at a eed. Then it is "starched" by being passed through a sizing-machine. The next step is to place it between cards. Finally it is "ironed" by being pressed in a special machine, from which it emerges as clean and as crisp as it was when it was new



THE LATE MR. GEORGE HAWTREY,
The well-known Pageant Master and Playwright.
Photograph by Debenham, Longman and Co.

THE LATE VERY REV. E. C. WICKHAM, D.D.,
Dean of Lincoln.
Photograph by Russell.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. L. MORTON BROWN,
Stipendiary Magistrate of Birmingham.

Photo. Ferrara.
THE LATE MR. H. A. HARBEN,
Chairman of the Prudential Assurance Company.

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS

Personal Notes. Mr. Laurence Morton Brown, who died suddenly during a holiday at Torquay, had been Stipendiary Magistrate for Birmingham for the last five years. He was son of the late Dr. Morton Brown, a well-known Congregational minister, and was born at Cheltenham in 1854. He went to school there, and afterwards proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, taking his B.A. in 1875, and the LL.M. three years later. He was called to the Bar in 1877, and joined the Oxford Circuit. In 1885 he became Recorder of Tewkesbury, and in 1900 Recorder of Gloucester, where he also acted as Deputy County Court Judge for many years. He was Revising Barrister of Shrewsbury and Shropshire.

It was only last month that the late Mr. George Hawtrey was managing the Chester Pageant. He also had charge of the pageant at Cheltenham two years ago, and the National Pageant of Wales at Cardiff last October. As a playwright his best-known work, perhaps, was his adaptation, under the title of "The Pickpocket," of Baron von Moser's farcical comedy, "Mit Vergnügen." It was produced by his brother, Mr. Charles Hawtrey, in succession to "The Private Secretary" at the old Globe Theatre in 1886. Mr. George Hawtrey also collaborated in "A Message from Mars." He came of a family famous not only in histrionic, but in educational circles. His father, the Rev. John Hawtrey, was Headmaster of Alden House School at Slough, and he was also related to Dr. Hawtrey, a former Head-master and Provost of Eton. Mr. George Hawtrey himself was educated at Eton, and at Pembroke College, Oxford.

Lincoln has lost within a few months a famous Bishop and a distinguished Dean. Dean Wickham will be remembered not only at Lincoln, but at Oxford, where he was one of the pioneers of University reform, and at Wellington College, of which he was Head-master for twenty years. He will also be remembered for his scholarly edition and translation of Horace, the site of whose Sabine Farm (we may note, by the way) is illustrated on another page of this number. Dean Wickham was born in 1834, and was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. He returned to the former as Assistant Master, and to the latter as Fellow and Tutor in 1859. It was largely due to his efforts that New College owes its subsequent progress, and it was there that he and others first introduced the system of "married" fellowships, the foundation of the modern system at Oxford and Cambridge. On his appointment to Wellington in 1873, he married Miss Agnes Gladstone, eldest daughter of Mr. Gladstone, who in 1893 presented him to the Deanery of Lincoln. The late Dean had recently taken a distinguished part in the movement towards educational peace.

Photo. Russell, Southsea.
CAPTAIN EDWARD S. FITZHERBERT,
Commander of H.M.S. "Bedford," Stranded off Korea.

Captain Edward Fitzherbert, who has had the misfortune to lose his ship, the armoured cruiser H.M.S. *Bedford*, among the Samarang Rocks off Quelpart Island, in the treacherous Korean Straits, recommissioned the *Bedford* at Hong-Kong on March 25 last year. Captain Fitzherbert, who entered the Navy in 1877, is an experienced and distinguished officer, and has seen some active service. During the Egyptian War of 1882, he was a midshipman on the *Minotaur*, and gained the Egyptian medal and the Khedive's bronze star. He subsequently became Lieutenant of the *Algerine*, and did good work in the capture of slave-dhows. The crew of the *Bedford*, eighteen of whom have lost their lives, went out to Hong-Kong last year in the *Andromeda*, after serving in the cruiser *Warrior* at Sheerness.

Since Lieutenant Selfridge was killed in September 1908, the air has claimed twelve other victims, leaving out of account disasters to dirigible balloons. The latest to fall, Lieutenant Vivaldi Pasqua, was an Italian cavalry officer, and was only twenty-seven years of age. He was carrying out trials with a fellow-officer at Rome, and had flown, on a Farman biplane, from that city to its ancient port, Civita Vecchia. He was on his return flight to Rome when the accident took place, between Magliano and Pontegalera. He fell a thousand feet and was killed instantly, within sight of an express train that was passing close by. It was pulled up, and the passengers ran to the spot, but could do nothing.

The death of Mr. Henry Andrade Harben, chairman of the Prudential Assurance Company, at the age of sixty-one, recalls the fact that his father, Sir Henry Harben, president of the company, is still living, and kept his eighty-seventh birthday on Wednesday. Mr. H. A. Harben, who was called to the Bar in 1871, was a J.P. for Buckinghamshire and the County of London. He joined the board of the Prudential in 1879 and became chairman three years ago. He was keenly interested in municipal affairs and in hospital management, having been on the old Paddington Vestry, and subsequently Mayor of that borough, and for nine years from 1898 a member of the London County Council. There he presided over the Public Control Committee, and for some time he was Chairman of the Central Hospital Council of London. He was also on the board of St. Mary's Hospital, and became its chairman in 1903.



Photos. E.N.A.
ABOUT TO BE PROCLAIMED KING OF MONTENEGRO: NICHOLAS I., WHO IS CELEBRATING HIS JUBILEE; AND HIS CONSORT, QUEEN MILENA.

To-morrow (the 28th) the official festivities commence at Cettinje in connection with the proclamation, as King, of the ruling Prince Nicholas I., who is celebrating the jubilee of his accession on August 14, 1860. Already, Cettinje is *en fête*, among the visitors being King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Prince Boris. Montenegro will be the smallest kingdom in Europe, being about half the size of Wales, and the capital, Cettinje, is quite a small town, with a population of about four thousand. Although nominally Montenegro is governed by a Constitution, Nicholas I. has long been in reality an absolute ruler, of a patriarchal kind, since he succeeded his uncle Danilo I. fifty years ago. Austria-Hungary has hitherto stood in the way of his regal aspirations, but has withdrawn her objections since her recent annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and also agreed last year that the Montenegrin port of Antivari should no longer be closed to ships of war as it has been since the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, by which the independence of Montenegro was recognised. Nicholas I. was born on Oct. 7, 1841, at the village of Njegus—the ancestral home of the reigning family of Montenegro. He has twice been at war with Turkey—in 1862 and from 1876 to 1878—and his country was several times in danger of political extinction. But for the last thirty years, in spite of the warlike character of his people, he has reigned in peace, and has introduced reforms both military and educational. Three months after his accession, in 1860, he married Milena Petrovna Vukotic, a daughter of Peter Vukotic, Senator and Vice-President of the Council of State of Montenegro. The offspring of the marriage has been three sons and six daughters. The eldest son and Heir Apparent, Prince Danilo Alexander, was born in 1871, and married, in

[Continued overleaf.



Photo. Wolff.
THE CROWN PRINCESS OF MONTENEGRO,
Wife of Prince Danilo, the Heir Apparent.

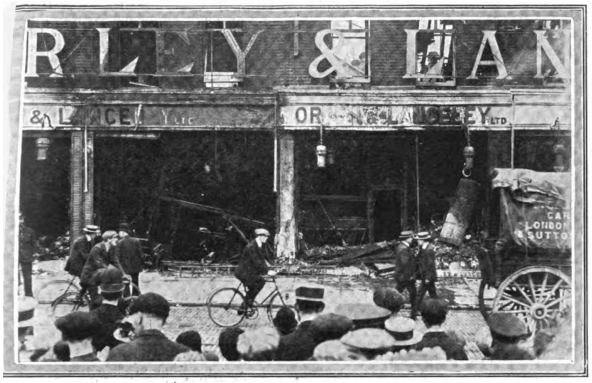


Photo. Ko.
THE LATE LIEUT. VIVALDI PASQUA,
Killed in an Aeroplane Accident near Rome.

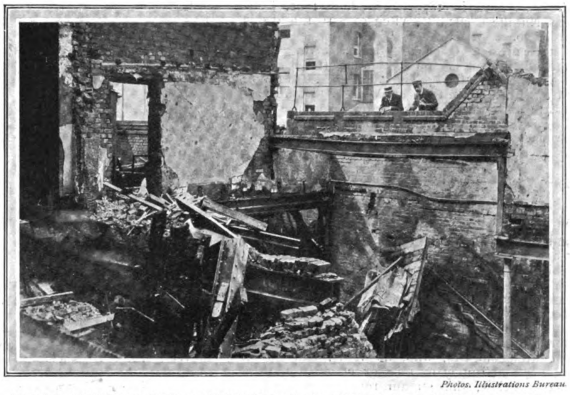


Photo. E.N.A.
THE CROWN PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO,
Prince Danilo, Eldest Son of Nicholas I.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



THE GREAT FIRE AT A BRIXTON DRAPER'S: MESSRS. MORLEY AND LANCELEY'S PREMISES AFTER THE OUTBREAK.



Photos. Illustrations Bureau.

WHERE SOME OF THE ASSISTANTS WHO "SLEPT IN" WERE HOUSED: BURNT-OUT ROOMS AT MESSRS. MORLEY AND LANCELEY'S.

The fire at Messrs. Morley and Lanceley's, general drapers, of the Brixton Road, spread with great rapidity, and did a very considerable amount of damage Fortunately, the assistants who were on the premises at the time (between fifty and sixty) escaped unhurt, most of them in their night attire. Several cases of heroism were recorded; and much praise was given to the work of the firemen.

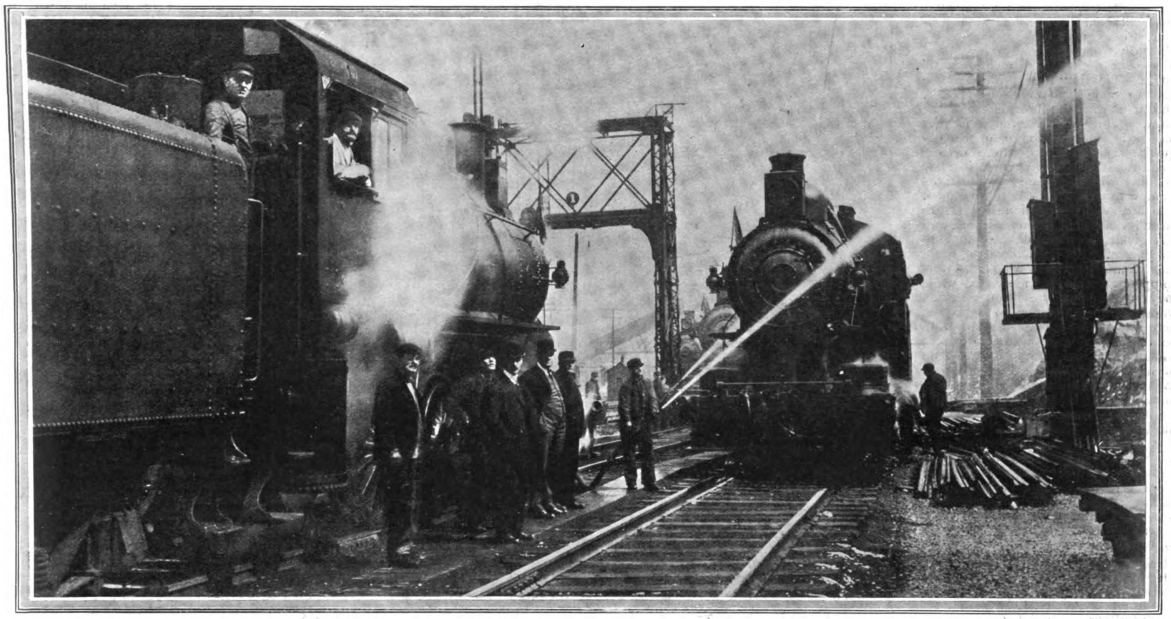
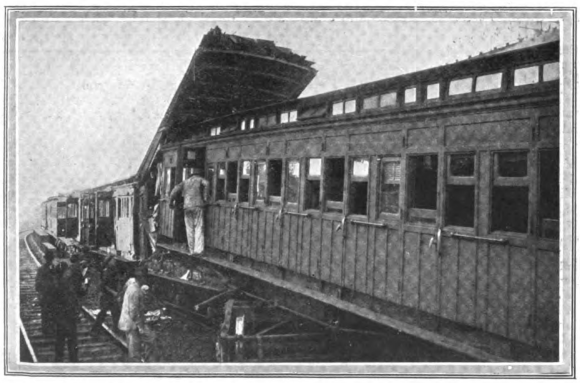


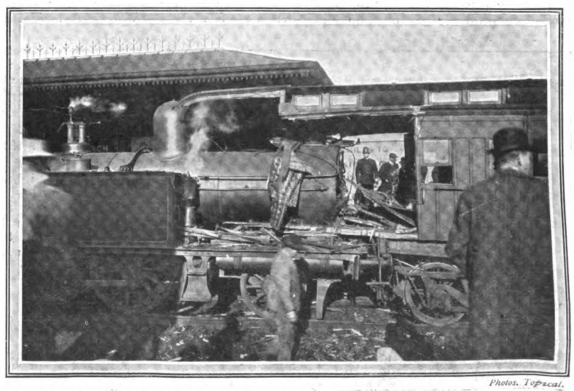
Photo. Shepstone.

RAILWAY-ENGINE AND FIRE-ENGINE IN ONE: A LOCOMOTIVE DESIGNED TO FIGHT FOREST FIRES.

The great forest fires in America have once again called attention to the methods adopted in fighting such conflagrations. Railway engines have often enough been accused of being the cause of forest fires, and it is possible that they are not altogether innocent. Special interest is attached, therefore, to the locomotive here shown, which is fitted in such a manner that on emergency it can be used as a fire-engine, in cases where the burning area is near a railway line.



AN AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY DISASTER THAT CAUSED 8 DEATHS AND INJURIES TO 188: WRECKAGE OF THE BRIGHTON-MELBOURNE TRAIN.



Photos. Topical.

AN ENGINE IN A GUARD'S VAN: AFTER THE DISASTROUS COLLISION IN RICHMOND STATION, WHICH LED TO MANY CASUALTIES.

A train from Brighton to Melbourne collided with a train standing in Richmond Station on the morning of July 18. There was a thick fog at the time; and it has been reported that, although the driver of the moving train was keeping the sharpest look-out possible, he was unable to see the signals and could not hear the detonators. Eight people were killed, and one hundred and eighty-eight injured. The guard's van and two of the carriages of the stationary train were splintered to matchwood. Both trains were full.

1899, Princess Jutta Militza, daughter of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, but they have no children. Prince Danilo is Colonel of a Russian regiment of tirailleurs, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Servian Regiment "Prince Nicholas." The second son of Nicholas I., Prince Mirko, who was born in 1879, married, in 1902, Princess Natalie Constantinovitch of Servia, and has three sons. Nicholas I.'s daughter Helena is the present Queen of Italy, having been married to King Victor Emmanuel (then Prince of Naples) in 1896. The King and Queen of Italy arrived at Cettinje on Monday to take part in the ceremonies. The crown for the new King of Montenegro has been designed in Russia. It is expected that he will shortly make a tour of the European Courts.

Horace's Sabine Farm. (*See Illustration.*)

A few verses, written two thousand years ago, have made the little Valley of the Licenza one of the most famous places within easy reach of Rome. Had Mæcenas been less generous a patron, had he never given the Sabine Farm to Horace, had Horace never told the world and his friends how his days there were spent, few would now make the classical excursion into the Sabine Hills, though Time has not marred their beauty. The villa of Horace has disappeared, to the joy of scholars and archæologists, who, as it is, can go on arguing indefinitely over its exact site. But the narrow valley, the stream running through it, and the enclosing hills are as Horace left them, and as lovely. Now, as in his day, if you go from Rome to Tivoli, and from Tivoli to Vicovaro, and here turn up the Valley of the Licenza and wander on by road—as you must, for there is no railway—you will come, some few miles further, to a great rock, that springs abruptly from the lower slopes and tilts over them at a melodramatic angle. This is "the citadel Horace had to scale" to reach his house, and it marks the boundaries of the farm. The only difference is that the little brown village of Roccagiovine rises on top, where of old stood the Temple of Vacuna, already in ruins when Horace sat under its shadow to write to his friend in Rome. The little village has done its best to meet its classical responsibilities, and has given the name of the temple to its Piazza. But men have forgotten the Roman goddess who was worshipped in this high shrine, while they still honour the Roman citizen whose estate happened to begin just here and who happened himself to be a poet. Horace needs no Piazza named after him, no tablets set up to his memory on castle or temple walls. He has his memorial, "more durable than brass," in the country itself, the country of the Odes and the Epistles. Here still are the olives that pay the Sabine farmer best, and the vines that yield the rough little Sabine wine that Horace has made more renowned than many a rarer vintage; here are the hills where he wandered, and the woods that gave acorns to his flocks and dense shade to him; here the silence and the peace, and the fresh wind blowing from the mountains; and here the babbling spring and the banks upon which he rested in the cool grass during the hours he counted his happiest: the Bandusian spring to which he promised immortality in his song. And as he promised so he gave. Not merely the spring, but all that vast estate, which the satirists of his time would have had men believe was but "a lizard's hole," he has made immortal. It is he who has forced us to see the picturesqueness of the hills where he forgot the cares and worries of town, though we have a way of believing that it was left for the modern poet to discover the picturesque and reveal its value to the world.

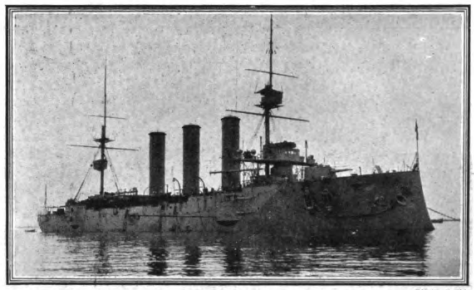


Photo. Crédit.

THE NAVAL DISASTER THAT HAS COST EIGHTEEN LIVES: THE BRITISH CRUISER "BEDFORD," WHICH RAN AGROUND IN THE STRAITS OF KOREA ON SUNDAY LAST.

The twin-screw armoured cruiser "Bedford" was carrying out full-speed trials when she ran aground on Samarang Rocks, at the south-west corner of Quelpart Island, in the Straits of Korea. As a result of the inrush of water, eighteen members of the crew lost their lives. The "Bedford" was commissioned in 1903, and cost three-quarters of a million. She was 440 feet. long and had a displacement of 9800 tons.

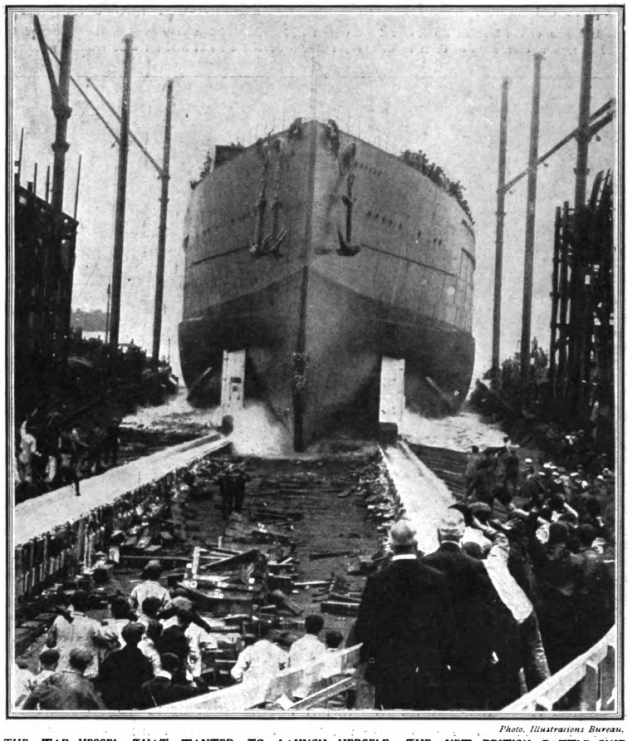


Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE WAR-VESSEL THAT WANTED TO LAUNCH HERSELF: THE NEW BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP "ORION" TAKING THE WATER.

The newest of British battle-ships was so eager to reach the water that she showed every sign of a desire to launch herself. That being so, it was found advisable to advance the time of the naming and the official launch by a quarter of an hour. The hull of the new vessel weighs 8500 tons. She was launched by the Marchioness of Winchester.

Manœuvres Medical and Military.

Coming as it did, just after the death of Florence Nightingale had recalled public attention to the question of military nursing and hospital service in time of war, the recent mobilisation of the Royal Army Medical Corps on Salisbury Plain was of particular interest. Three field-ambulances followed the Tenth Division of a "Brown" defending army, which went to intercept the march of a "White" invading force. But the fight had been arranged solely to afford practice to the medical force under war conditions, and it had been prearranged that the "Browns" should suffer heavily in the conflict and give the doctors and stretcher-bearers plenty to do. Each of the three field-ambulances comprised ten large wagons, for transporting sick and wounded, and had a force of 192 officers and men of the R.A.M.C. attached to it, and 59 of the Army Service Corps. The number of men attached to each field-ambulance was thus 251, and the total medical strength which took the field was 753. It was noticeable that the doctors were allowed to bear arms, a practice which has been allowed by the Geneva Convention since the Manchurian War, when the battlefields were infested by ghoulish marauders. It is indeed necessary for the safety both of the doctors and their patients. The troops employed in the sham-fight were Regulars. Those who were supposed to be wounded were marked down by the umpires, who attached casualty labels to their uniforms. They were then promptly attended by the doctors and stretcher-bearers, according to the nature of their imaginary wounds. Everything was done as realistically as possible, and was altogether a very valuable piece of training for the Army Medical Service.

Oil Fuel for the Navy.

Great interest has been aroused by a report that the Admiralty has in view the construction of an experimental battle-ship to be driven by oil-power, with internal-combustion engines. The question of substituting oil for coal as fuel for all the vessels of the Navy, large or small, has, of course, long been discussed. Numerous experiments have been made, and continue to be made, with the result that before long we may see a revolution in naval engineering. There are many obvious advantages in the use of oil fuel in place of coal. In the first place, it does away with smoke, which, besides causing dirt and grime on a ship, may also betray her whereabouts to a distant enemy. With the smoke, of course, the funnels would likewise be abolished, thus giving much more room on deck for the guns, which could then be made to move round in a complete circle. Then, too, since the engines would be fed with oil almost automatically, the services of stokers would be rendered unnecessary; and how terrible their lot may be in the event of disaster has been emphasised once more only the other day by the fate of H.M.S. *Bedford*. Possibly the new means of propulsion would not tend in the direction of picturesqueness in naval architecture, but ships of war are not built as objects of beauty. The battleships of the future, in fact, will probably be extremely ugly, lying low on the water, mere floating forts. But, without funnels or boilers, there will be more accommodation for the crew, as well as for stores and ammunition. The marine oil-engine, however, is at present only in its infancy, and it may be many years before it ousts the steam-engine from battle-ships. Meantime, in Germany, experiments are being made in the use of oil-engines, Messrs. Blohm and Voss, for instance, having contracted to build for the Hamburg-American Steamship Company a vessel of 9000 tons, to be driven by two Diesel oil-engines of 1500 brake-horse-power each. Her speed is to be 12½ knots. Even should this experiment succeed, however, there is a great difference between driving a 9000-ton ship at 12½ knots and propelling a battleship of over 26,000 tons at a speed of 30 knots. To a certain extent, of course, oil has already been adopted as fuel in the Navy, and is being used for some smaller vessels.



Photo. Topical.

ON HIS WAY TO TAKE FORMAL POSSESSION OF THE NEW ROYAL RESIDENCE WHICH THE POLES OF POSEN ARE SAID TO REGARD AS AN OUTWARD SIGN OF A MAILED FIST: THE KAISER, ACCOMPANIED BY THE KAISERIN, DRIVING THROUGH POSEN.

It is said that the Poles of Posen by no means welcome the Kaiser's fifty-eighth palace, which has been erected in their midst, regarding it as an outward sign of a mailed fist. It is reported, indeed, that when the Kaiser attended the consecration of the new palace the other day, Poles were absent from the streets, and the welcome came only from the German inhabitants.



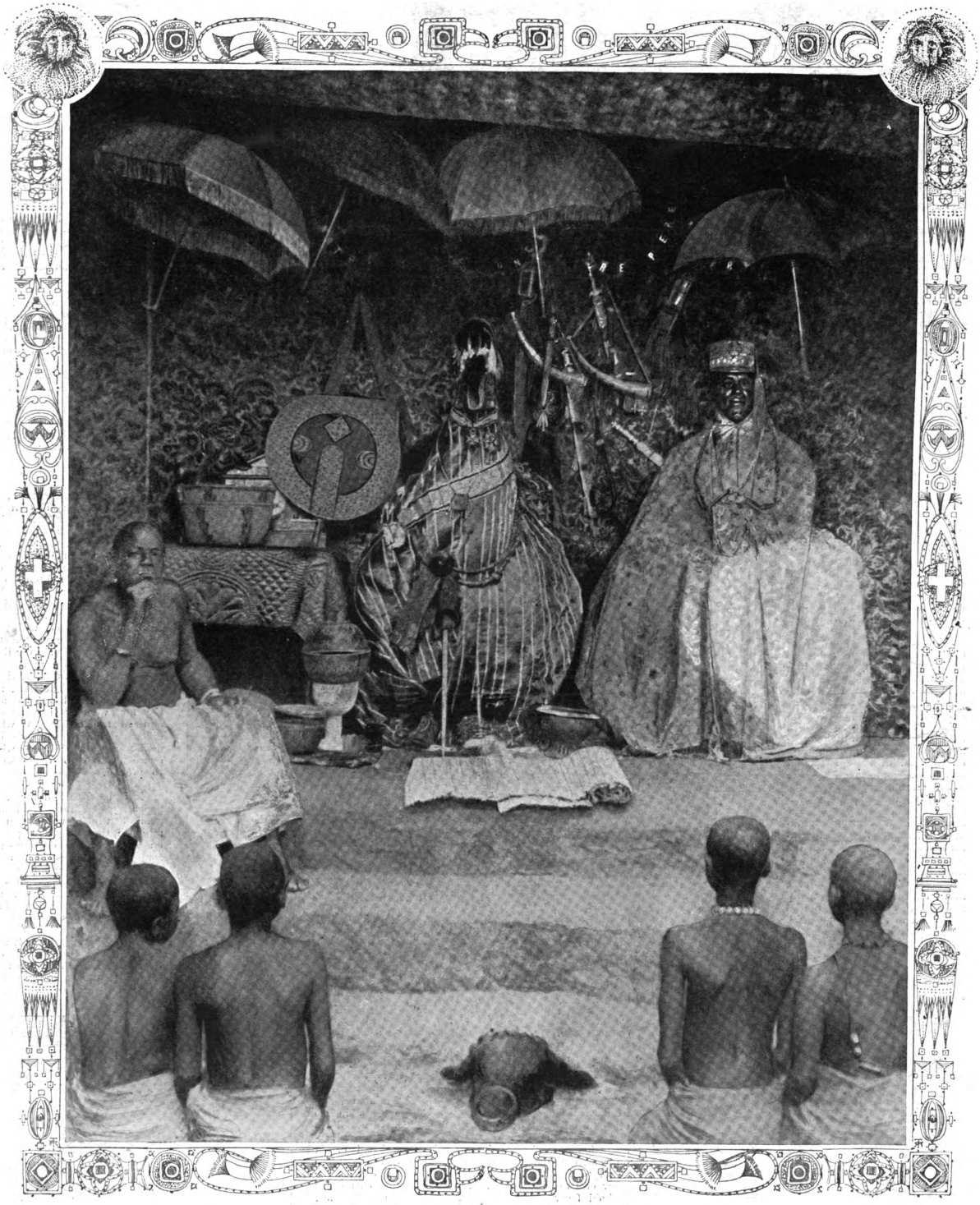
Photo. Topical.

TO LIVE IN THE CASTLE THE KAISER HAS BUILT IN POSEN, THE HEART OF POLISH PRUSSIA: PRINCE EITEL FRITZ OF PRUSSIA AND THE PRINCESS IN POSEN FOR THE OCCASION OF THE CONSECRATION AND OPENING OF THE NEW PALACE BY THE KAISER.

Prince Eitel Fritz, who has often been described as the Kaiser's favourite son, is to take up his residence in the new palace at Posen, which, according to reports, is extremely unpopular among the Poles, who regard it as a sign of a desire on the part of the Kaiser to emphasise the fact that the city's dreams of independence are not in the least likely to be realised.

A VASE AND A BRONZE BUST "MASQUERADING" AS A KING:

MOURNING TOFFA II.



THE VASE CONTAINING THE SKULL OF THE LATE KING OF PORTO NOVO, AND A BUST OF THE DEAD RULER, DRESSED AND SET UP IN THE PALACE OF HONOUR.

Toffa II., King of Porto Novo, died in February 1908. Early this year, Adjiki Gbedi'n Toffa, Chief of the Kingdom of Porto Novo, invited natives and Europeans to witness "the funeral ceremonies of his Majesty King Toffa." In the Palace of Honour was exhibited a large vase containing the skull of the dead King (which had been exhumed) dressed in regal robes, bearing the late ruler's decorations. By its side was a bronze bust, also dressed, and it is said that some of the natives, seeing this, believed that King Toffa had come to life again. The "exhibition" lasted for nine days. The clothed vase containing the skull is shown on the left; the clothed bust on the right.



Photo. Record Press.

THE NEW "CLERK OF THE WEATHER": MR. R. G. K. LEMPFERT.

Mr. Lempfert has been appointed Superintendent of the Forecast Division of the Meteorological Office on the occasion of the transference of the "Weather Office," in October, from Victoria Street, where it has been for forty years, to a more commodious building in Exhibition Road, South Kensington.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE DANGEROUS FLY.

WE are now in the height of the fly-season, and it behoves us to take ways and means to rid ourselves and our surroundings of these dangerous pests. For some years past, warnings have been issued against flies as carriers of disease, but the knowledge of the fly's misdeeds and of the probability of its being a very common diffuser of illness deserves to be much more widely diffused than seems to be the case to-day. Swarms of flies constituted one of the Egyptian plagues of old, but their power to inflict disease upon us has not ceased with the lapse of the centuries. The part played by the fly — or rather, flies, for there are many species concerned in the work of disease-distribution, is due to the fatal facility with which the insects pick up microbes of all kinds. They are foul feeders, but their tastes are cosmopolitan, and so from foul to fair they flit, now on some seething mass of putrefying material, and the next moment infecting our milk and other foods. The sooner, therefore, we all awake to the necessity for exterminating the fly, the sooner shall we be able to abolish one powerful means for the dissemination of infection. Even the most tender-hearted old lady who might denounce the pin-prick of a hypodermic syringe, experimentally employed, can have no objection to join in the sanitary adjuration of "Death to the flies!"

For one thing, the work of extermination may be lightened by attempts to prevent fly development. I think we may hold with firmness to the doctrine that unless there exists material, mostly putrescent waste, in which flies breed, or, rather, pass through their metamorphosis, we are not liable to be troubled with the swarming of the insects. The eggs are mostly laid in manure, hence the usually high development of a fly population near stables. We may reduce the pest to a minimum, therefore, if we are careful to remove all waste from the vicinity of our abodes. The dust-bin and its miscellaneous contents, if it does not form a nidus for the fly's development, must prove at least a powerful attraction to its vitiated tastes. The aphorism "Be clean," which constitutes the foundation-stone of the Temple of Health, expresses here, as elsewhere, the main idea and practice in keeping the fly at a distance, and the disinfection of manure heaps might be regarded as a subsidiary measure towards repression of the insect plague. The fly is not libelled without just cause.



AN EXTINCT MONSTER OF THE DEEP: A MYSTERIOUS ANCIENT SUBMARINE FOUND AT NEW ORLEANS.

During some dragging operations at New Orleans there was found the hull of an ancient submarine, about sixteen feet long, five feet deep, and four feet wide. It had two openings, the larger big enough to admit a man, a propeller shaft at the narrow end, and the remains of two fins, but the propeller blades and the motive machinery had disappeared. It probably dates from the time of the American Civil War, for the Confederates are known to have had two submarines. Some have suggested that it dates from the Anglo French War in 1815.

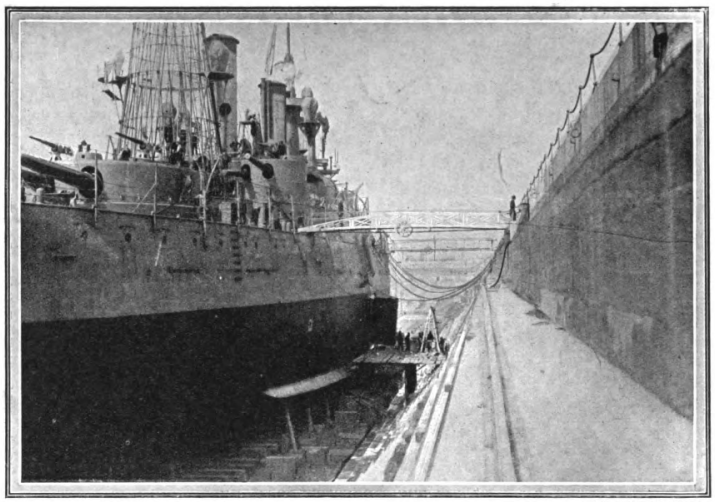
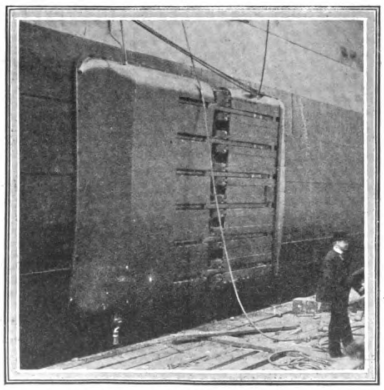


Photo. F. J. Press Bureau.

THE "HOLD HER UP" PRINCIPLE APPLIED TO A BATTLE-SHIP: THE AMERICAN WAR-SHIP "INDIANA," SHOWING ONE OF HER BRAKE-FINS EXTENDED.

As in rowing, at the command "Hold her up," the oarsmen can stop the boat suddenly by pressing back the flat of the blade against the water, so the new brake-fins, which have been attached to the American battle-ship "Indiana," are designed to stop her by opening out amidships. This photograph shows the size of the brakes compared with the vessel. The inventor claims that the brakes, which have been used successfully on small craft, will stop a ship within her own length, and thus render collisions at sea a thing of the past. Naval engineers, however, are sceptical about their use on large vessels, believing that, if suddenly extended while the ship was going at full speed, they would tear the hull to pieces. The sea trials of the brakes on the "Indiana" will therefore be watched with interest.



WHEN THE BRAKE IS NOT IN OPERATION: ONE OF THE BRAKE-FINS ON THE "INDIANA" CLOSED.



WITH THE BRAKE ON FULL: ONE OF THE BRAKE-FINS ON THE "INDIANA" OPENED OUT.

Experiments prove that its power of infecting us, due to its carriage of the germs of disease, is in no sense a mythical or purely hypothetical idea. Flies allowed to gain access to expectoration from tubercular lungs, and then introduced to sterilised media on which the bacilli of tuberculosis can grow, are found to infect these media, whereon in due course grow crops of the bacilli. That they act as carriers of typhoid fever is not doubted by medical authorities. They gain access to matter containing typhoid germs, and they infect milk or other foods. This kind of infection is all the more dangerous because it is of subtle kind, and because, in the vast majority of instances, it remains unsuspected. In Egypt, where the "sore eyes" of ophthalmia prevail, flies carry infection from the sick to the hale, and the fly seems to possess a keen nose for anything disagreeable in the way of putrefaction or of septic material—a testimony to its low tastes indeed. Cholera—which happily troubles us no more, because we ensure the purity of our water-supplies—is carried by flies in affected regions abroad. In truth, there is scarcely a disease of infectious nature whose germs are obtainable by contact which the fly may not convey abroad. Therefore again, we may say with the full force of sanitary conviction—"Death to the flies!"

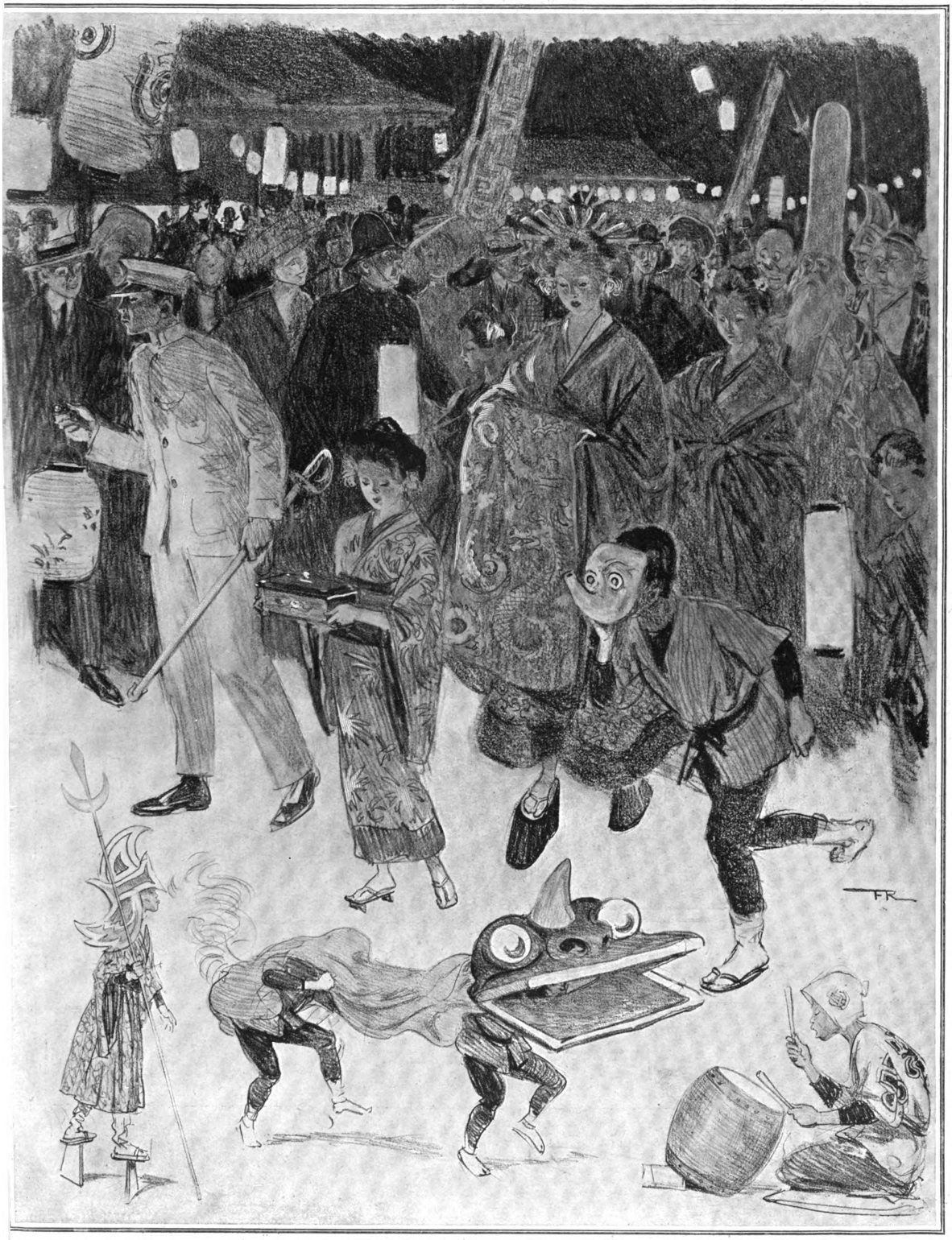
The list of crimes which are to be laid at the door of the flies do not, of course, end with an account of the misdemeanours of *Musca domestica* and allied species. Abroad, the ordinary flies exert their powers of infection even to a greater extent than at home. It was tersely put, as regards the part played by flies in carrying typhoid fever in the South African Campaign, that their life was spent between the jam rations and the latrines.

While in the case of certain malarial diseases, insects may play the part of hosts to the infecting germs or particles, and take a share in the development of the latter, the ordinary flies are carriers merely, and in this way infection from the surface of their bodies, from their legs, and their proboscides or tongues, becomes a very easy and simple matter. Even that terrible disease, infantile diarrhœa, which rapidly kills off children under one year old in summer in our great centres, has been credited to the fly's powers of infecting the milk and the sugar used for sweetening it for infant use. And in connection with this disease it has been noted that it shows a relation in all its attacks to the rise and fall of the soil-temperature, and not to the air heat. The flies, it is noted, exist and swarm after the hot weather has passed, and so the conditions which influence and control the epidemic are those also which cause fly-life to decrease or to prevail.

It is hard to find any compensating conditions or circumstances which may tend to mitigate the judgment passed on the fly as a disease-disseminator. It does not do much natural scavenging; that task is left to bacteria, which convert septic matters into harmless substances. I am afraid the verdict goes against the fly, without extenuating circumstances being pleaded. It was, perhaps, significant that one of Beelzebub's alternative titles of old was that of "Lord of the Flies." ANDREW WILSON.

THE CEREMONY THAT SAVES JAPAN FROM FAMINE.

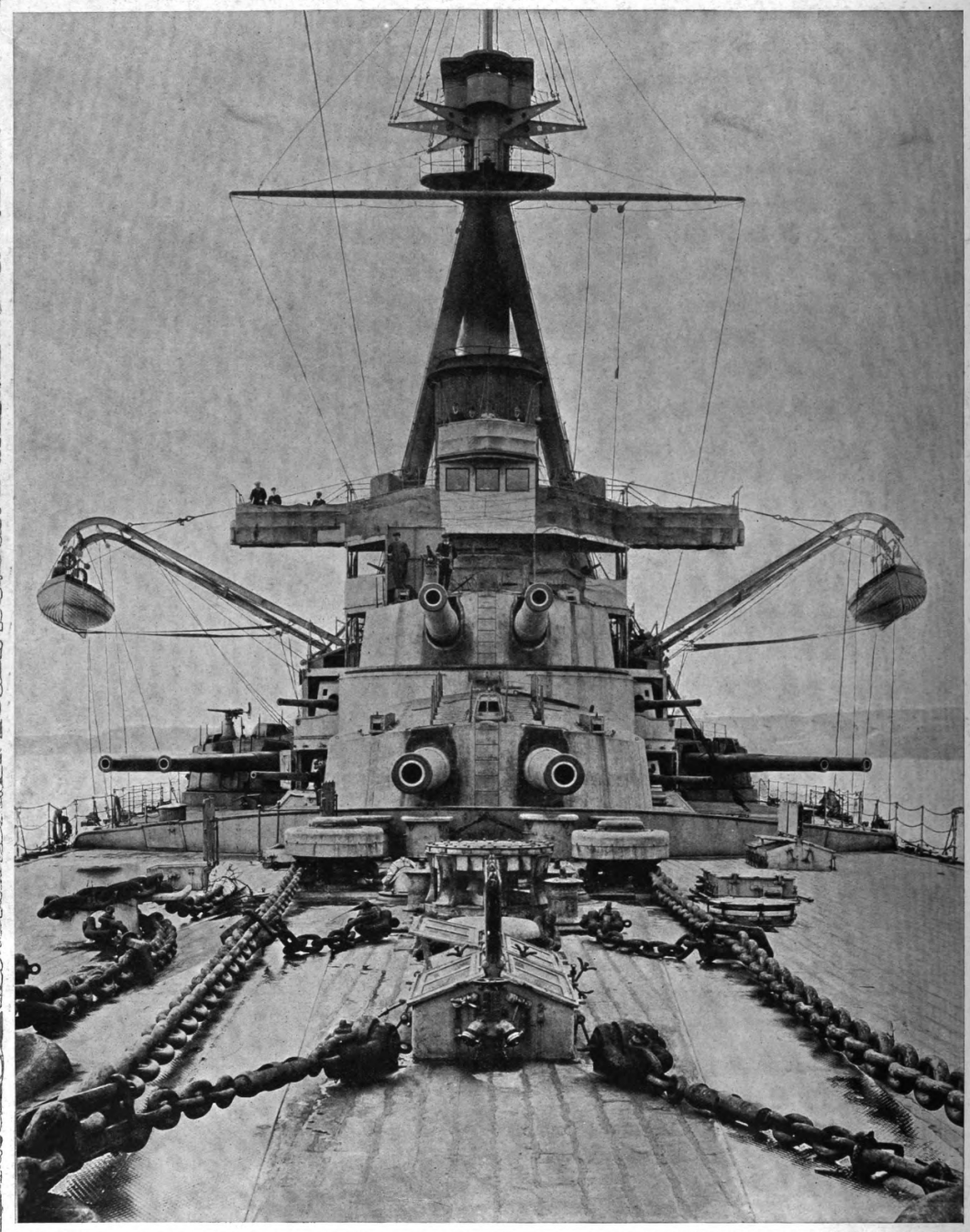
SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK REYNOLDS.



CELEBRATED FOR THE FIRST TIME OUTSIDE JAPAN: THE FESTIVAL OF THE RICE HARVEST, AT THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

The Festiv.' of "Kanda Matsuri" (the rice harvest) was celebrated, for the first time outside Japan, in the Japanese village of the White City, on Saturday of last week. The Festival is held yearly in To.. and has had its being for fifteen centuries, dating from the Kosho Dynasty, during which Japan suffered from famine for three years in succession. Then it was that the ruler of Japan comm.. that special prayers for the cessation of the plague should be made in every temple and at every shrine. After that famine came to an end. In commemoration of the deliverance a temple was erected by the Hill of Fushimi, and the feast was inaugurated.

12-IN. GUNS ABOVE 12-IN. GUNS: THE SUPERIMPOSED TURRETS OF THE BRAZILIAN BATTLE-SHIP, "MINAS GERAES."

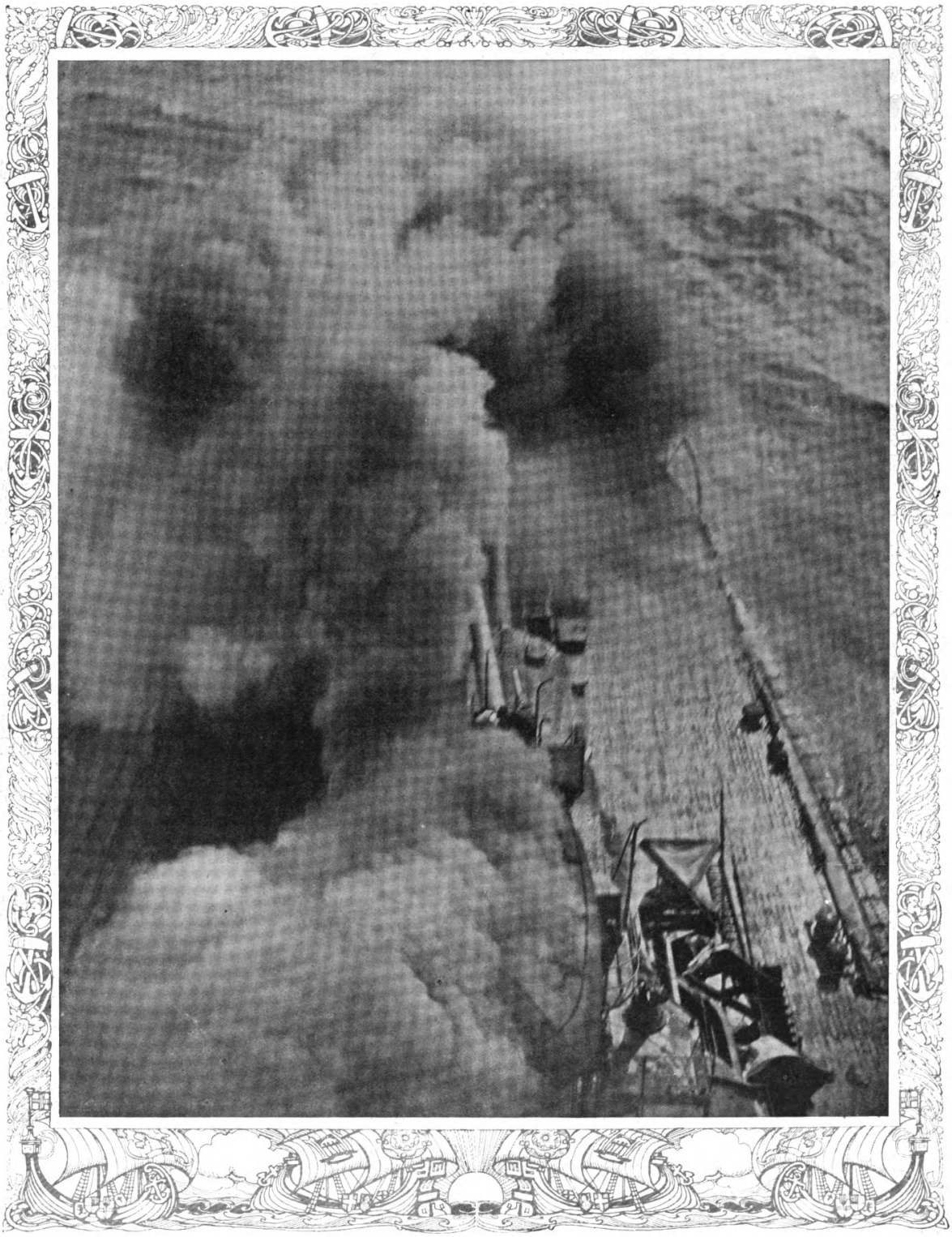


THE LATEST METHOD OF GUN-DISPOSAL: LOOKING AFT ON THE "MINAS GERAES."

As we had occasion to note when publishing some Illustrations of the "Minas Geraes" on July 30, the most notable feature of the great war-vessel is the superimposed turrets, and the guns of our newest "Dreadnoughts" are disposed in this way. It was thought that the upper-turret fire would have a bad effect on the guns in the lower turret; but it has been shown that no more harm is likely to be done to the lower turret in such a case than would be done to the deck when a single turret only was in use. The view is taken from the bows of the vessel, looking aft, and the guns shown are, in the centre of the picture, the two 12-in. guns of the forward turret, with above them, in the superimposed upper turret (also of heavily armoured steel), two similar guns of identical size and weight. The ship mounts ten of these in all. Each of the four great guns is fifty feet long (approximately), and weighs upwards of sixty tons. Each fires a shell 850 lb. in weight (between seven and eight cwt.), the firing charge being 285 lb. of cordite. On top of all is seen a little 3-pounder mounted behind a steel shield. At either side, and a little in rear of the turrets, are seen, one above the other, two 4·7 in. guns, each firing 45-lb. shells. The "Minas Geraes" mounts twenty-two of these. The long guns seen still further aft on either side amidships are two pairs of 12-in. guns, the same as those in the turrets. The overhanging bridge and chart-house are seen over the conning-tower, and at each side boats on derrick structures for hoisting in and out.—[From a Photograph supplied by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co.]

DANGEROUS TO GUNNERS BELOW OR NOT?—THE CLOUD OF BATTLE.

From a Photograph Supplied by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co.



A TRIAL WATCHED BY MANY NATIONS: FIRING FOUR 12-IN. GUNS ASTERN ON THE "MINAS GERAES."

The great battle-ship is here seen firing four 12-in. guns astern—the four guns of her two aftermost turrets, of which one is superimposed above the other, just as is the case at the ship's bows, and is described elsewhere. The firing was of great interest, as some little apprehension existed in the minds of gunnery experts as to the effect of the blast on the guns' crews in the lower turret. The experiment, however, proved perfectly satisfactory—although, to avoid possible risks, the men were previously withdrawn from the lower turret. It was plain that they would have suffered no inconvenience at all in spite of the large guns being fired only four or five feet above their heads. The heavy roof of the lower turret proved ample protection. This special trial was considered so interesting that foreign representatives were specially allowed on board to see it. It will be recalled that in our issue of July 30 we published other most interesting Illustrations dealing with the great war-vessel—the "Minas Geraes" firing the heaviest broadside ever fired by a battle-ship (9013 lb. weight of shot discharged at the same moment), and a remarkable photograph showing how the gear is stored away for a broadside.

LITERATURE



MR. DION CLAYTON CALTHROP,

Whose new Novel, "Perpetua; or, The Way of a Woman," will be Published by Messrs. Alston Rivers.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



AN ANCIENT ARAB LIBRARY



MR. OLIVER ONIONS,

Whose new Novel, "The Exception," will be Published by Messrs. Methuen.

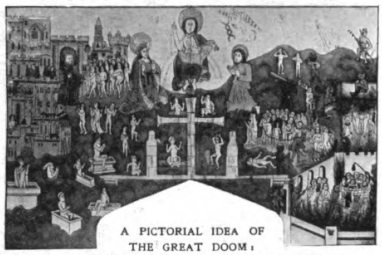
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

"Passions of the French Romantics." It is Mr. Francis Gribble's sense of humour that saves his "Passions of the French Romantics" (Chapman and Hall) from banality. A writer with a heavier touch would have left the theme a mere chronicle of rather dismal intrigue. For those love-stories, out of which grew a new literature that bade defiance to the eighteenth-century Code of Literary Jurisprudence, have in them forbidding elements and sometimes not a little squalor. Occasionally, too, the incidents are ridiculous, but that is their salvation. Mr. Gribble knows exactly how to handle the amiable vagaries of men and women of genius; but his book is not for prudes or dull people. To such the fierce and diverse loves of Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Lamartine, Alfred de Musset, and Alfred de Vigny have either no meaning or an unpleasant one. Mr. Gribble steers very skilfully between Scylla and Charybdis, and makes the voyage entertaining for his passengers. In one case, however, he turns censor. Where his lightly girt actors and actresses were sincere, he is tender and even sympathetic; but where he detects pose, he is merciless. Never before has the Victor Hugo legend been so ruthlessly torn to tatters. Hugo's colossal vanity, his deliberate forgery of a distinguished pedigree for himself, his ludicrous affair with Juliette Drouet, an affair which had not even youth to excuse it, his continual exhibition of his heart upon his sleeve, as indecent as his daily exhibition of himself upon his own balcony, are here exposed in a very dry light indeed. If Hugo had been a great poet, one might have felt that this criticism is too unsparing, but it is impossible to accept his work as other than copious rhetoric. And rhetoric, however copious, is not poetry. "He conquered opinion," says Mr. Gribble, "by the eloquence of his assertions and the magnificence of his gestures, silenced objectors by knitting his Olympian brows, and, waving as it were a magician's wand, triumphantly transformed the ridiculous into the sublime."



THE PATRON SAINT OF ENGLAND AND HIS GREAT ACHIEVEMENT: ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

In the background are the princess and her lamb, while her father and mother anxiously watch the combat from the battlements of their palace. Their attendants on the turrets are also worthy of notice.



A PICTORIAL IDEA OF THE GREAT DOOM: A FRESCO OF THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

The Almighty is seated on a rainbow between the Virgin and St. John. St. Peter, with the keys of heaven, is letting in a joyful company. Below, various persons—a pope, bishop, monk, king, and others—are rising from their graves. To the right the damned are passing through a dragon's mouth into hell, where various tortures are being inflicted. One demon wields a pitchfork, another a pair of bellows.

FRESCOES FROM A BUILDING OPPOSITE SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE: MURAL PAINTINGS FROM THE CHAPEL OF THE GUILD OF THE HOLY CROSS AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

The frescoes illustrated on this page once existed on the walls of the Chapel of the Guild of the Holy Cross at Stratford-on-Avon, exactly opposite the site of New Place, the house which Shakespeare bought, and in which he died. Happily, coloured drawings of the frescoes were made before they were whitewashed over early in the last century, and were published in a book. We illustrated one series of these frescoes in our issue of June 11.

"Famous Blue-Stockings." Nowadays we do not talk about Blue-Stockings. We hardly even know what the word means. Our learned ladies are so usual as to arouse little remark. Those who do are for the most part of the unlovely type known as "Intellectual," that masculine, wisp-haired, tailor-made monstrosity that wants a vote and will not be happy till it gets it. Far more pleasing were the eighteenth-century ladies whom Miss Ethel Rolt Wheeler has taken for the theme of her new book, "Famous Blue-Stockings" (Methuen). One and all they remained, despite their learning, delightfully feminine. They were not at enmity with men. Even the gravest of them, Hannah More, had the humour to write—"I have got the headache to-day, by raking out so late with that gay libertine Johnson." Miss Wheeler gives us a fascinating group of portraits: Mrs. Montagu, Mrs. Delany, Mrs. Thrale, Mrs. Vesey, Mrs. Chapone, Fanny Burney, Elizabeth Carter, and Hannah More. She reconstructs their salons, where, in the Square or the Circle, they practised conversation as a fine art, and drew about them the most distinguished men of the time; and where (tell it not, ye Muses!) the company got through a really formidable and satisfying amount of eating and drinking. But, then, that marvellous eighteenth century was nothing if not well-to-live. The earlier part of the book contains an interesting inquiry into the origin of the name "Blue-Stocking." It was first heard in 1756, and was for a time applied to men and women alike. Stillingfleet was said by Mrs. Montagu to have left off his philosophic blue stockings and to have become a man of pleasure. Mme. d'Arblay attributes the phrase to Mrs. Vesey, who said to Stillingfleet, "Don't mind dress; come in your blue stockings." Another version gives the honour to Mme. de Polignac, who appeared at Mrs. Montagu's assembly in blue stockings, and was immediately imitated by English ladies of importance. But the whole question is very obscure. No matter; the Blue-Stockings were not obscure, and it is pleasant to see their glories revived in these pages.



THE TRAGEDY OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL: THE MURDER OF BECKET.

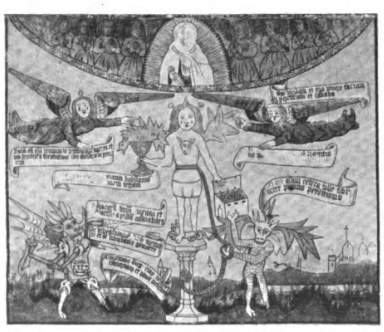
The names of the four knights are attached to the figures in black-letter inscriptions. Reginald Fitzurse and De Tracy are striking the first blows. Hugh Morville and Richard Brito stand behind. In the background is Becket's clerk, Edward Grim, whose arm was nearly severed.

Monaco and Its Rulers. It will surprise many readers, not professed students, to learn from the pages of "The Romance of Monaco and its Rulers" (Hutchinson) that the small rock on the Riviera should have so much history. Those who know Monaco only as a play-place, where the goddess Fortune eludes more people than she blesses, will find a new interest in Miss Ethel Colburn Mayne's account of the strenuous life that has beaten for centuries about the stronghold of the Grimaldis. Hercules himself is the mythical discoverer and founder of Monaco; it was held successively by the Phœnicians and the Phocæans; Rome seized it, and the rock gave her an Emperor, Pertinax; the Saracens struggled for the place with Genoa for many years, and at last in the fulness of time came the Grimaldis, who are still the ruling house. Whether Genoa legalised their possession by a formal deed of gift or not is a question on which specialists are bitterly at variance, and the author of the present history frankly gives up the conundrum. The debate pro and con., however, makes entertaining reading, and we seem to be left with something more than a presumption that the deed of gift, like the famous Grimaldi family tree, is a picturesque fiction. It hardly matters. There Monaco stands and there the Grimaldis reign, and through the centuries since they came into possession, the history of Principality and Princes presents quite sufficient authentic material to delight the most avid devotee of the *chronique scandaleuse*. The sketch of Charlotte de Gramont, Princess of Monaco, and of her affair with the fascinating-ugly Lauzun, likewise her grotesque honeymoon, are not the dullest parts of a book that suffers somewhat from a style too reminiscent of Carlyle's.



A MARTYR AND A SAINT: ST. EDMUND AND ST. MODWENNA, WITH THEIR EMBLEMS.

St. Modwenna joined with Edith, daughter of King Egbert, in founding a nunnery at Polesworth, where land was given her as a reward for taking care of the King's son. St. Edmund, King of the East Anglians, was killed by the Danes in 870, at the place which is now Bury St. Edmund's.



A WARNING FRESCO: THE JUDGMENT OF GOD UPON SIN AS DESCRIBED IN REVELATION.

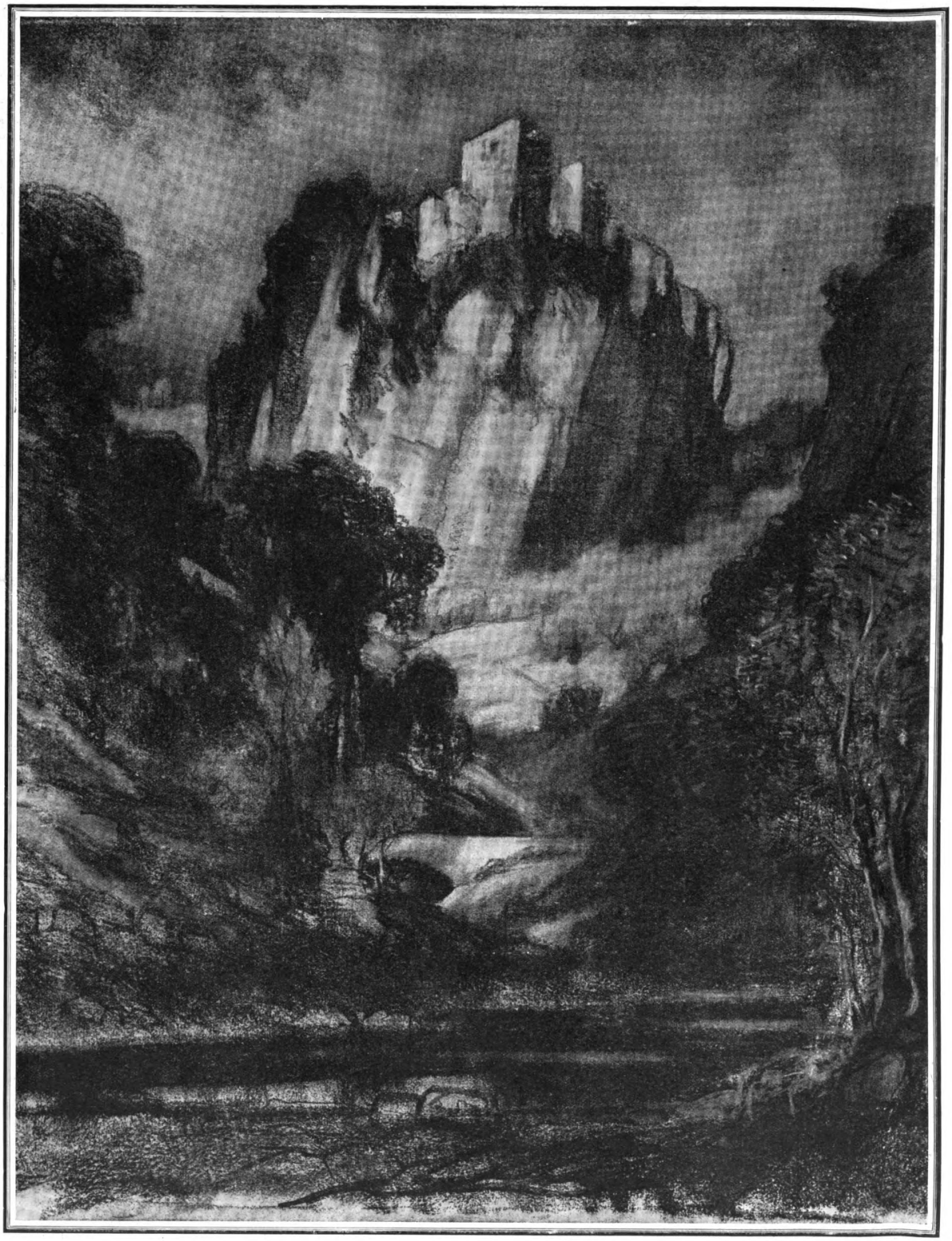
In the upper portion is the Almighty surrounded by angels. Sin holds in one hand an overflowing cup of abomination filled with dragons; with the other she is receiving a casket of gold, the pledge of her perdition, from a devil, who holds a rope to drag her down to the fiery pit.



"THE PATHS OF GLORY LEAD BUT TO THE GRAVE": THE COMMON END OF MAN SHOWN IN AN ALLEGORICAL FRESCO.

Verses descriptive of the mutability of human life and earthly grandeur are placed between a palace and a tower, from which dwelling-places man descends to the grave, represented by bones and a shroud.

THE "LIZARD'S HOLE" IMMORTALISED BY HORACE.

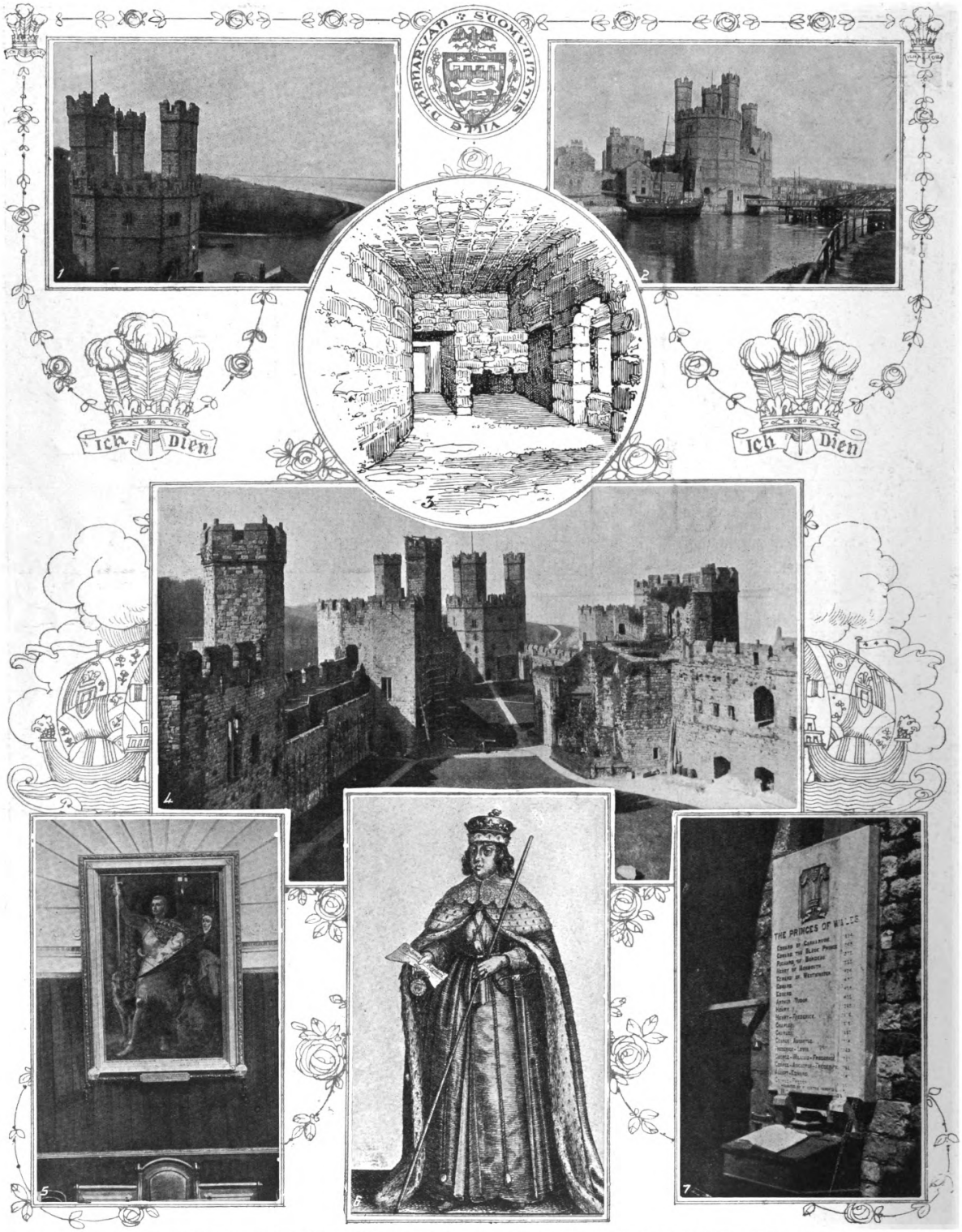


THE SITE OF HORACE'S SABINE FARM; WITH "THE CITADEL HORACE HAD TO SCALE."—A DRAWING BY JOSEPH PENNELL.

As mentioned in Mrs. Pennell's interesting article on another page, some of Horace's fellow satirists contemptuously described his famous Sabine farm, which he has immortalised in his poems, as "a lizard's hole." The farm, which was given to him as a rural retreat by his friend and patron Maecenas, was in the valley of Ustica, thirty miles from Rome and twelve miles from Tivoli. Its site is a favourite resort of tourists, especially of English people; indeed, it is said that the local peasantry, not understanding why such interest should be taken in a man who had been so long dead and was not one of the saints, came to believe that Horace must have been an Englishman! The actual position of Horace's house is uncertain. With particular regard to Mr. Pennell's drawing, we may quote from the article already mentioned: "You will come . . . to a great rock, that springs abruptly from the lower slopes and tilts over them at a melodramatic angle. This is the 'citadel Horace had to scale' to reach his house, and it marks the boundaries of the farm. The only difference is that the little brown village of Roccagiorine rises on top, where of old stood the Temple of Vacuna, already in ruins when Horace sat under its shadow to write to his friend in Rome."

THE PROPOSED FORMAL INVESTITURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES:

CARNARVON CASTLE, THE LEGENDARY BIRTHPLACE OF THE FIRST ENGLISH PRINCE OF WALES.

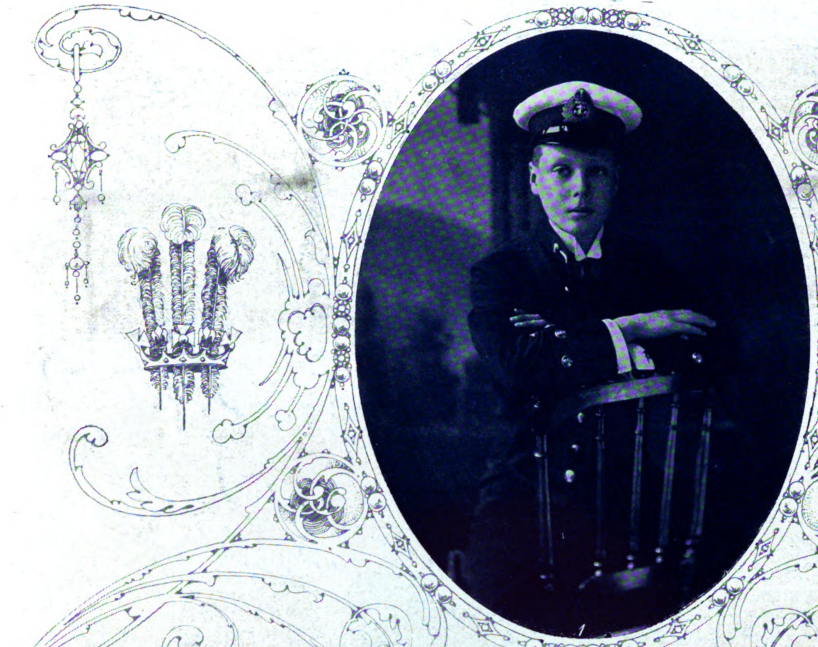


1. The Eagle Tower of Carnarvon Castle, in which, according to Legend, King Edward II., the First Prince of Wales in the English Line, was Born—the Window of the "Birthplace" Marked X.
2. Carnarvon Castle, in which, according to Legend, the First English Prince of Wales was Born, but in which Pay-Sheets for the Building Prove He could not have been Born.
3. The Room in the Eagle Tower in which it has been Said that Edward II. was Born.
4. Where it is Suggested the Prince of Wales shall be Formally Invested, Carnarvon Castle.
5. In the County Hall at Carnarvon: The Picture showing the First English Prince of Wales being Exhibited to the People.
6. The Creation Robes of a Prince of Wales, Showing the Robes, Coronet, and Ring.
7. At Carnarvon Castle: The Stone Tablet Bearing the Names of the English Princes of Wales.

It has been suggested that the Prince of Wales shall be formally invested in Wales, and that, if such an investiture takes place, Carnarvon shall be the scene of it. Carnarvon's right to claim such a ceremony has been disputed by several people, notably by the Lord Mayor of Cardiff. There is no doubt that, sentimentally, Carnarvon is the place the majority would choose; but for the opposition it is pointed out that the story of the first English Prince of Wales having been born in the Eagle Tower of Carnarvon Castle is a myth. It is claimed indeed, that it has been proved beyond doubt that although Edward the Second was born at Carnarvon, he could not have been born in the Eagle Tower, for the simple reason that the tower was not erected until he was thirty-three. It is also recorded that it was not at Carnarvon but at Lincoln that he was created Prince of Wales, and that it was at Chester, not at Carnarvon, that he received the homage of the Welsh chiefs. This was in 1301; when he was seventeen. The date of the building of the castle and the Eagle Tower is proved by the pay-sheets.—[Photographs by Debenham and by Barratt.]

TO BE FORMALLY INVESTED IN WALES?—THE PRINCE OF WAL

AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS WITH HIS SISTER AND BROTHERS.





1. THE PRINCE OF WALES, WHO, IT IS SUGGESTED, SHALL BE FORMALLY INVESTED IN WALES.

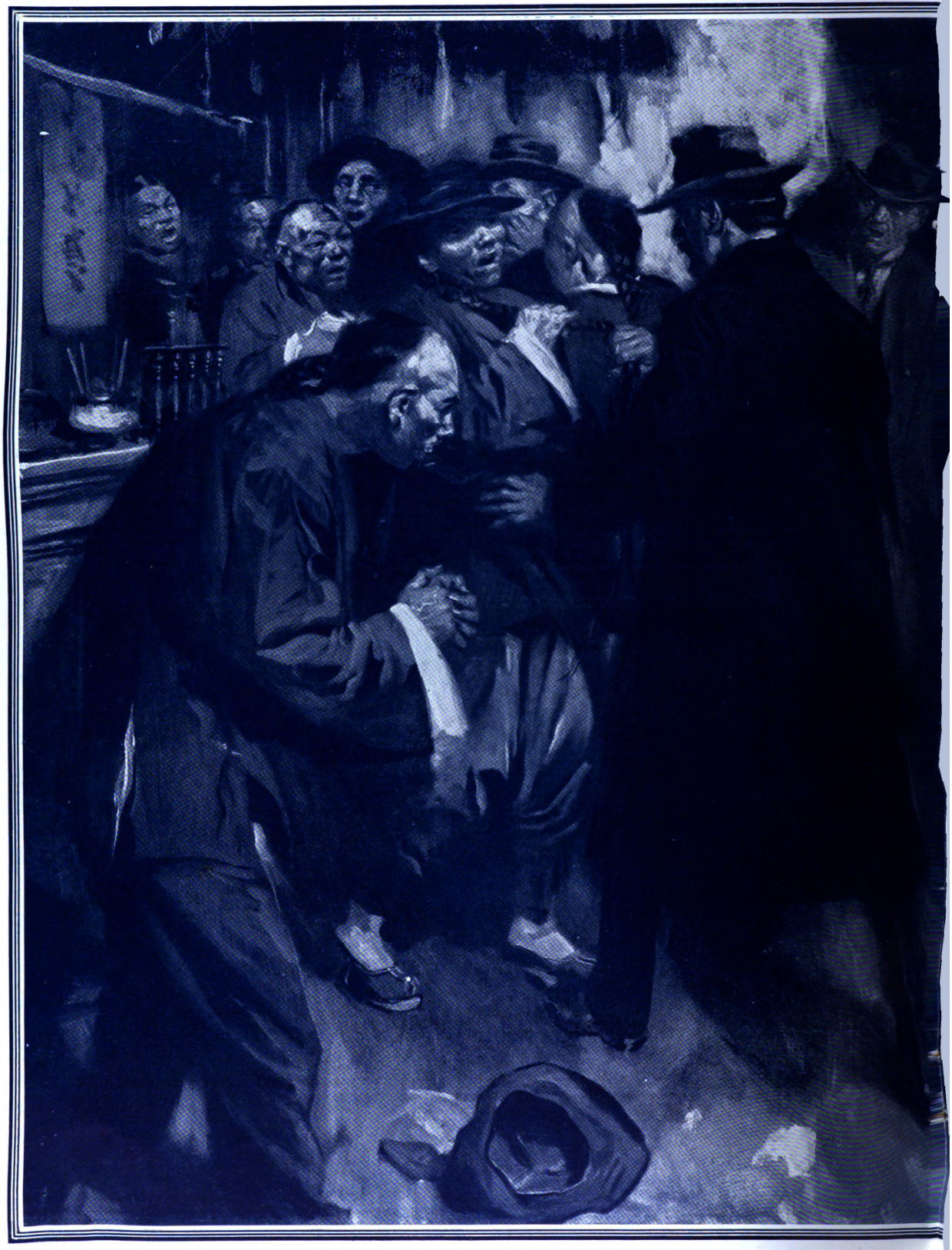
2. THE CHILDREN OF THE KING AND QUEEN: (BACK ROW) PRINCE ALBERT, PRINCE HENRY, AND THE PRINCE OF WALES; (IN FRONT) PRINC PRINCESS MARY, AND PRINCE GEORGE.

As we note on the opposite page, it has been suggested that the Prince of Wales shall be formally invested in Wales. It does not seem particularly likely that any such ceremon place, for it is known that, very wisely, the King is averse from his son taking part in public life for some years to come, at all events. Meantime, an interesting controversy has where such a ceremony, if decided upon, should take place. It may be noted that when the Black Prince was invested as Prince of Wales, the ceremony of coronation was held in a at Westminster, the Prince being crowned with a gold chaplet in the shape of a garland, having a gold ring placed on his finger, and having a sceptre of silver given into In later instances a sceptre of gold was substituted for the one of silver.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY W. AND D. DOWNEY; REPRODUCED BY GRACIOUS PERMISSION OF THE QUEEN.

THE SLEDGE-HAMMER CURE FOR GAMBLING: RAIDI

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL A



THE FALLING OF THE LAST DOOR: THE

Describing his Illustration, our Artist writes: "These lotteries are prohibited by the authorities, but that does not stop the 'Heathen Chinee,' who manages to conduct them behind iron-bound and bolted doors. Of course, the Chinaman has his scouts posted at the top of the street to give timely warning of a raid. Many raids are successful chiefly by reason of the dash with which they are carried out. The raiders are armed with huge sledge-hammers with which to batter down the doors. In many cases, before the heart of the lottery den is reached, three or four doors must be shattered. Most of the dens are screened behind an innocent-looking rice and tea store, or a laundry. Chinamen are very sharp, and in case they are asked by a would-be player

NG A CHINESE LOTTERY DEN IN SAN FRANCISCO.

TIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.

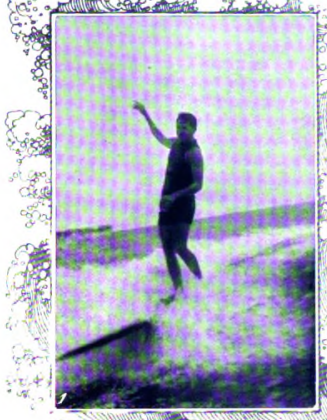


POLICE AT THE HEART OF THE DEN.

whom they may suspect of some connection with the police, they reply, with a shrug of the shoulders, 'Me no sabee lottery here.' But the police are equally clever: they sometimes get in as players, and at a given signal corner the crowd whilst their friends batter in the doors. It is rather singular that the Chinaman seldom or never shows fight against the white police. White men who are arrested are actually bailed out and defended by the Chinese Lottery Companies. The game is conducted on very fair lines. The player marks a ticket inscribed with 108 Chinese characters. He marks any ten of these 108 signs with Chinese ink. If the drawing corresponds with his marking to five points or over he wins according to the amount of his stakes."

ON THE BACKS OF THE WHITE HORSES: RIDING THE SURF.

Two Photographs by Gurney; One by Williams.







"It is in Hawaii [we quote a most interesting article, by Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, in "Outdoor America"] that the waves run best and longest and where the enthusiast may indulge both summer and winter. At Waikiki the great waves begin to form a mile out at sea beyond the outer reef. It is just before they break for their long foaming run that the expert seeks to catch the billow. If successful he gently slides down the foaming hill of water until near its base, and here he keeps the bit of board, to be carried at express speed toward the beach. The wave dies, but always another forms, and the trick is to carry the board over from one to another; this requires much practice, [Continued Opposite.



Continued.)
but there are those who, when there is a half-storm brewing, catch the first wave far out, pass over to the next, and sometimes guide the board safely before the third or inner line of breakers, to land high and dry upon the beach. The surfboard of the old Hawaiian was usually of native mahogany, twelve feet long perhaps, for often two stood upon the one board. The surfboard of to-day seldom exceeds eight feet in length and is more often nearer six. On the smallest of these boards—i.e., one six feet long and eighteen inches wide—the heaviest man may stand, if he knows how, while the force of the wave is behind him; but in quiet waters a child may sink it.— [Continued Below.





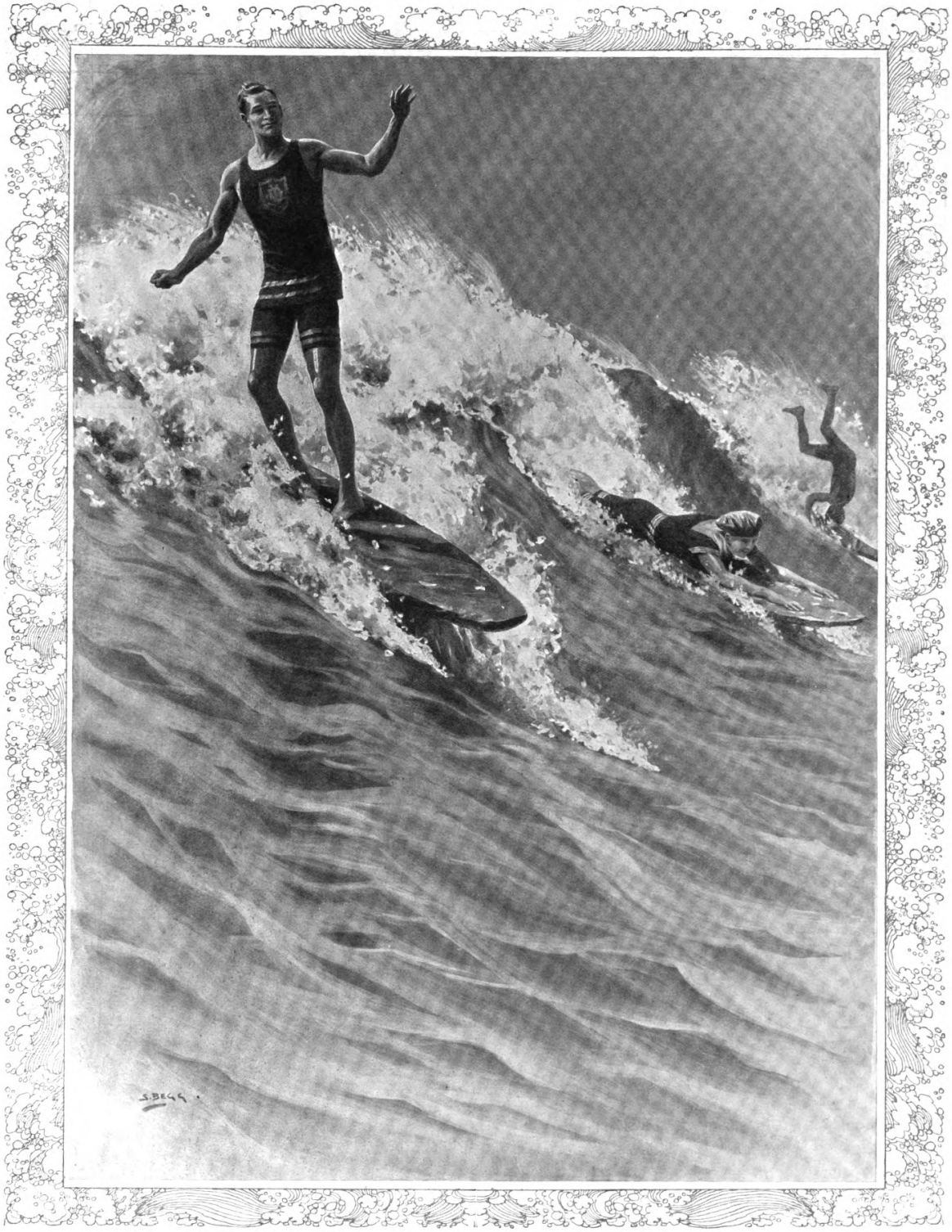


1. AN ENTHUSIAST OF THE SURFBOARD.
2. RIDING THE SURF BACKWARDS; STANDING ON A SURFBOARD, WITH FACE TO THE ONCOMING FOAM.
3. AN ENTHUSIAST OF THE SURFBOARD.
4. WITH THEIR SURFBOARDS, WHICH WILL HOLD UP THE HEAVIEST MAN WITH THE FORCE OF A WAVE BEHIND HIM, BUT, IN QUIET WATERS, WILL SINK UNDER THE WEIGHT OF A CHILD.
5. ON THE BACKS OF THE WHITE HORSES: SURF-RIDERS.
6. ON THE CREST OF THE WAVE.
7. TWO SURF-RIDERS AT THEIR DARING SPORT.

Continued.)
Before the big waves can be taught—the water where they form is twelve feet deep—it is necessary to develop muscles in the arms and shoulders that will propel the board at a speed, for a second at least, equal to that of the forward motion at the base of the advancing billow: if this is accomplished, the board is lifted up and carried forward at a blinding speed, and it then becomes a matter of strength in holding on and skill in balancing the frail plank, for even the most expert may slip. If the rider is confident enough, he may start his own board by standing beside it and giving it a forward shove, at the right moment, just as the wave is upon him.— [Continued Opposite.

NEPTUNE'S CHARGERS "BROKEN" BY MAN: RIDERS OF THE SURF.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



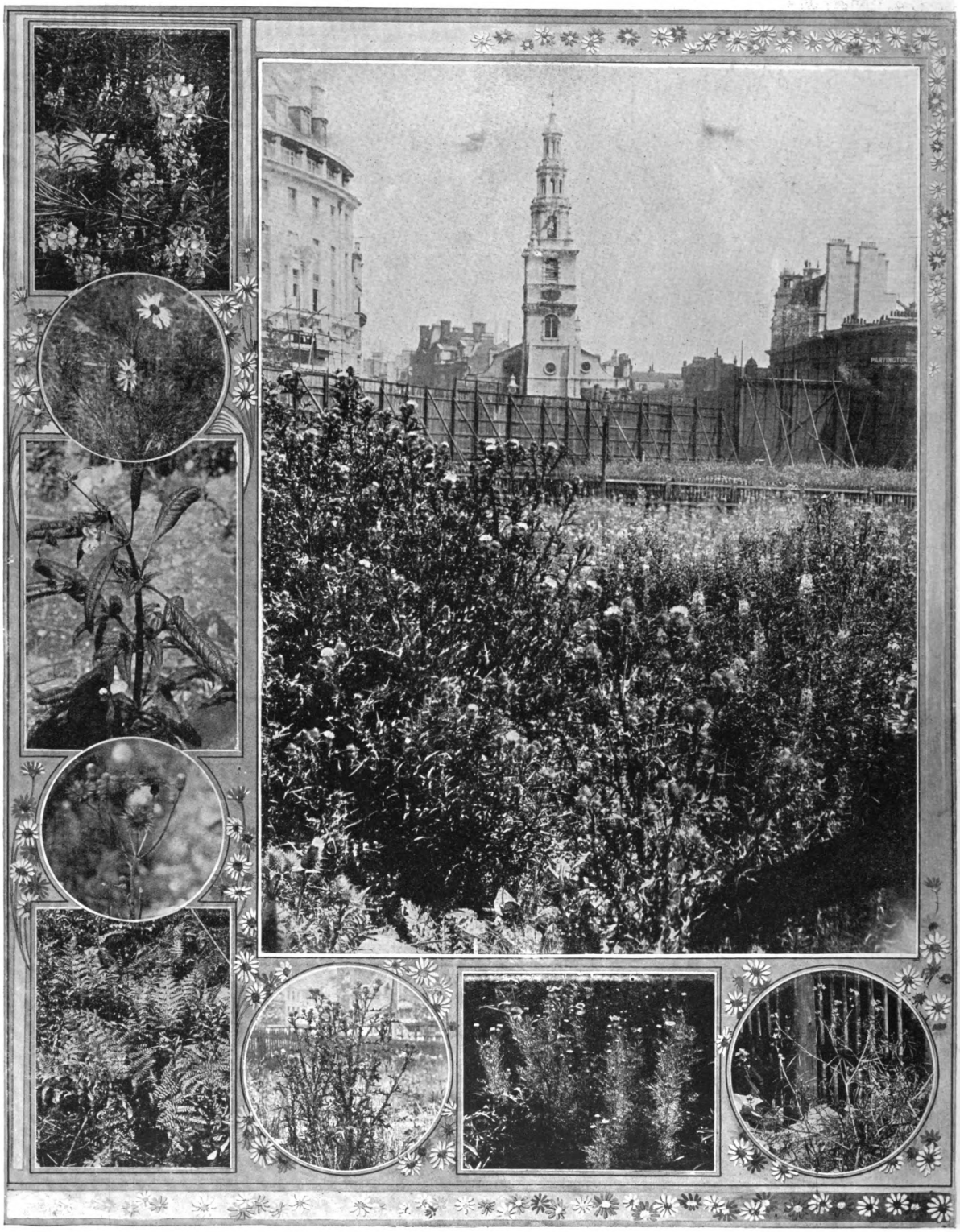
ON THE BOARD THAT WILL BEAR A MAN ONLY WHEN THE FORCE OF A WAVE IS BEHIND IT: RIDING THE SURF.

Continued.]

——Many, many times probably he will roll over, but at last the knack of balancing comes to him, and he is ready to try to stand upon his board while it is in full forward motion—not such a difficult feat after all, in the small surf where the waves are not more than two or three feet high at most. His real trials commence when he deserts the shallows and strikes out for the deep. It takes muscle and endurance, lying upon a bit of planking with only an inch or two of the bow above water, to paddle a mile out to where the waves form. There is half a minute of violent, then several seconds of supreme effort, the board begins to rise upon the wall of water, and then comes the fight to keep it from floating above the crest and sinking back in the rear—of a lost wave."

A GARDEN THAT GREW ITSELF: ALDWYCH'S BLOSSOMING "WILDERNESS."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.

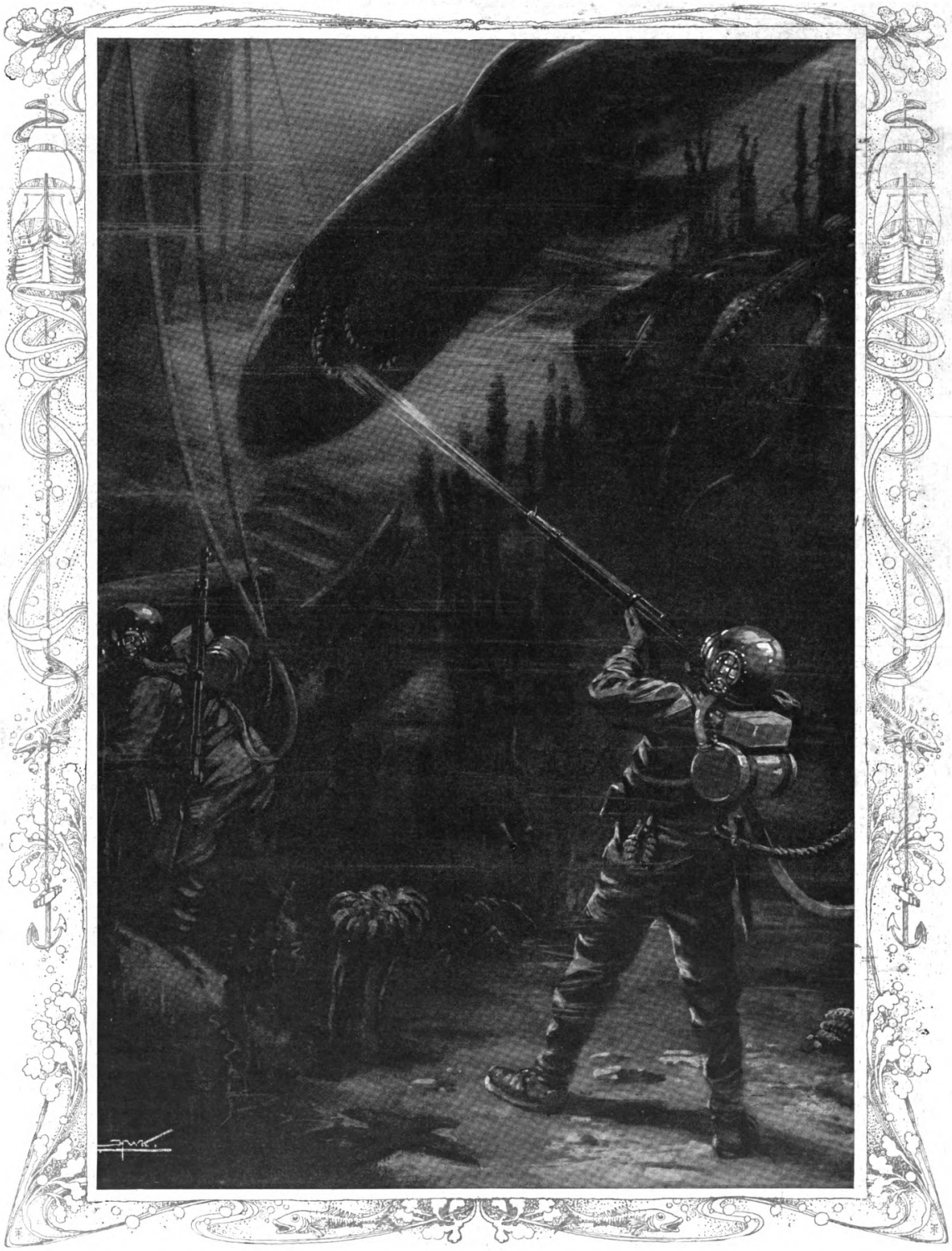


"THE CYNOSURE OF 'BUS-TOP BOTANISTS": THE ROCK-GARDEN BY THE STRAND.

For some five years past, that patch of London land that is familiarly known as the "Aldwych wilderness" has become each summer, under the guidance of Dame Nature a veritable rock-garden, producing at least fifty different kinds of wild flowers, together with grasses and mosses, and thus, to quote the words of a descriptive writer, "the cynosure of 'bus-top botanists." Many have been heard to wonder whence come the seeds from which the flowers spring. The theory is that some of them are carried by birds and that the others are blown by the wind from the nosebags of horses or from other patches of land.

SHOOTING A SHARK WITH WATER: A RIFLE FOR DIVERS.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY E. HOSANG.



A GREAT ADVANCE ON THE KNIFE: THE SUBMARINE RIFLE USED AGAINST A MONSTER OF THE DEEP.

When he is working in water infested by sea-monsters likely to do him harm, the diver has at present to rely for his safety on the use of the knife, or, failing that, on a quick return to the surface. Now comes the invention of Captain Gröbl, a German diving-instructor, who has constructed a rifle which can be fired under water, and is designed for the better arming of the diver. The most remarkable thing about this is that it fires, not bullets, but water, which is propelled with such force that it has an extraordinary power of penetration. Indeed, the inventor himself has pierced armour-plate of medium thickness with the water-jet from his weapon. The rifle has a stout barrel, and is loaded with a cartridge cased in india-rubber. It is worth recalling, perhaps, that experiments were made in the 'sixties with a submarine-rifle firing small explosive projectiles by means of compressed air, but the invention never got beyond the experimental stage and no details of it are to be had.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



DR. SPENCE, DEAN OF GLOUCESTER, Whose book, "The Early Christians in Rome," is to be published by Messrs. Methuen.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



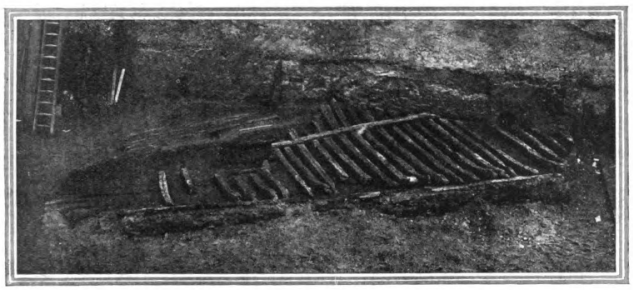


MRS. BEARNE, Whose book, "Four Fascinating Frenchwomen," will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin

Photograph by Russell.

ANDREW LANG ON THE BACONIAN THEORY AS EXPOUNDED BY SIR EDWIN DURNING-LAWRENCE.

A STRANGE book indeed, even among the books of the people who believe Bacon to have been the author of Shakespeare's plays, is "Bacon is Shakespeare," by Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence. Here is an example of Sir Edwin's style as an interpreter. We have all heard of the first edition of Shakespeare's plays in folio, published in 1623, some years after his decease. The Folio contains a peculiarly odious "portrait" of the poet, "engraved by Martin Droeshout, London." If Droeshout had been aged fifteen when he scratched this effigy on copper, in place of being fifteen when Shakespeare died, there might be some excuse for the boy.



PRESERVED IN THAMES MUD FOR SIXTEEN CENTURIES: THE SKELETON OF THE ANCIENT ROMAN BOAT RECENTLY UNEARTHED IN LONDON.

Ben Jonson, too, was old enough to have written better verses for even a bad artist's work than these—

> This Figure, that thou seest put,
> It was for gentle Shakespeare cut;
> Wherein the Graver had a strife
> With Nature, to out-doo the life!
> Or, could he but have drawne his wit
> As well in brasse, as he hath hit
> His face; the Print would then surpasse
> All, that was ever writ in brasse.
> But, since he cannot, Reader, looke
> Not on his Picture, but his Booke.

Sir Edwin remarks that if "hit his face" means "hid his face," then the poet means, practically, that "the real author" (Bacon, of course) is writing "secretly," "with his face hidden behind a mask or pseudonym." Also, if "out-doo" (with a hyphen) means to "do-out," then again "the real face is hidden."

With these emendations, the author of the verses means, "The figure was cut for Shakespeare, the engraver strove with Nature to obliterate 'the life'—the real aspect. Could he but have expressed Shakespeare's wit as well as he concealed his face, he would have outdone all inscriptions on brass." This is lucid!

Next, if you count all the letters in the verses, including "To the Reader" and the signature, "B. J." (Ben Jonson), and count the two w's in the ninth line as four letters, then the letters are 287. Sir Edwin writes: "Here we only desire to say that we are 'informed' that 'The Great Author' intended to reveal himself 287 years after 1623 . . . that is in the present year, 1910, when very numerous tongues will be loosened."

But even if Bacon meant to reveal himself in 1910 (in what way I do not guess), has he not revealed himself, much earlier, as the author of Shakespeare's plays; and have not "very many tongues been loosened," since Mr. Smith's, Miss Delia Bacon's, and I know not how many other babbling tongues have been opened on this false scent?

If Sir Edwin means that he knows, as a matter of fact, that Bacon left a straightforward authenticated holograph document, to be opened in 1910, containing his assertion of his claim to have written Shakespeare's plays, then we shall consider the document when produced, like any other historical paper. But if he means that Bacon, in 1623, said (in the verses quoted) that he "intended to reveal himself in 1910," then I take leave to doubt that Bacon thought himself a prophet, and that he, in a prophetic spirit, had Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, or any "Baconian" of to-day, in his eye.

However, all these things, in their general spirit, are not much unlike the style of reasoning of all "Shakonians." What is new, to my ignorance, is the affair of Shakespeare's bust in the church at Stratford-on-Avon.

Look at it, or at any photograph of it: Sir Edwin gives an example (Plate VI.). The poet, a chubby bard, holds a quill in his right hand, his left rests on a paper, both hands rest on a cushion with tassels. The style (I appeal to better judges, but I think) is of 1620-1630. That an artist, a century, or more than a century, after Shakespeare's death, could have thought of and have succeeded in forging a monument and bust in the manner of 1620 (I mean before the modern discovery of "local colour"), and should have placed them in the church, is not easily to be believed.

But the earliest representation in engraving of Shakespeare's monument and bust in the church does not at all resemble those now existing. In the engraving of 1656 (in Dugdale's "Warwickshire"), the monument, the top of it, has not the Jacobean lines of the existing monument. A thing meant for a skull, but more like a decayed turnip, perches on a shallow dish-cover. A little boy with a spade, another with an hour-glass, sit dangling their bare legs down from the ledge. The work below the ledge and above the central piece is not Jacobean; but the existing monument is in good Jacobean style. The figure of Shakespeare in the design of 1656 shows a surly fellow with drooping moustaches, and with his hands on a fat cushion.



EVIDENCE THAT ROMAN SHIP-BUILDERS USED MORTISE HOLES IN THE SIDE TIMBERS OF THE ANCIENT BOAT FOUND ON THE SITE OF THE NEW LONDON COUNTY HALL.

Rowe's engraving, in 1707, follows that of 1656. The present monument is, *enfin*, in good Jacobean style. The poet has the right small upturned moustache; but the copies of 1656 and 1709 are in no style at all!

Speaking "as a fool," I think that Rowe's print (1709) is redrawn after that of 1656. The two plates differ considerably, but Rowe's, I think, is a draughtsman's attempt to improve on Dugdale's print. Neither plate can be drawn from an actual monument of 1623; the style bewrays them; it is really no style: but the style, costume, beard, moustache, and everything in the actual monument and bust are what, in 1623, they were likely to be.

I conclude that the actual is also the original monument, and that the plate of 1656 is designed by a helpless artist, from vague memory or from a misleading description.

Sir Edwin says that the design of 1656 "shows nothing that could in any way connect the man portrayed with literary work." No? It says that "in his art he surpassed Virgil"!

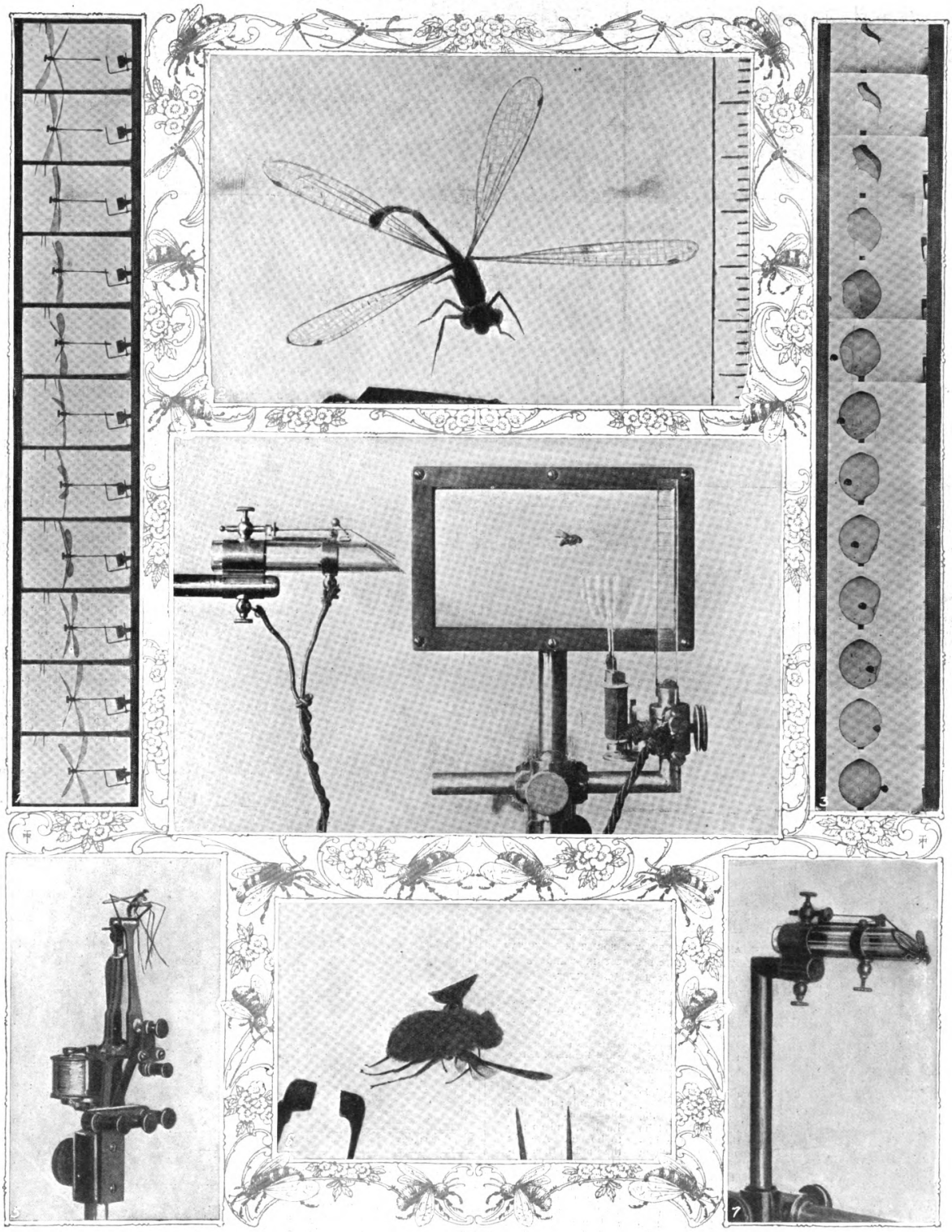


THE ONLY ROMAN BOAT YET FOUND IN BRITAIN: A RELIC OF THE FIRST BRITISH FLEET EVER BUILT RECENTLY UNEARTHED IN LONDON ON THE SITE OF THE NEW COUNTY HALL.

During the excavations on the site of the new County Hall to be built by the London County Council, there was found recently, buried under twenty feet of mud, the remains of an ancient Roman boat, the first to be discovered in this country. It was about fifty feet long and sixteen feet in beam, and shows signs of having been destroyed and sunk. Among various articles found in it were three coins, one of Tetricus in Gaul (268-273 A.D.), one of Carausius in Britain (286-293), and one of Allectus in Britain (293-296). These mark clearly the date of the boat, which doubtless formed part of the first British fleet ever built, that of Carausius. Carausius was a Roman Admiral who fitted out a fleet of galleys against Northern pirates, and in 286 A.D., set himself up as Roman Emperor in Britain, ruling for seven years till he was murdered by Allectus in 293 A.D. Allectus in turn was attacked and killed by Constantius Chlorus in 296 A.D.—[PHOTOGRAPHS KINDLY SUPPLIED BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.]

TWO THOUSAND PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN A SECOND:

CINEMATOGRAPHING THE FLIGHT OF INSECTS.



1. PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE RATE OF 2000 SNAPSHOTS A SECOND: PART OF A FILM SHOWING THE FLIGHT OF A DRAGON-FLY.
2. A DRAGON-FLY IN FLIGHT, SHOWING THE GRADUATED RULE WHICH ENABLES THE DISTANCE IT TRAVELS TO BE MEASURED.
3. PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE RATE OF 2000 SNAPSHOTS A SECOND: PART OF A FILM OF A SOAP-BUBBLE BURST BY A PROJECTILE.
4. PHOTOGRAPHING ITS EVERY WING-BEAT: A BEE THAT HAS LEFT THE GLASS TUBE IN WHICH IT WAS CONFINED BY LIFTING THE MICA DOOR (A MOVEMENT WHICH RELEASES THE SHUTTER OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH CAMERA) PASSING THE PHOTOGRAPHIC FIELD TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED TWO THOUSAND TIMES IN A SECOND.
5. A DRAGON-FLY HELD CAPTIVE BEFORE THE CINEMATOGRAPH CAMERA BY AN ELECTRIC CLAMP, FROM WHICH IT IS RELEASED BY THE OPENING OF THE SHUTTER OF THE CAMERA.
6. A FLY THAT HAS JUST BEEN RELEASED FROM THE ELECTRIC CLAMP TO BE CINEMATOGRAPHED.
7. A BEE ESCAPING FROM A GLASS TUBE BY OPENING THE MICA DOOR, AN ACTION WHICH RELEASES THE SHUTTER OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH CAMERA.

By means of a remarkable apparatus invented by Mr. Bull, Assistant Director of the Marey Institute, it is now possible to photograph the flight of insects in such a way that every wing-beat is shown. Two thousand photographs can be taken in a second, thanks, in great measure, to the use of electricity. One of the obvious difficulties that confronted those desirous of making cinematograph films of insects in flight was the necessity that the insect should pass before the photographic field at the precise moment required. To attain this end, two ingenious devices were constructed. Both of these are illustrated on this page. In the case of dragon flies and ordinary flies the insect is held captive before the apparatus in an electric clamp, which frees it the instant the shutter of the cinematograph camera is released. In the case of bees and other insects that hesitate before taking flight, a glass tube fitted with a mica door is used. So soon as the mica door is opened by the insect, the shutter of the cinematograph camera is released. An explanatory article will be found on another page of this issue.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY MAREY INSTITUTE AND BOYER.]



THE GREAT SPHINX & THE PYRAMID OF KHEOPS GIZEH — EGYPT.

ON THE BANKS OF THE NILE

AN EGYPTIAN "PATRIOT" EXPOUNDS.

BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

III.—THE RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE OF EGYPTIAN PATRIOTS.

[Hasan Efendi, student in the School of Law at Cairo, holds forth in a coffee-house to a friend from the country. The month is April 1910.]

THOU sayest that the country people fear that, when we get our way, we shall establish a tyranny worse than that of the English? Then they misjudge us cruelly. We are civilised men, who desire nothing earthly save the welfare of our dear compatriots. The recipient of God's mercy, the lamented Mustafa Pasha Kâmil, avowed no other aim than their true service. He looked forward to the day when God alone should be our despot, when every son of Egypt should enjoy full liberty.

What dost thou mutter? It is against religion and nature to put Copts upon an equal footing with the true believers? That is true, of course. The Mourned of the Country and the East and El Islâm, our Mustafa, knew that as well as we do. It was because the English charged us with fanaticism that he was gracious to the Copts, to prove they lied. The business was to get the English out of Egypt. That done, the Muslims, being in a vast majority, could keep the Christians down, he said, in all urbanity.

He told us that the English lack true understanding and follow after vague, absurd imaginings. Therefore he spoke to them in terms absurd. Can we make a hashshâsh,* or one whom God has maddened, understand by speaking in the tongue of sober men? Must we not in some degree adopt his madness ere we can hope to move him to a course desirable? The late lamented hero knew their minds, and saw what they required of us. He gave them that which they required immediately, as a mother feeds her infant when it cries. He told us they were really simple, though they seem unmanageable. They only needed to be treated in a certain manner. He understood them perfectly, while they had not an inkling of our way of thinking. Thus the advantage, he said, was on our side. We had but to learn their catchwords and declaim them loudly, and feign to espouse their strange illusions with delight and fervour, in order to enchant them and obtain our ends. And before all things it was necessary to dispel their foolish notion that we were fanatical in our religion.

Fanatical! We are the most tolerant and good-natured of created beings. Study history! When we Muslims, sons of the Arab, took this land of Egypt we offered to the wretched Christian Copts, the aboriginals, the customary alternative — El Islâm or the sword. Some chose the sword, and still we slew not all of them. We let a few live on among us in communities, to which we gave protection, even privileges. But they had forfeited all rights as living creatures; they were really dead. Their life, the air they breathed, was of our bounty. They were no longer true Egyptians, they were foreigners; their country and their name had passed to us by conquest. Yet we made pets of them, we encouraged them to work at divers trades, we even allowed them to own land conditionally; we employed their clever ones as scribes in the Government offices.

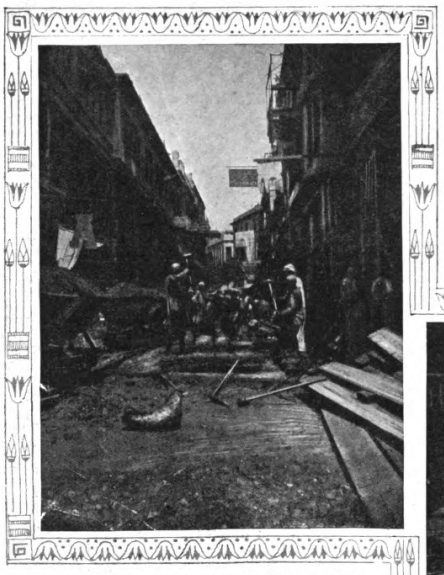
Fanaticism! Merciful Allah! We are not fanatical. It is they, the English, who have always been absurd fanatics. Why did they steal our land and tyrannise us? It was simply to promote the Copts, their fellow-Christians. They say they show no favour. It is false. See what they do! They give the Christians equal rights with us, their owners, the saviours of their lives. They call that fair. Is it fair, then, to set men to race with dogs on equal terms, when Allah made the hound the fleeter animal? No, by Allah; the man must, of course, be given a long start, or else the outcome of the race is known beforehand. The Copts are sly and clever, they outwit us meanly; they lick the boots of the English, and so rise to honour. Are not the English then fanatical, thus to put our feet above our head and keep them so by force? Are we fanatics to resent a posture at once so undignified and uncomfortable? What wonder if, when they exalted one of these, our cattle, whose life was fairly forfeit by the laws of conquest, to the highest and the best-paid post in Egypt, we could bear with their fanaticism no longer, and so slew the wretch.

Mustafa Kâmil told us to bear all things patiently, sure that Allah Most High would give us peaceful victory. Yet think not that he wavered in the faith. He was indeed the best of true believers, and even, some say, had prophetic gifts. He looked beyond this province to all El Islâm. His was no low, narrow, patriotism, hostile and seditious to the Faith. For all his plans he had the sanction of the Successor of the Prophet, the high patron of Islamic progress, the Sultan Abdul Hamîd Khân, whom Allah comfort in his present sorrow. We knew him steadfast in the Faith, and heard his words with reverence.

As long as he lived, we struggled to obey his precepts, though Allah knows obedience gave us pain. Yet even he grew wrathful when some youthful Copts, presuming on our condescension, publicly claimed to be Egyptians like ourselves.† We howled those madmen down with cries of shame. But when our hero, our beloved, was gathered to God's mercy—O the bitter day!—lacking the encouragement of his example, his inspiring words, we had no heart to go on acting any longer. We flung aside restraint and subtlety and let the Copts know what we really thought of them. A series of articles from the pen of the learned Sheykh Shawish, editor of *Al Lewa*, couched in the noblest language of invective, made the vile curs slink back behind their English lords. They howled to the English for redress, protection. It was clearly seen then that they were not patriots. Ah, those articles were worthy to be framed in gold and hung in palaces! Every reader kissed the page, with tears and dearth of breath! It was but fair to teach those miscreants their true position, seeing that the English, by their favours, had made them big with pride and very insolent. We are not fanatical. We did but utter our complaint of gross injustice, demanding recognition and some gratitude for our mercies and past kindnesses to these same Copts. It might have been a lesson to the English; but they are quite devoid of understanding. In spite of all our indignation, they continued unashamed in their fanaticism; they gave to a Copt the highest honours in our country. They might have known beforehand what would happen. Their creature perished by the hand of an indignant patriot, no fanatic, but a young man highly civilised. They are fanatics to promote their co-religionist to the government of Muslims in this Muslim land.

They have always, in their history, been fanatical. Thou hast heard of those mad, wicked onslaughts which they called Crusades. They hurled their barbarous hordes against us civilised believers, and strove to seize our country and enslave us. And for what cause? Simply to get possession of the tomb of Our Lord Isa, which we had given to the custody of Christians. To-day they hold this land with all its shrines, they distress our pilgrims with their sanitary regulations. Yet the Muslim nations of the world have not made war on them; though Allah knows that there is cause enough for a crusade. See, too, how they oppressed our late most gracious Sovereign, Abdul Hamîd, opposing all his measures for the advancement of El Islâm. But this matter of the Copts is the most iniquitous of all their dealings. They stole our country simply to raise up the few small Christians whom we cherished and protected.

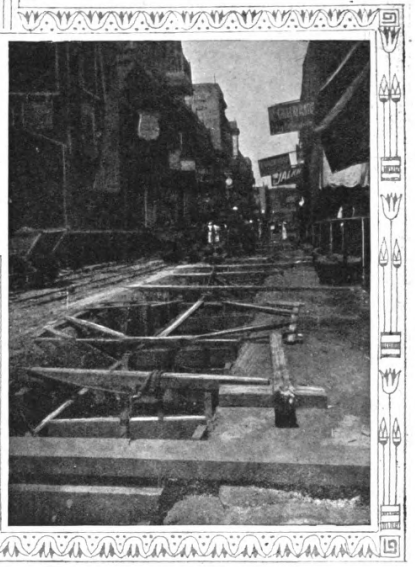
What words are these, my dear? Thou sayest that, in the provinces, from whence thou comest, Copts are not disliked? Ah, that must be because they keep their proper place and grow not insolent. So long as they respect us, we are kind to them. Have I not told thee, we are not fanatical? But, for us students in the Higher Schools, highly civilised and educated, desirous of good Government appointments, to see a Copt preferred before us is intolerable.



POSSIBLY ANOTHER GRIEVANCE FOR THE EGYPTIAN NATIONALIST: THE BUSIEST STREET IN CAIRO CLOSED TO TRAFFIC FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

Londoners know well enough what it means to have busy thoroughfares closed to traffic on account of street works, and what a source of public discontent such a state of affairs can be. Possibly, therefore, the Egyptian Nationalists, always on the look-out for grievances, may have found one in the fact that the busiest street in Cairo, and probably in all Egypt—the Mousky—has been closed to traffic for several months for the installation of a much-needed system of drainage.

Photographs supplied by N. Topalian.



A GOOD DRAINAGE SYSTEM FOR CAIRO AT LAST: THE TRENCH DUG IN THE MOUSKY, THE BUSIEST THOROUGHFARE IN EGYPT.

Photo. Maull and Fox.

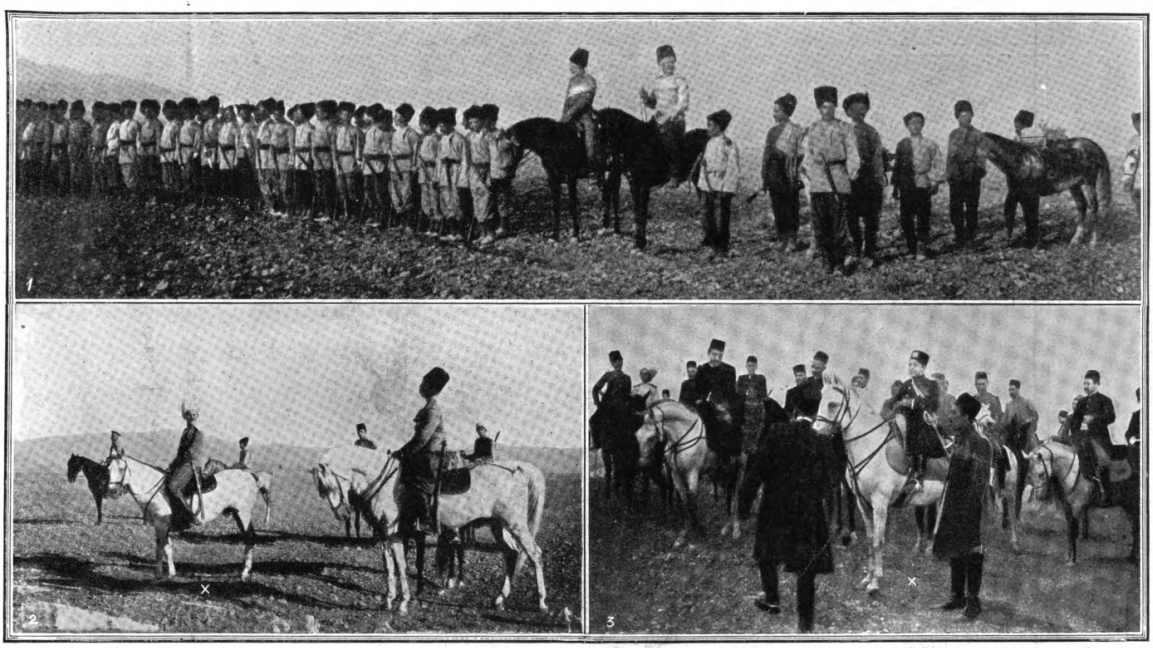
HEAD OF THE MILITARY ORGANISATION IN EGYPT: LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS REGINALD WINGATE, THE SIRDAR.

Sir Francis Wingate has been Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Governor-General of the Sudan since 1899, when he succeeded Lord Kitchener. He joined the Egyptian army in 1883, and has had a most distinguished career, taking a prominent part in the campaign that led to the liberation of the Sudan. His translation of Slatin Pasha's "Fire and Sword in the Sudan," is a very well-known book.

* A victim of the drug hashish.

† At a meeting held in the garden of the Izbakiyeh, Cairo, in May 1907.

Persia's Twelve-year-old Ruler and his Troops: The Shah Reviewing his Cossacks.



1. Persian Troops Trained by Russian Officers: Infantry of the Shah's Cossack Brigade.
2. The Russian Commander of the Shah's Cossacks: Colonel Prince Vadvolsky and his Staff.
3. The Boy Ruler and his Staff: The Young Shah and his Military Commander.

The little Shah of Persia is learning to fulfil his public duties as a ruler with grace and dignity. One afternoon early this month he drove in his state carriage, drawn by six horses, to the Cossacks' summer camp about four miles from Teheran. There, mounted on a white charger and surrounded by a numerous staff, he attended a combined manœuvre of infantry and cavalry, and reviewed the assembled troops. The diplomatic representatives were present, and as he passed before them the Shah stopped and spoke a few courteous words.

The Burial of "The Lady with the Lamp": The Funeral of Florence Nightingale.

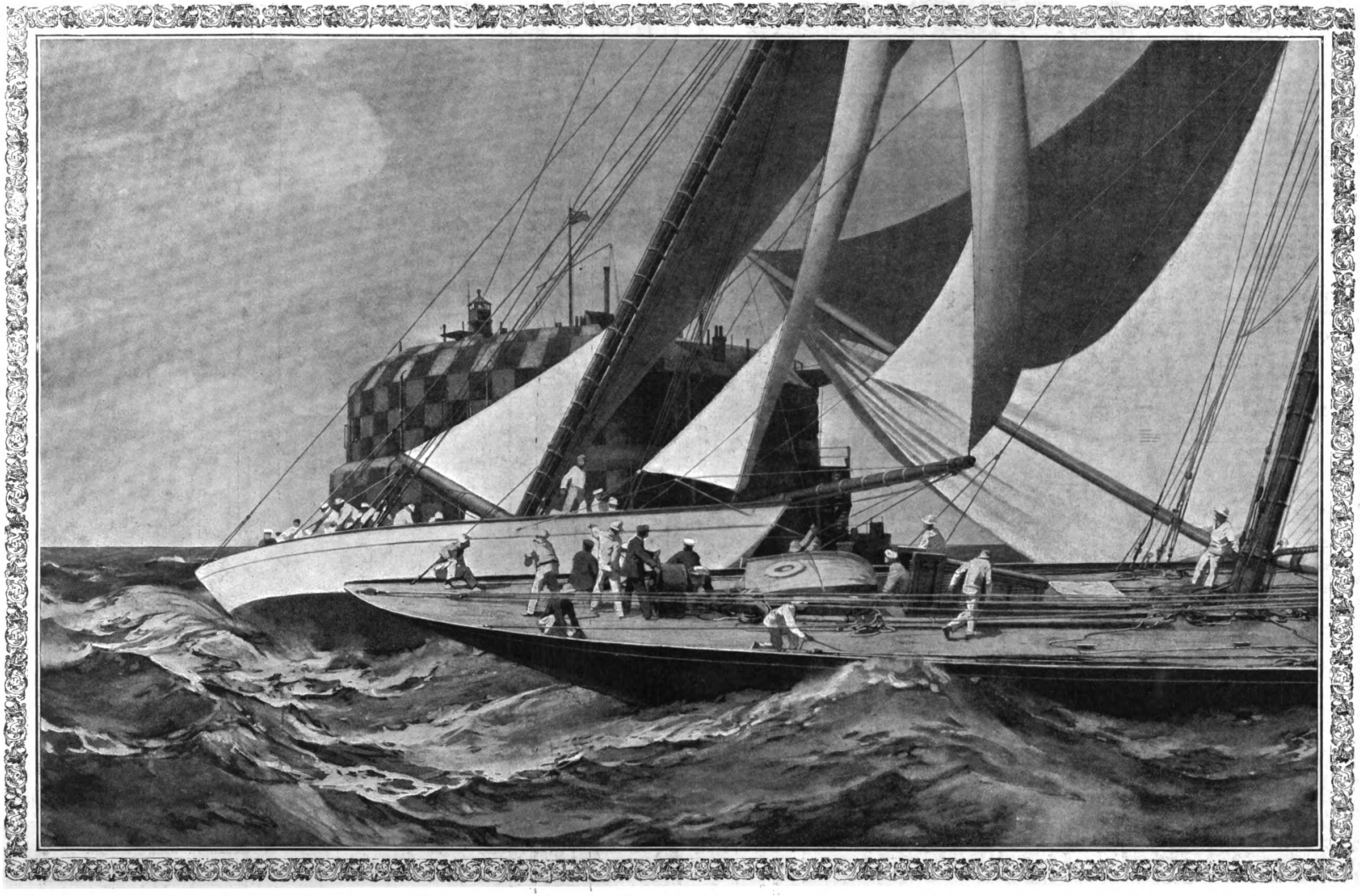


1. Mourning the Pioneer of Their Profession: Nurses with Black Armlets Arriving by Motor-'Bus at St. Paul's for the Memorial Service.
2. Miss Nightingale's Indian Shawl Used as a Pall: The Coffin and its Military Bearers.
3. In Memory of "The Lady with the Lamp". The Floral Model of an Old Army Lantern Sent by the Army and Navy Male Nurses' Corporation.
4. The Army's Last Service to the Heroine of the Crimea: Guardsmen Lowering the Coffin into the Grave.
5. At Rest among her Own People: The Grave of Florence Nightingale, Showing the Floral Tributes and the Family Monument.

While, in accordance with her own express wishes, Florence Nightingale was buried quietly on Saturday in the family grave at East Wellow, the nation's imperative impulse to do honour to the heroine of the Crimea was fulfilled by the memorial service at St Paul's Cathedral. The coffin was taken to Romsey by train, and on arrival there was borne to the hearse by eight men representing regiments of the Scots, Grenadier, and Coldstream Guards that had fought in the Crimean War. The same bearer-party carried the coffin, draped with a white Indian shawl which Miss Nightingale had worn, from the church to the graveside, and lowered it into the grave. Among the many floral offerings one was particularly appropriate—a model in flowers of an Army lantern such as she had carried round the wards at Scutari, thereby earning the title of "The Lady with the Lamp."—[Photographs by Illustrations Bureau, Topical, G.P.U., and C.M.]

SOME YACHT-RACING RULES ILLUSTRATED BY C. M PADDAY.

No. IV. "GIVING ROOM AT MARKS OR OBSTRUCTIONS TO SEA ROOM."



A CASE FOR RULE 31: AN INEVITABLE FOUL.

Part of Rule 31, which bears the title "Giving Room at Marks or Obstructions to Sea Room," reads—"An overtaking Yacht shall not be justified in attempting to establish an overlap, and thus force a passage between the leading Yacht and the mark or obstruction, after the latter has reached it or altered her course for the purpose and in the act of rounding it."

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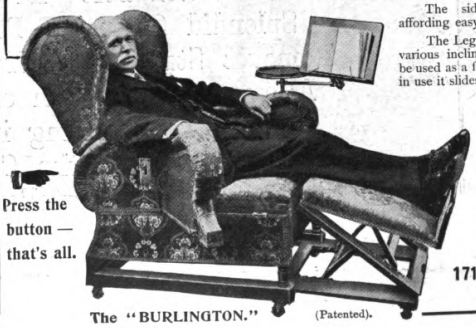
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A LITTLE MUSLIN GOWN.

is pretty, girlish frock, in spotted muslin, has a darker sash at waist and knee, and a lace vest. The hat is of Tagel straw, with ribbon bows matching sash.

the stern disciplinarian, the strong-willed organiser who overruled and put down everybody who opposed her knowledge of what ought to be done, and what therefore she meant at any cost to have done, turned into just the tender nurse in regard to the individual suffering patients. Under her rule, the death-rate went down like magic. She was a splendid example of the union of strength and sweetness which some men seem erroneously to suppose cannot co-exist in the womanly character, but which, in fact, are most likely to accompany one another.

Miss Nightingale has been, almost ever since the Crimea, an unpaid and unofficial private adviser to the War Office. The public has no idea of the debt of gratitude that is due to her for Army reform in matters of hygienic organisation since the date when her reputation was made in the throes of a great national misfortune. The phrase quoted above from Miss Martineau, for instance, was used, not about the Crimea, but about Miss Nightingale's contribution to the reorganisation of the Army in India after the Mutiny. That debt of national obligation has never been paid, even in the smallest degree. No sum of money was ever voted by Parliament to the woman who did this national service; only a private subscription, a voluntary tribute, placed at her disposal the sum with which she founded the first school of nursing in this country. Queen Victoria made her a personal gift of a diamond pendant; but there was no title or Order offered—not even a sprinkling from the fountain of honour came till long after, when she was eighty years old, and at last King Edward gave her the Order of Merit. Doubtless she desired no rewards, but surely our fathers ought to have desired to give them and insisted upon recognising such services.

Water-filtration is an important element in the preservation of health. The well-known Berkefeld Filter is of scientific construction, and does not, as some so-called filters do, contaminate instead of purifying the water, or fail to destroy all sorts of mischievous germs. A series of exhaustive scientific experiments has just been instituted into the absolute value of the Berkefeld Filter. A large number of microbes were introduced into the filter in water, and for many days the water issued forth absolutely sterilised. At the end of a certain time, the filtering material has itself to be sterilised by boiling it; but for at least a fortnight after this has been duly done, the filter is proved able to resist typhoid and all other germs and render any water absolutely safe to drink. These filters are made for domestic use in several forms, of which a list can be had from 121, Oxford Street, London.

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' IN YOUR BATH

APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

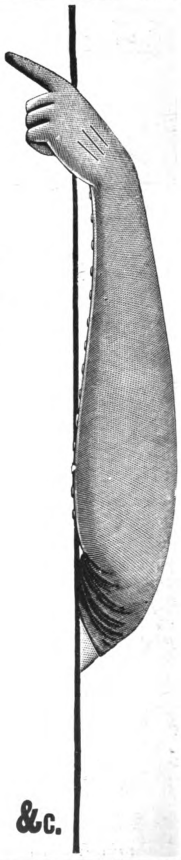
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MAY BE OBTAINED LOOSE BY THE POUND, IN PACKETS, AND IN SPECIAL TINS FROM YOUR OWN GROCER, BAKER OR STORE

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RIBBON DENTAL CRE

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Just as Colgate's efficiency acts as a bodyguard again disease, so its pleasant flavour proves that a "druggy" tas is not necessary in a dentifrice.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

WHETHER the French motor-trade is really so much exercised in mind over the forthcoming Anglo-German contest for Prince Henry's trophy as some writers make out, or whether, if invited to do so at this late hour, it would care twopence to join that exceedingly orderly and inherently inconclusive procession, are two very open questions. Indeed, the odds are that it would not, being confronted with the prospect of the clear-cut definitions of a race projected on international lines.

* * * * *

The whole matter is one of point of view. With a single eye to car-improvement, all practical men inside and outside the motor-trade know what the advantages of racing are and always have been. On the other hand, if advertisement is the sole object of the competing firms, it must be admitted that racing is a poor and expensive one for all but the three or four leading cars at the finish. It has become quite clear that the now dominant section of our own motor-trade take the latter view. So, unless the more enterprising spirits—especially those who use the Brooklands track to such notable purpose and result—take up the sporting project of the R.A.C. and Manx A.C. from where it has been—let us hope only temporarily — dropped, no one can reasonably complain if the British car-buying public still continue to buy foreign cars that have passed, or endeavoured to pass, the supreme efficiency-test of the long road-race.

* * * *

When such unsparing pains were taken by those who supported, and even more, those who were in charge of, the British motor-car exhibit at Brussels, it seems rather a feminine, not to say cattish, thing to say that "if only" that exhibit had been housed in the British section of the machinery exhibit it would have escaped destruction with the latter. In fact, it is only the conviction that such an arrangement would have been equally appropriate—perhaps more so—that allows one to consider such an argument for a moment. From all that can be learnt up to the present, one section was no more likely to be destroyed, or to escape destruction, than another; so we can only extend our sympathies to those concerned, such as Messrs. S. F. Edge, Ltd., the Daimler, Humber, Star, Vauxhall, and Rykineld Motor Companies—the majority of whom, one remarks, have made no small part of their reputation on the strength of racing—as well as Mr. W. G. Williams, who made this section one of the most interesting and characteristic in the entire Exhibition — upon such a disastrous check to their industrial triumph.



Photo. Fawcett.

THE LATEST AMERICAN MILITARY AUTOMOBILE: AN ELECTRIC TRUCK AND TENDER FOR TRANSPORTING SEARCHLIGHTS AND GENERATING POWER FOR THEM.

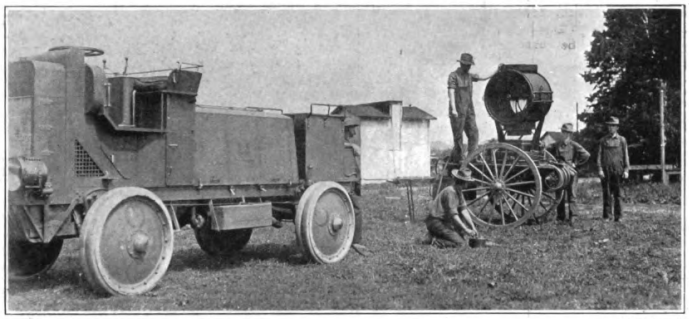


Photo. Fawcett

OPERATING ITS SEARCHLIGHT: THE NEW AMERICAN MILITARY AUTOMOBILE IN ACTION.

Truly, the new Road Board will scarcely be to blame if for some considerable time it pauses before propounding any definite scheme of road-improvement; still more, before spending any of the money of motorists, since the only net result of the past two years of international road conferences is a mere statement of individual beliefs, and for the rest, a general agreement to differ as to methods. It may therefore be helpful to ignore these esotoric transactions, for the sake of reviewing more clearly and briefly the results of practical experience. For one thing, it is sun-clear by this time that the mere tar-painting of unreformed road-surfaces is a shin-plaster method of only temporary benefit as regards dust-laying alone. Furthermore, it is a distinct and continuous evil in regard to its effect upon all adjacent vegetation. It has been shown to have no improving effect upon macadam, and to be only a binder for the carefully graded materials used in the Gladwell, Maybury, and other systems, which amount to remaking the road surface. And then, its colour remains as the most practical objection. For by rendering the road-surface indistinguishable at night, not only from the surroundings, but from all transitory objects that may be upon it at any moment, the risk to the latter, not to mention the motorist and his car, is notably increased. The various, almost colourless, saline and other dust-laying solutions, of course, are not open to this objection; but, on the other hand, they are hopelessly impermanent. The need of the moment, then, seems to be some substance with little or no colour, but with all the adhesive and binding quality of tar. Which moves one to ask whether liquid silicate of lime — which possesses all these qualities—has ever been tried?

* * * *

It makes us almost happy to think that there are still some people, actually motorists, who escape taxation. These, by the grace of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, are our foreign visitors—who had hitherto been liable to pay, even though staying in the country only a few days—and who, in their present exemption, have yet another reason to reflect what a grand and happy thing it is to be an Englishman, Scotsman, or Irishman, ruled by a Welshman. For this they have chiefly to thank the R.A.C., who, awakened to the danger of such an inhospitality as a tax on presumably wealthy foreign visitors, flew to their aid. And to think that there are other people wicked enough to argue that hospitality, like charity, begins at home!



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it the essayist would travel "for the sake of a tinge early morning, or a quality of noonday, or a tone of ernoon, or a degree of moonlight, or a mood of dawn, a colour of twilight, at least as often as for a view, mountain, a cathedral, a city, or rivers or men." ie drawback of such travelling is its uncertainty. ie cathedral can always be found, and we may depend on the mountain; but for the incommunicable thrill dawn or of evening we might travel all one summer vain. The understanding of light comes not from gular attendance upon the twilights, noon, or the sunset. is a spiritual experience that is more often a memory our childhood rather than an actuality of to-day.—E. M.

For the convenience of travellers to and from ustralia, arrangements have been made between the rient Line and Messrs. George Thomson and Co., hereby return tickets are now issued to passengers vailable by the Orient Line via Ceylon and Suez, and or return by the Aberdeen line via the Cape of Good Iope, or vice versa.

As usual, the monthly list of records issued by the ramophone Company (for August) contains some very ttractive numbers. In band music, for instance, there s the "Marche Hongroise," which is a setting of the 'Racocsky March" by Berlioz, played by the Band of he Coldstream Guards. The tenor songs include two ung by Mr. John Harrison, "The Night has a Thou- sand Eyes" (Frank Lambert) and "Across the Blue Sea" (Lord Henry Somerset), while a popular bass song given is Phipps' "Down Among the Dead Men," sung by Mr. Robert Radford. A charming duet, sung by Miss Allen and Miss Thornton, is "I know a bank where the wild thyme blows" (C. Horn). There are also some effective instrumental records. But the most interesting of all is the unique record of the song of a nightingale, the first of its kind to be obtained.

For motoring tourists, airmen, and aeronauts the "Guide Routier et Aérien Continental" for 1910, published by the makers of the famous "Continental" tyres, will be found to be an extremely useful travelling companion. It covers France, Algeria, Tunis, and the north of Spain; it is well furnished with maps of the various localities, and gives all necessary information about routes, hotels, and places of interest, with a list of addresses where "Continental" tyres and other motor accessories can be obtained. The guide, which was first published in 1904, has been added to each year, and is now thoroughly up-to-date. Copies of the "Guide Routier Continental" can be obtained by motorists from the Touring Office Conti- nental, 146, Avenue Malakoff, Paris, for merely the cost of packing and postage, which, for residents in France, is one franc if sent to a provincial address, forty centimes to an address in Paris. The guide can also be obtained from all "Continental" stockists, motor-manufacturers, and hotels in France.

MUSIC.

WHILE the more exclusive performances of music are, for the moment, in abeyance, and great soloists are enjoying a well-earned rest or are busy rehearsing for provincial festivals, London contrives to enjoy no small allowance of popular performances. Not only do the Promenade Concerts draw large, tireless, and enthusiastic audiences to the Queen's Hall, including, sad to say, men who still strike matches furtively under the cover of a *tutti* and demand encores when they know that they should not do so, there are rival attrac- tions entering the arena. On Monday night next the Carl Rosa Company, which in its time has done such splendid spadework in fields that musical enterprise had left wholly untilled, starts its tour at the Kennington Theatre, and after a week there, will go for another week to the Marlborough Theatre, at Holloway, and then to the Broadway, at New Cross. The Carl Rosa Company recently produced Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba" in Manchester, and this work is now to be heard in London for the first time. Other operas that have all the quality of freshness as far as London audiences are concerned are Smetana's "Bartered Bride," of which the most of us know no more than the overture; "La Forza del Destino," one of Verdi's earlier works, still popular in Italy; "Der Freischütz," which some of us have had the good fortune to hear under the bâton of Nikisch; Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette," always welcome if it be well sung, and Mozart's "Magic Flute."

This programme affords ample evidence of the energy of those who direct a little company that has played a worthy part in the history of English musical development, and there is much education for the amateur in close attention to the details of these performances. At the great opera-houses we are apt to lose sight of the difficulties of performance and the details of composition; players and singers are among the first in the world. But the more modest companies, though they give praiseworthy perform- ances enough, cannot aspire to the same high stand- ard; in theatrical parlance, they do not "join their flats" with the same consummate ease, and the listener, if he chance to have a score, can grasp more of the difficulties that face conductor and singers than he will gain even from a dress rehearsal at some old-established house. It would be hard to overestimate the difficulties or the labours of the con- ductor who must weld into shape material that requires constant attention and assistance, whose eye and hand must be ever on the alert. The task is great and the reward small, but there must be a measure of consolation in the unity that performances gain when they are given over and over again by the same company, in which each individual member is doing his best and in which many of the troubles familiar to the impresario who

[Continued overleaf



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RESULT OF "IDEAGRAMS" COMPETITION (No. 3)—

The First Prize of £2 2s. has been awarded to Mrs. Cheesman, Shoreham, Kent; the Second Prize of a Guinea has been awarded to Mr. Sidney Thompson, 123, Twyford Avenue, Portsmouth; and the Third Prize of 10s. to Miss G. Hardwick, 75, Bohemia Road, St. Leonards.

The winners of the Nine Outfit Caskets for the week are: Mr. E. S. Blake, Gladstone Road, Winchester; Mr. Thomas Shaw, Woolsthorpe, Grantham; Miss E. L. Morrell, 30, Melfort Road, Thornton Heath; Mrs. M. Spratt, 44, Bognor Road, Chichester; Mr. E. A. Dowty, Newbridge, Nr. Newport, I.W.; Mrs. S. Newbury, Gothambury Gardens, St. Albans; Miss Annie Dales, Keady, Co. Armagh; Miss Mary Grover, 11, Cotleigh Rd., W. Hampstead; Mrs. M. Harding, 123, South Park Rd., Wimbledon.

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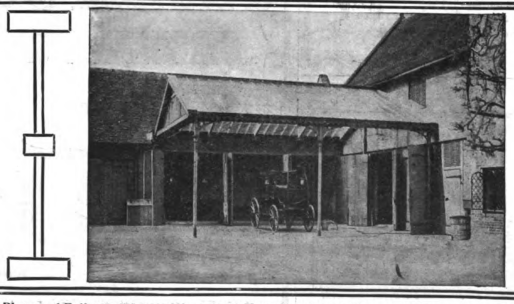
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gathers his talent from the four points of the compass are happily unknown.

It must be a matter of regret to many that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moody-Manners, who had a successful summer season at the Lyric Theatre last summer, have not entered the field again. They are to be heard in London, but at the Hippodrome, where their art is adding to the attractions of the variety theatres; and remembering how long they wooed London in vain, it seems a pity that they have not chosen to continue work that had at last won its way unaided save by its own considerable merits. They had done enough to show that the Metropolis will not remain altogether indifferent to sound artistic enterprise.

Their place will be taken—we have yet to see if it will be filled—by a new venture, a short season of opera in Italian, which is to start next Thursday at the Kingsway Theatre. Rossini's "Barber of Seville" is the first opera to be given. The great success of the Castellano Company, which seems to have secured the support of British opera-goers all England over, is, perhaps, responsible in part for the undertaking.

Those who will take a holiday next month will be interested to know that the Brighton Railway Company are announcing a special fourteen-day excursion from London to Dieppe, Rouen, and Paris on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 2 and 3, by the express day or night service. Full particulars can be obtained of the Continental Traffic Manager, Brighton Railway, Victoria Station.

In 1913 the world will celebrate the centenary of the birth of Dr. Livingstone, the heroic missionary and explorer of Africa, and a scheme is on foot to commemorate the event in a practical and nationally interesting manner, by benefiting Charing Cross Hospital, where he was a student, so as to restore it to the full measure of usefulness, of which it has been long deprived though want of funds. The hospital authorities propose to open a "David Livingstone Centenary Million Shilling Fund," so as to reopen the closed wards (containing no fewer than eighty-seven beds) for the relief of the sick and suffering. The Rev. A. W. Oxford, M.D., of the hospital, is organising the fund, and wishes to hear from friends willing to take collecting cards or books. Those who give to the Million Shilling Fund will aid in commemorating one whose name is honoured throughout Christendom.

Absolutely indispensable to all motorists touring in France and Switzerland are the Michelin Guides to those countries. They are marvels of classification and convenience, containing a vast amount of information in a space so compressed as to form a handy pocket volume. The main plan of the guides is a division in three parts, of which Part I. gives all particulars about tyres and a list of dealers who stock Michelin goods. Part II. consists of a very full alphabetical directory of towns, with all details required in touring and frequent maps; Part III. comprises useful general information. In addition to all this, there is at the end the Michelin Atlas, containing a number of sectional maps in four colours, with a key-map to the whole. The character of the different roads is very clearly indicated. The most wonderful thing about these guides is the scientific system on which they are planned, which, by the use of signs and abbreviations, enables as much information to be given as, if written out in full in consecutive language, would fill several bulky volumes. In this connection it is interesting to see how a new use is found for the ancient method of picture-writing. For instance, a tiny hieroglyphic representing a wheel means that there is a Michelin stockist in the town; a picture of an engine indicates that there is a railway station; an envelope represents a post-office, an egg-cup and fork a small inn, a monoplane a repair-shop for aeroplanes, etc. Copies of the Michelin Guides, which can be had in English, French, or French-English together, can be obtained from all Michelin "Stockists," from any of the manufacturers, repairers, and hotel-keepers mentioned in the Guide, or by sending sixty centimes for postage to Michelin Guide, Clermont Ferrand, Puy-de-Dôme.

CHESS.

Rev J W Thomas (Suri).—We are very sorry that in the transcription the moves were mixed up. There is no possible meaning to the game as it stands, and Black certainly won. We are glad to know the column is of service to you in so far a country.

B Muriel Pears (Pine Knoll, Magnolia, U.S.A.).—As far as we can see, the answer to your difficulty with Problem No. 3449 is 1. Q to Q 8th, Kt to K 2nd, 2. Kt takes Kt (mate). As you correctly prove, there is no mate by 1. Kt takes R, and therefore the problem appears quite sound.

R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.).—Thanks for amended position, which shall be examined in due course.

T S R (Lincoln's Inn).—We shall always be pleased to acknowledge your solutions when correct, but of late they are quite the reverse.

Correct Solution of Problem No. 3445 received from James H Weir (Townsville, Queensland); of No. 3451 from C A M (Penang); of No. 3454 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass.); R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.), J B Camara (Madeira), and R Evans (Quebec); of No. 3455 from R Evans, F R Pickering (Forest Hill), and Cercle d'Echecs (Bruges); of No. 3456 from T K Douglas (Scone), J W H (Winton), F R Pickering, and J Baker (Richmond).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 3457 received from T Schlu (Vienna), F R Pickering, J Green (Boulogne), J Cohn (Berlin), T Turner (Brixton), C Barrett, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), R Worters (Canterbury), F W Cooper (Derby), T Roberts (Hackney), R J Lonsdale (New Brighton), R C Widdecombe (Saltash), Albert Wolff (Sutton), Sorrento, A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), M J Teesdale (Walton-on-the-Hill), J D Tucker (Ilkley), R J Winter-Wood (Paignton), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), Major Buckley (Instow), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), Hereward, H S Brandreth (Weybridge), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), and H R Thompson (Twickenham).

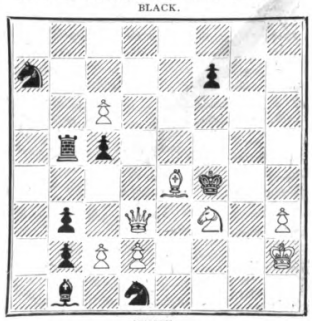
Solution of Problem No. 3456.—By A. W. Daniel.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to R 8th	K takes B, or K to R 2nd
2. K to B 7th	Any move
3. Q mates	

If Black play 1. Kt to B 6th, 2. Q takes Kt, and if 1. Any other, then 2. Q to Q 5th, etc.

Problem No. 3459.—By J. Scheel (Christiania).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN HAMBURG.

Game played in the International Tournament between Messrs. Tarrasch and Schlechter.

(*Three Knights Game.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Dr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Dr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	whose position grows more and more uncomfortable.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	24. Kt takes Kt (ch)	P takes Kt
4. B to Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2nd	If B takes Kt, Q takes R wins, as mate follows the capture of the Queen.	
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd		
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	25. Q takes R	
7. P to K R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	Who but White could find a draw in this fashion! The ending is a very instructive study.	
8. B to K 2nd	P takes P		
9. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	25.	P takes Q
10. Q takes Kt	B to Q B 4th	26. R takes B	Q to B 3rd
11. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	27. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Kt 4th
12. Q to K 3rd	B to K 3rd	28. K to R sq	R to K 3rd
13. B to K Kt 5th		29. R to B 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
If B to R 6th at once, Q to B 3rd gives Black an advantage.		30. R (B sq) to B 7	R to B 3rd
		31. R takes R	P takes R
13.	P to B 3rd	32. R to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
14. B to R 6th	Q to Q 2nd	33. R takes K B P	Q to B 4th
15. Q R to Q sq	K to R sq	34. R takes P (ch)	K to B 2nd
16. B to K 3rd	B takes B	35. R to K 6th	K to Kt 2nd
17. P takes B		36. R to K 6th	K to B sq
It is difficult to resist the feeling that White here pays too high a price for the opened file. His Queen is left with a very limited sphere of action.		37. R to B 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
		38. R to B 3rd	Q to B 6th
17.	Kt to K 4th	39. P to Kt 3rd	P to B 4th
18. B to Q 3rd	Q R to K sq	40. P to K 5th	Q takes K P
19. R to B 4th	B to B 2nd	41. K to Kt 2nd	Q to B 6th
20. Q R to K B sq	Kt to Kt 3rd	42. P to K R 4th	P to B 5th
21. B to B 2nd	R to K 4th	43. P takes B P	P takes B P
22. Kt to K 2nd	K R to K sq	44. B to Kt 6th	P takes P
23. Kt to B 4th	R to K Kt 4th	45. P takes P	Q to Q 7th (ch)
Black has so far outplayed his opponent,		46. K to Kt 3rd	Q to K 8th (ch)
		47. K to Kt 4th	Q to Kt 8th (ch)
		Drawn game.	

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 16, 1895) of Sir George Newnes, Bt., of Hollerday, Lynton, Devon, founder of *Tit-Bits* and the *Strand Magazine*, who died on June 9, has been proved by his son, Sir Frank Hillyard Newnes, Bt., the value of the estate being £174,153, so far as can at present be ascertained. He bequeaths all he possesses to his son, out of which he is to pay £3000 per annum to his mother for life.

The will (dated May 30, 1910) of Mr. Arthur Lloyd, of Warren Hill, Washington, Sussex, a director of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., proprietors of *Lloyd's Weekly News* and the *Daily Chronicle*, has been proved by his brothers Frank Lloyd and Harry Lloyd and John Rowland Hopwood, the value of the estate being £194,314, so far as can at present be ascertained. He gives to his wife £2000, Warren Hill, and farms and lands at Washington, fifty ordinary shares and thirty-four preference shares in Edward Lloyd, and £2000 per annum, to be increased to £4000 per annum three years from the date of his death; to his brother Frank 260 preference shares; to each of the four sisters of his wife £100 a year; to the Corporation of Worthing two paintings by Yeend King; to the Newspaper Press Fund, the Printers' Pension Corporation, and the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution £1000 each; to Helen Gibbs, of Rustington, £900 towards carrying on the convalescent home there; and other legacies. The residue of his property is to be held in trust for the following charitable purposes—namely, the purchase or contribution towards the purchase of any open space, public gardens, parks, or playing-fields, the donation or contribution to the building or the general funds of any hospital or convalescent home, giving financial assistance to any institution, recreation-room, athletic or other clubs or philanthropic societies, or in making provision for clerical and lay help in any parish, and especially in providing financial support for any scheme having for its object the benefit of the employees of Edward Lloyd, Ltd.

The will (dated Feb. 3, 1907) of Dame Lucy Roscoe, wife of Sir Henry E. Roscoe, of 10, Bramham Gardens, S.W., and Woodcote Lodge, West Horsley, has been proved, the value of the property amounting to £100,452. The testatrix appoints the income from one half of the funds over which she had a power of appointment under the will of her father, to her husband for life, and subject thereto all such funds are to be divided between her two daughters Lucy Theodore and Margaret Mallett. All other her estate and effects she leaves to her husband for life, and then for her two daughters.

The will of Mr. Lloyd Warren George Hughes, of Coed Helen, Carnarvon, who died on June 13, has been proved, the value of the estate being £116,081. The testator gives the furniture, etc., to his brother, Trevor Charles Hughes; £150 per annum each to Louise Maria Trevor and Charlotte Montague Bulkley Hughes; £300 to George Bulkley Hughes; £1000 to his butler, Edward Bullock; and legacies to executors. One half of the remaining personal property he gives to his brother, and one half, in trust, for the person who shall succeed to the real estate on the decease of his brother. All his real estate he leaves to his brother for life, with remainder to Edward Lloyd Bulkley Hughes and his first and other sons in tail male.

The will and codicils of Mr. Peter Berry Owen, of 4, Cumberland House, Kensington Gore, who died on June 20, are now proved, the value of the property being £80,629. He gives £250 each to his stepson Henry and his stepdaughter Alice; £200 to Mary Eleanor Burn; and the income from three-fifths of the residue to his wife, with power of appointment over a sum of £10,000. Subject thereto he leaves all his property to his sons Cecil Scott Owen and Berry Burn Owen.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Charles James Cox, Rock House, Basford, Notts	£72,748
Mr. John Heelas, Whitenights, Earley, Reading	£68,370
Rev. John Edward Alexander Inge, Gayton le Marsh, Lincoln	£64,551
Mr. John Blatherwick, Fairlight, Byculiah Road, Enfield	£53,140
Mr. James Kay, Lark Hill, Timperley	£49,357
Mr. John Harris, 38, Gordon Square, W.C.	£41,075

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